The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LVI.—NO. 174. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1897—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE { ONE CENT IN CITY CARRIER DISTRICT. TWO CENTS OUT OF CARRIER DISTRICT.

JUBILEE PEN PICTURES BY MARK TWAIN, GEN. MILES, CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, AND OTHERS.

MARK TWAIN WRITES ABOUT THE PARADE.

Says It Surpassed by Far All His Anticipations and Was the Greatest Pageant He Ever Witnessed.

PROCESSION IS THE HUMAN RACE ON EXHIBITION.

Describes the Inspiring Scene in the Strand While the Great Crowd Waits for the Show to Begin.

SPECTACLE FOR KODAK RATHER THAN PEN TO DESCRIBE.

Factors That Have Contributed Most to England's Greatness Are Not Represented in the Day's Show.

GREAT CROWD RISES AND UNCOVERS WHEN QUEEN VICTORIA PASSES.

(Special Cable by Mark Twain.)

London, June 22.—Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.]—I got to my seat in the Strand just in time, five minutes past 10, in time for a glance around before the show began. The houses opposite as far as the eye could reach in both directions suggested boxes in a theater snugly packed. The gentleman next me likened the groups to beds of flowers and said he had never seen such a massed and multitudinous array of bright colors and fine clothes. These displays rose up and up, story by story, all balconies and windows being packed, also the battlements stretching along the roofs.

The sidewalks were filled with standing people, but were not uncomfortably crowded. They were fenced from the roadway by red-coated soldiers, a double stripe of vivid color, which extended throughout the six miles which the procession would traverse.

Procession Comes Into View.

Over five minutes later the head of the column came into view, and was presently filing by, led by Captain Ames, the tallest man in the British army, and then the cheering began, and it took me but a little while to determine that this procession could not be described. There was going to be too much of it and too much variety in it, so I gave up the idea. It was to be a spectacle for the kodak, not the pen.

Presently the procession was without visible beginning or end, but stretched to the limit of sight in both directions. Bodies of soldierly in blue, followed by a block of soldiers in buff, then a block of red, a block of buff, a block of yellow, and so on, an interminable drift of swaying and swinging splotches of strong color, sparkling and flashing, with shifty light reflected from bayonets, lanceheads, brazen helmets and burnished breastplates, from varied and beautiful uniforms, and unceasing surprises in the way of new and unexpected splendors.

Surpasses Anticipation.

It much surpassed any pageant that I have ever seen. I was not dreaming of so stunning a show. All the nations seemed to be filing by; they all seemed to be represented. It was a sort of allegorical suggestion of the last day, and some who live to see that day will probably recall this one if they are not too much disturbed in mind at the time.

There were five bodies of Oriental soldiers of five different nationalities, with complexions differentiated by five distinct shades of yellow. There were about a dozen bodies of black soldiers from various parts of Africa whose complexions covered as many shades of black, and some of these were the very blackest people I have seen yet. Then there was an exhaustive exhibition of the hundred separate brown races of India, the most beautiful and satisfying of all the complexions that have been vouchsafed to man, and the one which best sets off colored clothes and best harmonizes with all tints.

The Chinese, the Japanese, the Coreans, the Africans, the Indians, the Pacific Islanders, they were all there, and with them samples of all the whites that inhabit the wide reach of the Queen's dominion.

Human Race on Exhibition.

The procession was the human race on exhibition, a spectacle curious and interesting, and worth traveling far to see.

The most splendid of the costumes were those worn by the Indian Princes, and they were also the most beautiful and the richest. They were men of stately build and princely carriage, and wherever they passed the applause burst forth.

Soldiers, soldiers, soldiers, and still more and more soldiers, and cannon, and muskets, and lances—there seemed to be no end to this feature. There are 50,000 soldiers in London, and they all seemed to be on hand. I have not seen so many except in the theater, when thirty-five privates and a General march across the stage and behind the scenes and across the front again, and keep it up till they have represented 300,000.

In the early part the colonial Premiers drove by with the host, and by and by, after a long time, there was a grand output of foreign Princes—thirty-one in the invoice.

House of Stuart Represented.

The feature of high romance was not wanting, for among them rode Prince Rupert of Bavaria, who would be Prince of Wales now and future King of England and Emperor of India if his Stuart ancestors had conducted their royal affairs more wisely than they did. He came as a peaceful guest to represent his mother, Princess Ludwig, heiress of the house of Stuart, to whom English Jacobites still pay unavailing homage as the rightful Queen of England. The house of Stuart was formally and officially shelved nearly two centuries ago, but the microbe of Jacobite loyalty is a thing which is not exterminable by time, force, or argument.

At last, when the procession had been on view an hour and a half, carriages began to appear in it. First came a detachment of two horse, one containing Ambassadors Extraordinary, in one of them Whitelaw Reid, representing the United States; then six containing minor foreign and domestic Princes and Princesses; then five four-horse carriages freighted with offshoots of the family.

Crowd Uncovers for the Queen.

The excitement was growing now. Interest was rising toward the boiling point.

Finally a landau drawn by eight cream-colored horses, most lavishly upholstered in gold stuffs, with postilions and drivers, and preceded by Lord Wolsley, came bowling along followed by the Prince of Wales, and all the world rose to its feet and uncovered. The Queen-Empress was come. She was received with great enthusiasm.

It was realizable that she was the procession herself, that all the rest of it was mere embroidery; that in her the public saw the British empire itself. She was a symbol, an allegory of England's grandeur, and the might of the British nation.

It is over now. The British empire has marched past under review and inspection. The procession stood for sixty years of progress and accumulation, moral, material, and political. It was made up rather of the beneficiaries of these prosperities than of the creators of them.

As far as mere glory goes, the foreign trade of Great Britain has grown in a wonderful way since the Queen ascended the throne. Last year it reached the enormous figure of £620,000,000, but the capitalist, the manufacturer, the merchant, and the workingman were not officially in the procession to get their large share of the resulting glory.

Great Britain has added to her real estate an average of 165 miles of territory per day for the last sixty years, which is to say she has added more than the bulk of an England proper each year, or an aggregate of seventy Englands in the sixty years. But Cecil Rhodes was not in the procession. The chartered company was absent from it. Nobody was there to collect their share of the glory due for their formidable contributions to the imperial estate. Even Dr. Jameson was out, and yet he had tried so hard to accumulate territory.

Eleven colonial Premiers were in the procession, but the dean of the order, the Imperial Premier, was not, nor the Lord Chief Justice of England, nor the Speaker of the House.

The bulk of the religious strength of England, dissent, was not officially represented in the religious ceremonials at the cathedral.

That immense new industry, speculative expansion, was not represented, unless the pathetic shade of Barnato rode invisible in the pageant.

It was a memorable display and must live in history. It suggested the material glories of the reign finely and adequately. The absence of the chief creators of them was perhaps not a serious disadvantage. One could supply the vacancies by imagination and thus fill out the procession very effectively. One can enjoy a rainbow without necessarily forgetting the forces that made it.

DID PRESIDENT M'KINLEY SAY THIS?

McKinley Quoted as Saying He Will Follow Cleveland's Cuban Policy.

London, June 23.—The Washington correspondent of the Daily Graphic reports an interview with President McKinley in reference to the Cuban question. The Graphic's correspondent represents President McKinley as saying:

"I anticipate no departure from the policy of my predecessor. We have no reason to interfere in a quarrel between Spain and her colonies. Our interests are not sufficiently jeopardized to warrant other than diplomatic interference. Moreover, Spain has given respectful attention to every grievance we have submitted thus far. I admit that circumstances may arise to change the present policy of the government, but large bodies move slowly."

M'KINLEY OFFERS CALHOUN A PLACE.

Special Commissioner to Cuba Probably to Become Controller of the Treasury.

Washington, D. C., June 22.—W. J. Calhoun of Danville, Ill., late commissioner to Cuba, has been offered the office of Controller of the Treasury to succeed R. B. Bowler of Cincinnati. He probably will accept the appointment. Mr. Calhoun has finished the preparation of his report to the State Department.

GEN. MILES ON THE SHOW.

SCENE DESCRIBED BY THE AMERICAN ARMY COMMANDER.

He Is Impressed by the Troops, the Crowds, and the Greatness of London—He Marvels at the Wonderful Spectacle of Soldiers from All Parts of the Globe Marching Under the Flag of a Single Empire—Seen by Five Million People.

(Special Cable by Gen. Nelson A. Miles.)

London, June 22.—[Copyright, 1897, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—I consider it was a remarkably fine display on the part of the military. The troops were as fine a set of men as any soldier could wish to see. The discipline was excellent. Their demeanor left nothing to be desired.

I confess that what appealed to me more than anything else in the wonderful spectacle was the collection of troops from every quarter of the globe—white, black, every hue—all showing great efficiency and uniformity of instruction in military movement.

The troops belonging to the British Empire which I saw today would be creditable to any nation as far as intelligence, their high order of efficiency, their equipment, their admirable conduct was concerned.

The military representatives from the different nations of the world were also a most imposing feature of the pageant. I think almost every uniform worn by military men throughout the world was included in the procession.

Seen by Five Million People.

I should say that the show at some part or another must have been witnessed by at least 5,000,000 people. But the utmost good order prevailed from the commencement of the march to the close.

I did not notice the slightest display of disorderly conduct or ill manners on the part of that gigantic crowd. From start to finish the police regulations were excellently planned and perfectly carried out. While the government of the police was positive, yet their conduct was most creditable and patient. They seemed to be on the best of terms with the populace. The police were unarmed. I certainly saw no weapon of any kind used, but of course they had a large body of armed men to call upon along the route in case of anything like a riot. Their authority was respected with intelligence, and I might say with even gentlemanly feeling on the part of the crowd.

The celebration of Queen Victoria's record reign was in my judgment a demonstration of respect, love, and devotion on the part of all these millions of people.

Good Will of All Classes.

The good will of all classes was quite noteworthy. In fact I was struck by the fact that the demonstrations were even more enthusiastic across the Thames in the poorer districts than they were in the West End.

The plan of arrangements was carried

(Continued on fifth page.)

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1897.

Weather for Chicago today:
Light showers; southerly winds.
Sun rises at 4:26 a. m.; sets at 7:38 p. m.
Moon rises at 0:07.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port. Pages.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BOULOGNE...	Veendam	
BREMEN	Aller	
NEW YORK...		Tauric.
NEW YORK...		Edam.
NEW YORK...	Kensington.....	Trave.
NEW YORK...	Ethiopia.........	Aurania.
NEW YORK...	Mongolian	
PHIL'D'LPHIA		Illinois.
PLYMOUTH ...	Saale	
QUEENST'WN.	Waesland	Servia.
SOUTHAMPT'N		Havel.

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Yvette Guilbert in a New Role.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Paris, June 22.—The civil marriage of Yvette Guilbert, the music hall singer, to Dr. Max Schiller of New York took place in the Mayor's office in this city this evening.

TRIBUTE OF MR. DEPEW.

SPECTACLE AS IT APPEARED TO THE DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN.

He Says the One Touch of Human Nature Which Connects This Brilliant Exhibition of the Imperial Power of the British Empire with the Womanliness of Its Aged Sovereign Was That She Was Often Moved to Tears.

(Special Cable by C. M. Depew.)

London, June 22.—[Copyright, 1897, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The temper of the nation toward this great function is best evidenced by the treatment of it by the citizens of the chief city of the empire, where it occurs. London has been stirred by this event as never before this century by anything. Contributions were voluntary, every private residence, every business house did its best to outvie every other residence and store in the elaborateness of its decorations and perfection of its illuminations.

Innovation in Illumination.

I doubt if any city has ever been so universally covered with bunting, flags, flowers, armorial devices, every conceivable design that in the judgment of tenant or landlord could show respect and reverence for the Queen.

In many instances I have noticed that the inhabitants of whole blocks have first individually adorned their houses and then collectively raised poles on each side of the street and suspended ropes, flowers, and hanging baskets of ferns, so as to make a veritable bower of green under which the procession should pass.

In point of illumination London departed from the old fashioned method of rows of candles in windows. It has exhausted the art of the designer and electrician to present in lights of every color patriotic emblems and mottoes, all of them glorifying the Queen, her reign, and praying for a long continuance of her life and sovereignty.

The celebration differs from those to which we are accustomed, because we have so many capitals, east, west, south, and on the Pacific coast, while here all there is of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the vast colonial possessions of Great Britain throughout the world are concentrated in London.

The one touch of human nature which connected this brilliant, impressive exhibition of imperial power with the womanliness of the sovereign was that at different points of the ceremonial or procession she was moved to tears. After sixty years this marvelous union of sovereign, pure woman, wife, mother, which has accomplished so much for the peace of the world, and by peace so much advanced civilization, seemed to be as fresh as when as a girl she ascended the throne threescore years ago.

The peculiarity of this vast assemblage of people was that it was probably the greatest congregation of human beings ever

(Continued on fourth page.)

GREATEST PAGEANT IN WORLD'S HISTORY.

Queen Victoria Escorted to St. Paul's by a Procession Symbolical of Her Kingdom's Extent and Power.

MILLIONS GREET HER WITH ENTHUSIASTIC CHEERS.

Second Only to the Loyalty to Her the Crowds Display the Recently Born Spirit of New Imperialism.

TWO OBJECTS EVIDENT IN THE PLANS FOR THE JUBILEE.

One Is to Draw the Colonies Closer to the Throne, the Other to Display to Europe England's Martial Power.

EVENING IS MARKED BY THE MOST BRILLIANT ILLUMINATIONS.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, June 22.—When a crowd of jubilee sightseers flung a well-dressed stranger into a fountain in Trafalgar square the other day because he ventured a remark that was slightly disparaging to Queen Victoria they symbolized the spirit which has made today's celebration an event transcendent in all human annals.

The intense personal loyalty of the British people to their sovereign is the one fact above all others which this marvelous spectacle in the streets of London has impressed upon all beholders. It is easy to describe all else—the procession, decorations, and illuminations—but this stupendous thing, this majestic homage of many millions, spoken in one mighty, inarticulate voice, cannot be put into words.

I know nothing with which to compare it. It was not hero worship. It was not mere devotion to a favorite ruler. It was not even patriotism. It was more personal, more human than that. It was the deepest and warmest heart tribute to the womanliness of the Queen and queenliness of the woman.

Voice of the Common People.

Most significant of all this spirit found its most fervent expression in what Lincoln loved to call the common people. All the sordidness, pettiness, and official muddling which made the preparations for the jubilee a national scandal vanished into nothingness when the masses which still are the bone and sinew of England got a chance to make their voice heard—their voice, be it understood, and not the well-bred applause and cheers of the occupants of ten guinea seats, which furnished the keynote of today's festival. The mighty roar from millions of throats never ceased from the moment the Queen left the palace until she was helped from her carriage at the end of the trying ordeal three hours later.

If in some respects it was the gayest, it was in others the saddest national festival England has ever celebrated. Those who had special knowledge knew and many others suspected that it was a public farewell which Victoria was taking of her "beloved people," as she called them in a brief message she caused to be telegraphed to the four quarters of the earth, wherever the British flag floats, as she set out from the palace this morning.

Victoria Sees but Little.

It was a pitiable fact also that she was able to see little if anything of those massed and massive millions gathered to greet her. This was known only to a small proportion of those who offered their congratulations and homage. It was well that these painful truths were held back. The popular emotion was sufficiently intense without the sorrow which this knowledge would have added for the woman herself. However, especially with her known sensitiveness to grief, what must the occasion have been to her.

Her countenance during the long three hours was a mirror of conflicting emotions. Some saw smiles on it, others tears, and still others a gentle dignity and a touch of resignation.

New Imperial Spirit.

But the jubilee was not simply and solely the Queen's, as it should have been. While the celebration, first of all, was a personal tribute to the sovereign, there was no lack of emphasis of the significance of the second great feature. This was the new imperial spirit, which has only recently had its birth. It took the form of a magnificent popular greeting to the representatives of the colonies, which was astonishing in its fervor and intensity. It was all the more ostentatious, perhaps, because there was a public impression that the official treatment of the visiting colonial troops was not as cordial as it should have been. There has been an almost national protest against the Admiralty for their failure to provide the colonial soldiers an opportunity to witness the naval parade on Saturday.

It has already been pointed out that the political purposes of the government in connection with the jubilee are two-fold. One was to inaugurate a new imperial policy, and the other to make an imposing display of power in reply to the anti-English attitude of almost united Europe.

Two Purposes Clash.

The two purposes, instead of being harmonized, as might easily have been done, were allowed to clash in a most stupid way. The result was a bald exposure of the sordid nature of the government's plans, and a sharp rebuke from its own friends.

The following keen comment from the Standard, the stanchest Conservative organ, well expresses the popular sentiments in regard to turning the Queen's jubilee to such base uses:

"The purpose of the Spithead demonstration is not to make a parade of our maritime strength for the benefit of continental visitors. Every power in Europe is already well informed of our preparations and resources. Nor would it be the best taste on so pacific an occasion, and within a few days of the friendly congratulations conveyed from every neighboring court, to indulge in a semblance of warlike display. The prolonged festivities of the commemoration have been organized with purely an imperial view, and to leave out of the culminating scene some of the chief actors in the play is an artistic as well as a political mistake."

Popular Rebuke.

There was, therefore, a genuine popular rebuke in the tremendous welcome which London gave the colonial visitors along the whole six miles of the route. There was an opportunity to make this particularly striking in the first two miles from the palace to St. Paul's Cathedral, where the colonial contingent of Prime Ministers and troops marched as a separate procession more than an hour in advance of the royal parade. The Queen herself received scarcely a more enthusiastic greeting. When her carriage arrived the vast crowds were already so hoarse from cheering that they could only give vent to a rough roar, which must have sounded strangely to her ears.

But it is as the greatest gathering of human beings the world has ever seen that Queen Victoria's jubilee will live in the memory of all those who participated in it and in the history of the race. The effect of this massing of millions was different from anything I have ever before experienced. I have been at the great gatherings in France, Germany, Italy, and America, but this was unlike all others. It was different even from the multitude, only less great, which shouted and sang congratulations to the Duke and Duchess of York in these same streets four years ago.

Contrast with Paris Crowd.

The contrast was greatest of all with the myriad tongued Paris multitude which welcomed their new ally, the Russian Czar, last October. These mighty British millions were somehow more depressing than inspiring. They meant to be boundlessly gay, but were less so than at any national fête I ever witnessed.

It would be absurd, perhaps, to say that there was an undercurrent of foreboding in all the worship which was offered without stint to the gracious sovereign whose command of the hearts of her people is beyond words to describe, but more than one person expressed tonight the same vague impression.

It was after the procession was finished the people gave themselves up to light-hearted enjoyment. Then it was that the most wonderful sight of all was witnessed. The human beings that had been still, but not silent for many hours, began to move. They no longer seemed to be composed of individuals. They were not reckoned in numbers. They were vast areas of humanity which became eddying tides flowing resistlessly here and there.

London was like Venice; her streets were canals, with nowhere a glimpse of the pavement, as these sluggish human streams ebbed and flowed, each drop or atom helpless to move, save with the general current, and rising up from it all came a ceaseless, voiceless murmur, not soothing like rippling water over rocks, nor majestic like the roar of an angry sea, but the restless awesome intoning of a strange new energy, which beat upon one's eardrums until now after many hours it has become intolerable.

Crowds Are Inexhaustible.

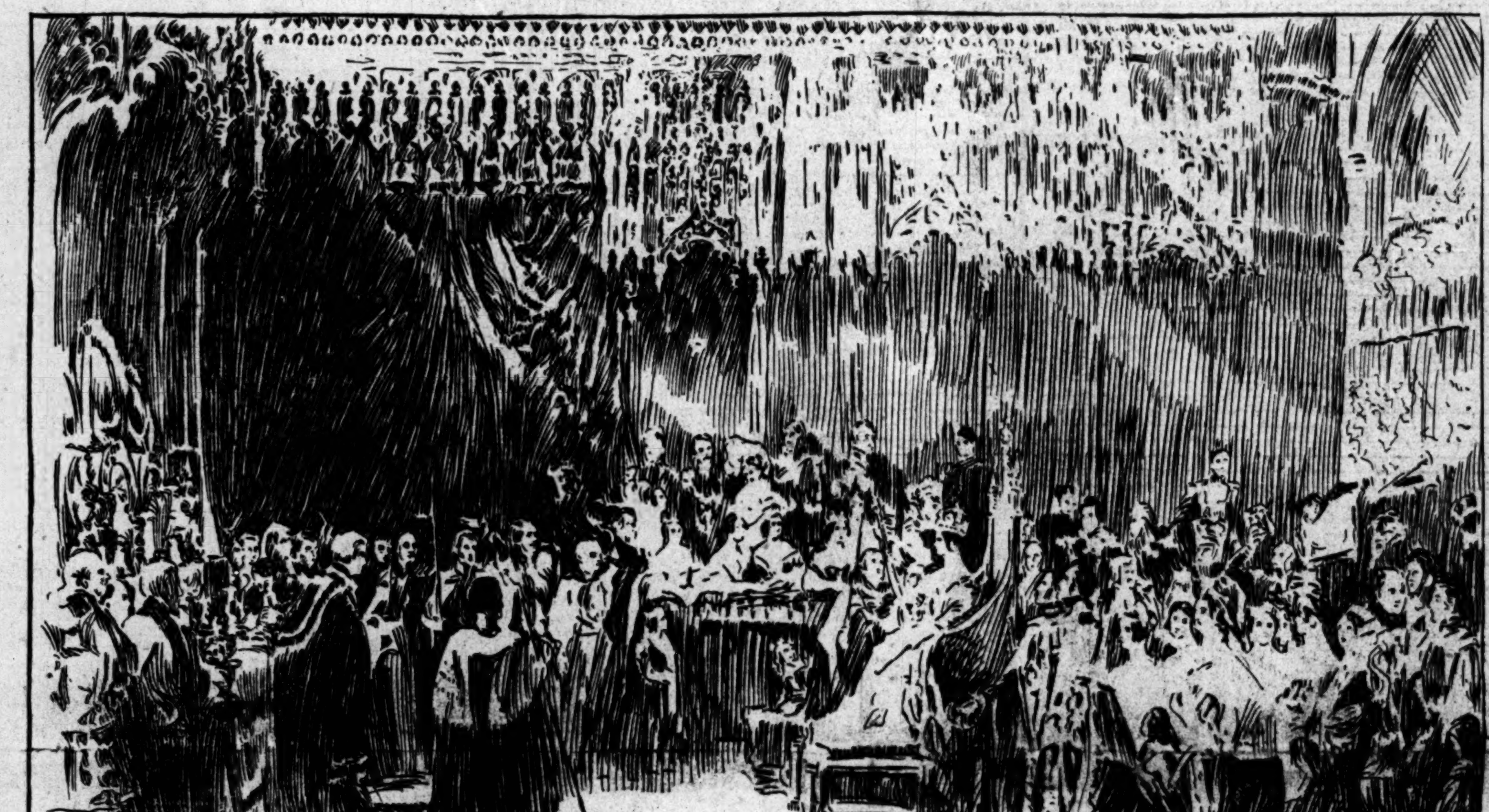
Not for one moment during nearly a hundred hours has London been silent day or night. Jubilee throngs have filled the streets since Friday last. Many thousands of persons have not known a bed in all that time. They may have snatched naps occasionally in the parks or elsewhere, but they have celebrated the jubilee to the point of utter exhaustion. Tonight, however, the crowds are greater than ever.

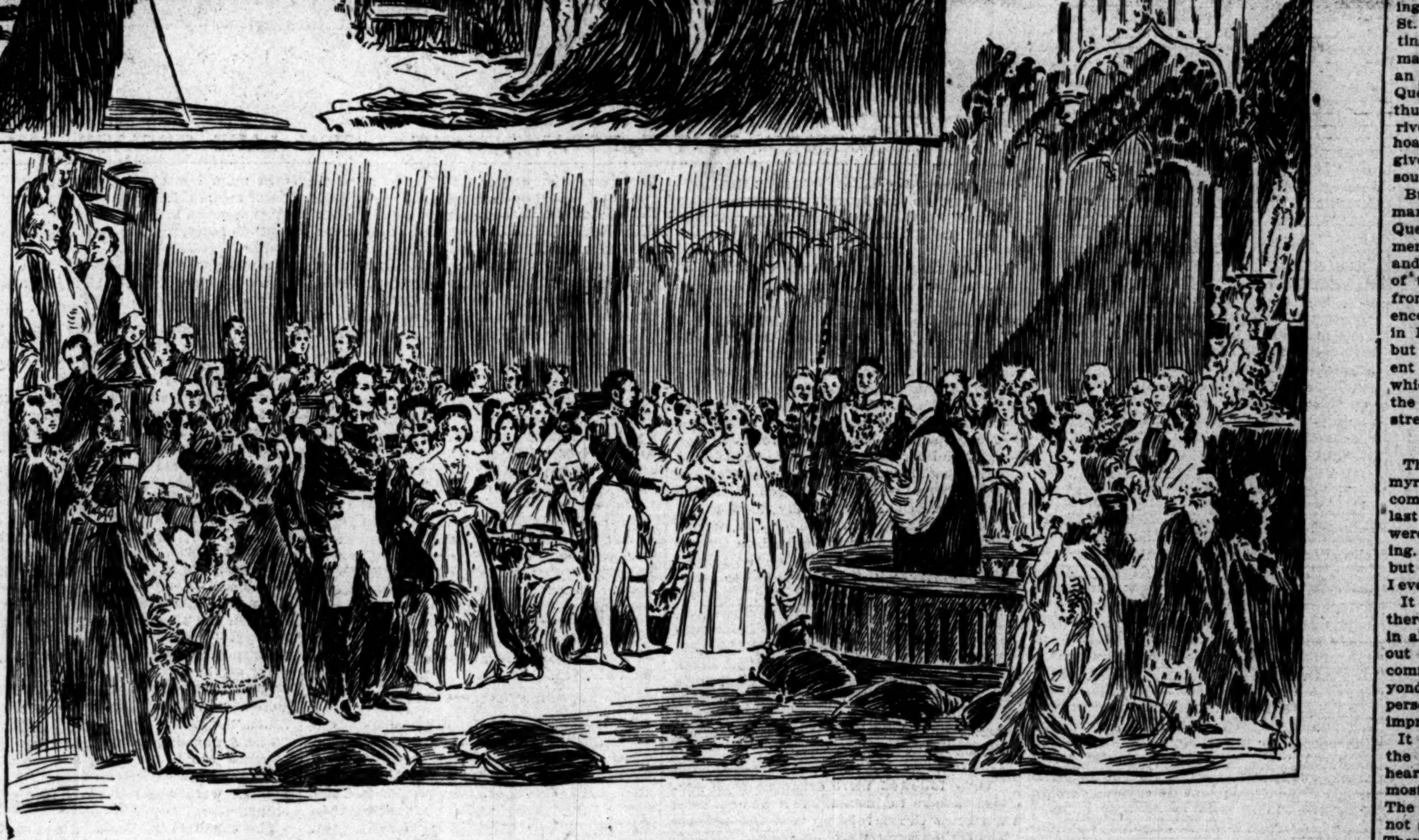
But I have no word of disparagement for this wonderful day in the wonderful history of this wonderful empire. Answers which came within scarcely more than an hour from forty seats of government, over which the British flag floats in every corner of the earth, to the Queen's message of thanks to her subjects are alone sufficient to make this day memorable in human records. I, in common with thousands of other aliens, have watched men of every color and every creed marching loyally under that same flag, and I confess without reserve and without envy that it was the most marvelous sight the sun ever looked down upon.

There are only about four hours from twilight to dawn in London at this season of the

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CORONATION.

[From the painting by Sir George Hayter.]





THE MARRIAGE OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

[From the painting by Sir George Hayter in the possesson of Her Majesty the Queen.]

year, and these hours contained no moment of repose. The city was literally noisier and more boisterous than when at 9 o'clock the waiting millions were all in their positions in patient readiness for the coming royal pageant. Moreover, the weather clerk had been kind to her Majesty. It was an ideal day for the purpose, warm, but not too hot. The sun was veiled all the morning with thin clouds, which was far better than its untempered rays, but the clouds did not threaten rain.

The aspect of the streets began to strangely alter at 5 o'clock in the morning. Until then the West End element had been predominant, but this became absorbed by the steady influx of other sightseers. The noises of laughter, singing, cheering, and horse play which had prevailed throughout the night gave way to the busy and confused hum of people making their way along with a definite object in view. The streams of vehicles were no longer a heterogeneous string of coal carts, wagons, and drays laden with wide-eyed gazers, but were now composed of handsome four-wheeled cabs and private carriages taking seatholders to their places.

Troops Begin to Appear.

Small knots of various troops were here and there making for their rendezvous, and the police, mounted and on foot, began to muster and line the streets, but everything was orderly and facility of movement up to a late hour caused considerable surprise.

The stands and windows began to fill up at 6 o'clock and by 7:30 they were almost fully occupied. Hours before this hundreds upon hundreds had taken up their positions for the day, and all sorts and conditions of men, women, and children were seated in a close line along the curbstone, some reading, some writing, and some inactive, with an air of dogged patience, and some even sleeping. Elbowing in and out of the crowd all over the route one became familiar with many groups.

One calm little maiden of 10 summers, dressed in crisp, cool white, was perched picturesquely on top of a red letter-box at 5:30 o'clock, and there still sat three hours later, with her dutiful father in attendance with a handbag of provisions. There she doubtless sat when her sovereign passed. It was hard to reflect that the venerable object of this universal homage was unable to see many such pretty pictures as she passed along the gayly decorated route.

Decorations Unsatisfactory.

In regard to these decorations a detailed description would be more weariness to read even, as a close examination was unsatisfactory to the beholder. Regarded as a whole, London was decorated in a manner showing a universal desire to do honor to the Queen. Here and there somber parts of the stolid city were decked with trivial and even tawdry bunting, which calls to mind the photographs seen in magazines of some stalwart, dusky African chief, proud of a scanty ornament such as a silk hat and a pair of cuffs, which, though ridiculous, fail to completely efface his natural and forceful vigor.

The most beautiful results achieved were in St. James' street, which was converted to a fairy arcade; overhead were closely interlaced festoons of foliage and flowers in the form of a checkered roof and the buildings on either side were both rich and tasteful. In Piccadilly the prevailing tone was red. The street was lined with slight masts connected by wreaths of green with paper flowers, while over the road was joined a triple string of small red, white, and blue lanterns. One house was apparently decked with hearthrugs.

Jars Upon the Eyes.

Frequently the absence of a universal scheme causes a jar upon the eyes. Ill assorted reds and pinks or various violent blues and purples seem to swear at one another. West Strand was a marvel of color, taken as a whole, with frequent red arches and numerous yellow globes of electric lights.

The Griffin, which takes the place of the old Temple Bar, and marks the entrance to the Lord Mayor's city domain, was tricked out with tinsel, and a terrible picture of the Queen.

Fleet street was all heaviness with square purple columns on a line with the path, and here and there a jarring note, such as the Linotype company, whose sole decoration was practically a blaring advertisement of itself. But this element was happily very rare. The Royal Exchange, the Mansion House, and the Bank of England were very effective, and the famous monument masqueraded as a maypole. London bridge claims a special word for its Venetian masks with thousands of tiny flags and glowworm lights, all festooned with natural foliage, a grateful change from the paper tawdriness.

In the Poor Quarter.

Soon after comes the poor quarter, the southeast of London, with a generous splash of red all along and an effect perhaps more truly decorative on account of the homogeneous scheme than the efforts of a more wealthy districts. Here there was no jarring note of self-advertisement, and the East Enders were justified in the pride they frankly expressed in their own streets as they walked, or rather drifted, about.

The evening and early morning vista down Parliament street and Whitehall was imposing. Red, as usual, was the dominant note here and, in fact, everywhere, but especially here the huge stands for spectators were the greatest spectacle.

The mottoes along the route, with a few exceptions, were simple and unoriginal. "God Bless and Save Our Queen" and similar phrases comprised the vast majority. Among others were "60—Not Out," which smacks of the cricket season, and "Protestantism the Secret of England's Success," which calls to mind the forgotten cry of "No Popery," but nothing dies in England. It seems a strange omission that the Thames was overlooked. London's original father was completely without decoration. The Embankment was bare, and where the most imposing sight could have been arranged nothing was attempted.

On the route of the procession crowds were in the windows and on the stands, troops were lining the ways, the joyous bells of the city were pealing, and though yet the sky was still gray London presented the true aspect of a jubilee.

Interest in Colonial Troops.

Immense interest was taken in all the movements of the colonial troops, which began to assemble on the Victoria embankment before 8 o'clock from their various quarters in and around London, where they had been located since they arrived in England. The Embankment lies outside the route of the procession, yet a vast concourse was there by 7 o'clock. Thousands who had been there throughout the night had bought up the entire stocks of the newspaper carts going westward, unfolded the papers on the curbstone, and bivouacked thereon, while tens of thousands of others discussed and argued the identity of detachments that were now arriving.

It was remarkable to see the pride and almost deference with which the Londoners and a portion of the 1,500,000 visitors that had chosen the Embankment regarded even the humblest private of the British soldiers from over the seas. Groups encircled all sections, the Canadian mounted police, the picturesque feathered and slouch hatted mounted Australian rifles; the Zaptiehs from Cyprus, with dark blue uniforms and red fezzes and sashes; the active little Dyaks, then a streak of vivid color; the Jamaica artillery, sturdy and brown faced, wearing scarlet and white; the coal black negroes from the Niger or the gold coast, and other quaint and unfamiliar figures like the Hongkong Chinese police, the Malay states guides, and the Singapore submarine miners.

Starts for Buckingham.

This unique assemblage was completed, amid cheers, by 8:30 o'clock, and began the route toward Buckingham Palace shortly before 9. The colonial Premiers, with state carriages and powdered footmen, the Premiers wearing cocked hats and blue and gold braided court uniforms, here joined the cavalcade, each statesman taking his place at the head of the troops from his colony, and then the procession, which was a section of today's program by itself, and the first of the kind that ever trod English ground, started on the regular route to St. Paul's Cathedral, and there awaited the royalties, the foreign envoys, the British home escorts, and the Queen. After the service at St. Paul's the colonials let the Queen's and the foreign section go in front of themselves, forming the rear guard on the route toward the Mansion House, across London bridge, through the dense artisan south side district. Then across Westminster bridge and back to Buckingham Palace.

Blue Jackets Come First.

The lengthy companies of British bluejackets and marines were the first whom the crowd of patient, good-natured windowers and pavement standers could greet, marching to St. Paul's in attendance upon the naval attachés, who were not placed in the regular cavalcade. Then the colonial procession, slightly after the program time, traversed the route, getting the first glimpse of sunshine of the day. The front reached Piccadilly at 10 o'clock, Ludgate Circus at 10:30, and arrived at St. Paul's at 10:40, amidst a continuous ovation.

The fortunate window or stand seat holders, who were largely brilliantly dressed ladies, waved handkerchiefs and small union jacks, and the dense phalanx down in the streets cheered themselves hoarse. First came the familiar spectacle of advance party of the Royal Horse Guards, who are the nursemaids' heroes. Today the stalwart forms were in blue uniforms, with breastplates and scarlet facings. Their band followed, arrayed in blue velvet jockey caps with gold braid tunics. Then came a great cheer for the most popular man in the army, General Lord Roberts, who was riding alone on a white horse, himself slight, dapper, and ruddy, handling a Field Marshal's baton, and his breast studded with distinguished orders, notably the Victoria cross.

Colonel Herbert, formerly in command of the troops in Canada, who is now specially appointed Colonel Commandant of the colonial troops, came next at the head of the Canadian mounted hussars and dragoons, who were the first actual colonials in the line.

Laurier in a Carriage.

In the first carriage was the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, and Mrs. Laurier. The Premier was waving his hat gracefully and bowing to the plaudits of the crowd. Many remarked his resemblance to the actor, Willard. Mrs. Laurier wore a lace trimmed small bonnet and a black and claret-colored flowered dress.

The New South Wales Lancers and mounted rifles, who represent the colony's 7,000 troops, came next, and with them came Premier G. H. Reid. Then followed the Khaki uniforms with maroon facings of the Victoria Mounted Rifles, accompanying Premier Turner, who was jolly, laughing, and nodding right and left. Lady Turner, young and smiling, sat beside him. She was attired in a light gray dress.

There was a cordial cheer for the detachment of the Maoris, whose splendid fighting against the British in former days was recalled, and who now represent New Zealand's 8,000 troops. They are powerful and stalwart men, like New Zealand's Premier, Seddon, who is remarkably bigger and sturdier than the Prince of Wales.

Welcome to African Section.

The African section stirred an almost passionate welcome, especially the Matebeleland horsemen, headed by the Hon. Maurice Gifford, who was noticeable for his empty sleeve, having lost an arm in the last fighting in Rhodesia. The bronze and wiry Cape mounted rifles received a similar welcome.

Then came the South Australia, Newfoundland, and Tasmanian troopers with their Premiers. The Tasmanian Premier is named Braddon. He is a handsome man with wavy gray hair, and is the novelist's brother.

A picturesque section followed, embracing Malta, Jamaica, Sierra-Leone, Bermuda, Hongkong, and the Mauritius artillery. The Hongkong, Chinese, police amused the onlookers by their mildly amazed expression. They seemed to wonder why they were there. There was a cheer for the Malay states guides who were resplendent, and the Sikhs with their indigo turbans and brown faces. They are very tall. After them came the diminutive Dyaks from the north of Borneo, carrying ivory-handled swords and feathers.

Haussas from the Niger.

The colonial procession closed with the Haussas from the gold coast and the Niger, with coal black faces, blue serge jackets, zouave knickerbockers, and small red fezzes. This is their first visit to Europe. They took part in the recent expedition to suppress slave raiding. As this cavalcade passed patriotic enthusiasm mounted exultant. Each seemed proud to declare Civis Britannicus Sum as he looked on the splendid specimens of the fighting forces in every corner of the Queen's dominions.

The crowds seemed to know they were in the presence of a historical landmark and to become conscious empire builders, the first outward visible sign of the recent irresistible trend of public opinion for a closer united empire. Already at many jubilee banquets the toast list unites Queen and the colonies. All this gave today's ceremonial and pomp special political significance. The tramp, tramp of strange faces from strange lands which are yet British territory filled the millions of onlookers with the great pride of possession which was not felt before the colonial Premiers were visibly impressed with the eager enthusiasm of the crowds to acclaim them. It was the same throughout the route. In the West End, fashionable clubland, or the busy south side artisans, all were equally conscious of the last eighteen months' disillusionment as regards foreign alliances. Therefore today they claimed their only allies were the colonists, their fellow-subjects of the British Empire. Their welcome to the Queen was loyalty, affection, and veneration. To the colonial procession it was an eager, new-fond comradeship, and a passionate dedication to a common future and a common empire.

Waiting for the Queen.

While the colonial procession was taking up its position at St. Paul's Cathedral and Ludgate Hill, an interval of about forty minutes, the roadway filled with mounted troops, horse guards, dragoons, and horse artillery, dismounted and standing at ease, waiting to hear the guns signal from Hyde Park that the Queen was starting. It was of supreme interest to walk down the inner line and mark the demeanor of the vast concourse of people. Once the tremendous outburst of enthusiasm roused by the colonials had subsided, the large assemblage waited in silence, strange and impressive.

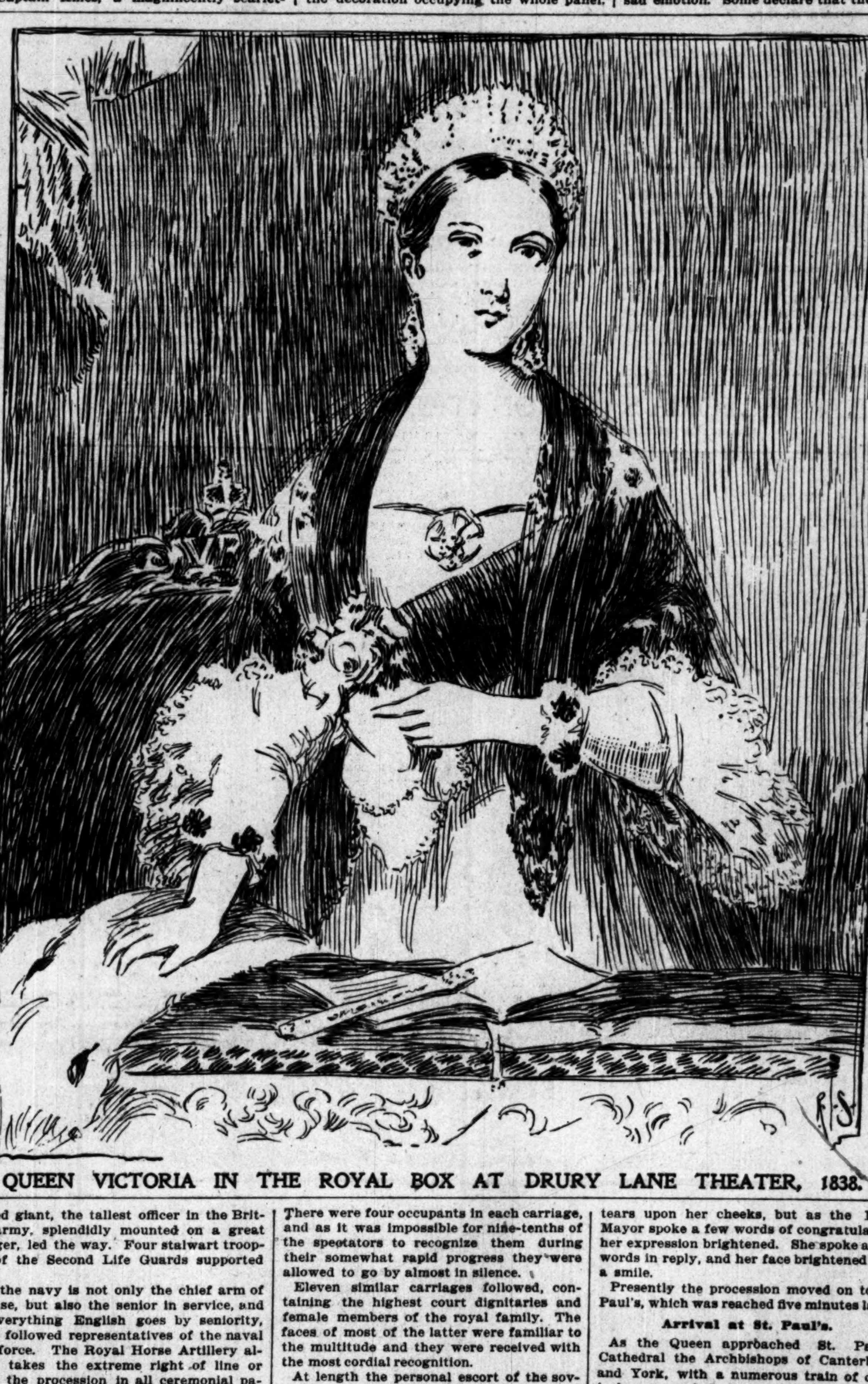
When the dull boom of the guns in Hyde Park was faintly heard down the Strand the troopers in the roadway mounted, fell in, and moved on. The picturesque lifeguards, dragoons, and royal horse artillery passed along, and it was strange to note the practical silence of the crowd which had greeted the first procession with one long roar of applause and waving of handkerchiefs and flags, but the reason for this could be felt before one had time to wonder at it. The Queen was the sole idea in the mind and heart of that vast human mass. For the time being party, creed, and politics, and even nationality, disappeared and a magnetic intercommunication of sentiment made all the onlookers merge into one sentient being, who was eager to pay homage, not to a Queen merely, as the figurehead of a powerful nation, but to a Queen who, as a woman, could claim the reverence that any and every man counts it his privilege to pay to a woman whose life, passed under a microscope, as it were, yet betrayed not spot or blemish.

Victoria Is Punctual.

Punctuality has been one of the Queen's strictest rules of conduct for even longer than sixty years. It was no surprise, therefore, to the field marshal in charge of the head of the column of the royal procession at Wellington Statue at Hyde Park corner to receive the signal that the Queen had entered her carriage at precisely 11 o'clock. The starting gun in Hyde Park was fired instantly and the line of march taken up exactly according to program. Progress towards St. Paul's Cathedral, whence the colonial procession had already gone, was made with few delays.

As a mere spectacle the royal procession was truly magnificent. As a symbolization of pomp and power it eclipsed all previous earthly pageantry. Yet great in numbers, it was not representative save of royalty and the weapons with which royalty maintains itself. It was just as well, perhaps, that the arts and sciences and other forms of human progress were excluded from the ranks which were intended to typify the glory of the British empire. The people themselves were satisfied, and they were the best judges of the sources of their national greatness.

Captain Ames, a magnificently scarlet-coated giant, the tallest officer in the British army, splendidly mounted on a great charger, led the way. Four stalwart troopers of the Second Life Guards supported him.



QUEEN VICTORIA IN THE ROYAL BOX AT DRURY LANE THEATER, 1838.

As the navy is not only the chief arm of defense, but also the senior in service, and as everything English goes by seniority, there followed representatives of the naval gun force. The Royal Horse Artillery always takes the extreme right of line or leads the procession in all ceremonial parades of the British army. So they came next in blue uniforms with scarlet facings, with Busby bags of the same colors and white plumes. Then there followed for nearly an hour rank after rank of the flower of the British army. All were mounted, for the infantry was not represented in the royal procession. One hardly knew which to admire most, the men or the horses. First came the incomparable Life Guards Regiment from the brigade of the Household Cavalry, which only leaves the country in case of war. Their reputation includes such memorable fights as Dettingen, under George II., in 1743; the Peninsular war, Waterloo ,and, last, Tel-el,Kebir, in 1882. Splendidly they rode their jet black horses. Behind them came the King's Dragoon Guards with their record of many a bloody field. The Queen's Bays rode in scarlet uniforms, with their black plumes waving in the gentle breeze.

Cheers for the Scots Grays.

Then followed more dragoons from several famous regiments, but it was not until the Scots Grays rode up that the hitherto silent thousands were unable to restrain their enthusiasm. Never was there a finer martial spectacle than these beautifully caparisoned gray charges, every animal as proud, handsome, and well trained as the man who rode him. How the crowds cheered, and how indifferent and unconscious the men and horses tried to look in the face of that greeting to them!

Then there were more dragoons, and more artillery, and more lancers, and bands. O, the bands! Never was there such prodigality in music. They came, not singly, but in threes, so that one band of each group was always playing from end to end of the long march. English military music may not be the best in the world, but the British army is very proud of the regimental bands, and the very best of these rode in today's procession. They played today as they never played before. There was inspiration and infectious enthusiasm in every note. It was all patriotic music, of course, but there was a ring like unto the glorious "Marseillaise" in several of their selections, or rather in their manner of rendering them.

Aids to the Queen.

When the regular troops had passed there next came the naval and military aids-de-camp to the Queen. These included many of the most distinguished officers of the two services, and as the crowd recognized their favorites they warmly applauded them. Lord Charles Beresford, especially, who is the pet naval officer of the kingdom, was obliged to keep uncovered most of the way acknowledging the tribute of the admiring populace.

Then the pageant became more gorgeous than ever. The foreign naval and military attachés, glittering in their many colored uniforms and decorations, went by.

And Then General Miles.

General Miles, Lieutenant Colwell, and Colonel Ludlow were among these. Their uniforms were more modest and less gaudy than most of the others, but no country among the great nations of the earth was more creditably represented.

The Queen is, by the courtesy of the German Emperor, honorary Colonel of the First Prussian Dragoon Guards, and a delegation of the officers of this regiment occupied the next place in the line. Colonel von Falkenhayn, commanding this delegation, was one of the most striking figures in the procession, by reason, chiefly, of the splendid, great silver eagle which surmounted his polished silver helmet. I cannot say it was English prejudice, but, although there was no mistaking his nationality and rank, there was no applause when he passed through the Strand.

Next in order came a deputation of officers of the imperial service troops of India, representing a force of 10,000 native soldiers. In accordance with the imperial spirit of the day they received a cordial welcome.

Ambassadors in Silence.

The Ambassadors came next, and by this time the interest of the spectators had become most intense. These great men occupied five so-called dress landaus. These were truly magnificent vehicles. They had the royal arms emblazoned on their sides, the decoration occupying the whole panel. There were four occupants in each carriage, and as it was impossible for nine-tenths of the spectators to recognize them during their somewhat rapid progress they were allowed to go by almost in silence.

Eleven similar carriages followed, containing the highest court dignitaries and female members of the royal family. The faces of most of the latter were familiar to the multitude and they were received with the most cordial recognition.

At length the personal escort of the sovereign arrived and the enthusiam and excitement of the vast throng rose to a high pitch. There were delegates from the colonial contingent and Life Guards and then an escort of thirty-six English and foreign Princes on horseback, riding in threes. Perhaps there was never assembled in public a more august body of dignitaries. From Prince Mahommed Ali of Egypt to the Duke of York, the heir to the British throne, there was scarcely a monarchy on earth that was not represented in that long file of mounted men, strange in their personal contrasts, unregal most of them physically according to all ideas of royalty, and yet comprising within themselves the incarnate power of human authority in all lands ruled by accident of birth.

Supreme Moment Arrives.

An Indian escort of twenty native officers of cavalry regiments followed, and then came the supreme moment for which these many millions had been waiting. Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, Commander-in-Chief of the British army, rode by alone, and then there were seen those cream-colored horses, famous throughout the empire, drawing the chariot in which sat the sovereign.

By this time the clouds had disappeared and the sun blazed warm and bright upon a scene which will live many times sixty years in the history of this great empire. The woman whose name has given to the greatest era of human progress sat in evident sadness receiving such a tribute of adoration as was never vouchsafed to a woman before. After all it was a woman that every one of those acclaiming millions pitied, honored, and loved her. It was an avalanche of sound, an overwhelming baptism of sympathy that they poured upon her, and she sat not unmoved. That would not have been human. Womanly emotion betrayed itself more than once during that long ordeal of worship. It was as well in one sense that she could, alas! see little or nothing of that matchless reception. She heard and felt it, and that was quite enough for one woman's powers.

Victoria Appears Well.

Not for years has Queen Victoria appeared so well. It is difficult to believe that seventy-eight eventful and arduous years have passed over her head. Many well preserved women fifteen years her junior were old as she.

She was dressed, as always, in black, slightly relieved with white beneath the lace of her bodice. She carried a cream colored parasol, the gift of the Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, the "Father of the House of Commons." This, by the way, is the only gift the Queen ever accepted from a private subject.

Her Majesty was seated opposite the Princess of Wales and Princess Christian, and it is stated that her seat was mounted on rockers so she could acknowledge the plaudits of the multitude without fatigue. This automatic however, was not by any means the extent of her efforts to show her appreciation of the mighty tribute. She had been urged not to attempt to respond, but on the way to St. Paul's, at all events, the inspiration of that great ovation was too much for her, and she continually inclined her head, turning first to the right and then to the left, guided apparently by the volume of sound on one side or the other.

Her progress was all too rapid. The greater part of the route was covered at the rate of fully four miles an hour.

The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge were by her side as outriders, behind followed the royal standard grooms and equerries.

Last of all came the royal Irish constabulary and a squadron of the Horse Guards.

At Temple Bar.

The Queen's carriage reached Temple Bar, where the Lord Mayor was waiting to receive her Majesty, precisely at noon. There was a halt for two or three minutes for a time-honored ceremony. The Lord Mayor, on foot, with a deputation on either side, advanced to render official homage, and to present a pearl sword of state. He advanced with his official mace reversed, then lowered the point of the sword and offered the handle to her Majesty, which she touched.

When her carriage stopped the Queen seemed for a moment to be overcome with sad emotion. Some declare that there were tears under her cheeks, but as the Lord Mayor spoke a few words of congratulation her expression brightened. She spoke a few words in reply, and her face brightened into a smile.

Presently the procession moved on to St. Paul's, which was reached five minutes later.

Arrival at St. Paul's.

As the Queen approached St. Paul's Cathedral the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, with a numerous train of clericals, emerged from the west front, stood upon the steps, where they awaited the arrival of the Queen. Immediately as the Queen's carriage was drawn up, the choir intoned Te Deum, after which the Bishop of London offered up this beautiful prayer:

"O Lord, our heavenly Father, we give thee hearty thanks for the many blessings thou hast bestowed upon us in the last sixty years of the happy reign of our gracious Queen Victoria. We thank thee for the progress made in the knowledge of his marvelous works, for the increase of comfort given to human life, for the kindlier feeling between the rich and the poor, and for the wonderful preaching of the gospel to many nations. We pray thee that these and all other of thy gifts may be long continued to us and to our Queen, to the glory of thy holy name, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

The Archbishop of Canterbury then pronounced the benediction, after which the choir sang the hundredth Psalm. The ceremonies were finished amid brilliant sunshine.

The colonials fell behind the royal procession after leaving St. Paul's. The procession on the return from St. Paul's marched along Cheapside, where the shops were gaudy with red and yellow, to the Mansion House.

Bouquet for the Queen.

Here a brief stoppage was made, during which the Lord Mayor's wife presented a bouquet to the Queen, and here also her Majesty dispensed with the attendance of the Lord Mayor, who had accompanied her from Temple Bar, which is the western boundary of the city limits.

The procession continued to London Bridge, into which the densely peopled southern parishes, where loyalty was louder and more exuberant than before, especially for the colonials. Garrets near the sky, where the whole inmate support of families is a pound a week, all hung little flags and flowers from their windows to the sea of upturned faces. Along Westminster Road the procession proceeded to the bridge and again passed Parliament and Whitehall, through the Horse Guards' entrance to the Mall, and arrived twenty minutes before the program time. Entering the gates of the palace the Queen was cheered tremendously.

Rests After the Parade.

Upon the return of the Queen to Buckingham Palace at 1:40 p. m. she lay down for an hour and spent the rest of the afternoon in the garden. It is officially announced that her Majesty bore the fatigue of the day excellently well. The entire program was a complete success and was carried out without a single hitch.

The ambulance report for the day shows only two cases of serious injury. A policeman was thrown from his horse and severely hurt. He was conveyed to the hospital.

The other case was that of General Lord Howe, gold-stick-in-waiting, who was thrown from his horse at the Hyde Park corner and badly hurt. He was carried to his own house.

At an early hour in the morning and until far into the day congratulatory telegrams were pouring into Buckingham Palace from every court in Europe and the remotest parts of the empire. The Queen had a good night's rest, rose early and breakfasted with her family, and looking forward to the day's functions with calmness and courage.

A curious proof of the Queen's nervousness was given when she pressed the communicator to signal her message to the colonies. A distinct single dot was received at the central office as had been arranged, but this was followed by two light dots, a reflex of her trembling fingers.

Munir Pasha in the Background.

Every detail of the royal procession, including the place assigned to each dignitary from abroad, was announced in advance, save one. The official program carefully omitted all mention of Munir Pasha, the Envoy Extraordinary of the Sultan of Turkey. This was a wise precaution, taken by the authorities in order to prevent if possible a hostile demonstration which it did not need Mr. Gladstone's suggestion to call forth.

The comments of the crowds at many points along the route when the carriages of the diplomatic corps were passing indicated disappointment that they were unable to recognize the Sultan's representative, for there were several Orientals who might have been he.

Today the people made merry. The day was given up in homage to the sovereign and welcome to guests from distant parts of the empire.

Brilliant Scene at Night.

When night fell the festival became the people's own, and it was celebrated as was never done before in these islands. Oddly enough it took on a distinctly Parisian phase. Confetti was used for the first time in London and at midnight the streets were covered. The Strand, from Wellington street to Pall Mall, was literally transformed into a Paris boulevard. Masts supporting arches of colored electric lights, which were the feature of the illumination of the Boulevard Capucines at the Czar's fête last October, were erected on the Strand, changing that sordid thoroughfare into a dazzling arcade.

The illumination as a whole was not creditable from an artistic point of view, though there were a few splendid exceptions.

The general idea in the private displays seemed to be loyalty measured by the cubic feet of gas consumed, no matter how. What was expected to be the finest display of all was a failure, because of some defect in the electric apparatus. This was the illumination of St. James' street. Heavy garlands, which made the street a wonderful arcade by day, were filled with 30,000 electric lights, which were expected to produce a matchless fairy bower at night. The Princess of Wales was to come from Marlborough House to turn on the light at dusk, but alas the lamps remained dark.

The clubs in the vicinity largely made up for the disappointment, the whole section being as bright as day.

The irregular square or triangle partially inclosed by the Mansion House, the Bank of England, and the Royal Exchange, was a magnificent spectacle.

Lord Mayor's Residence.

The Lord Mayor's official residence, with its spacious front, stood out grandly with its pillars entwined with ropes of jets of fire, and the outline of its front was beautifully bright. Its principal attraction was a mighty crown encircled by a larger laurel wreath. The latter was green, while the flickering of the gas gave the crown the appearance of being made of flashing gems. On either side were the letters "V. R.", huge and dazzling. Directly above the crossing the capitals of the pillars were the words: "God Bless Our Queen," while at either end, on a level with this device, were the two dates of her reign, 1837-1897. Still higher shone a great gas sun on the summit of the building, with a dozen or so blazing beacons.

The Bank of London vied with the Mansion House so far as its less pretentious architecture would permit, blazing from basement to parapet. The London and Liverpool and Globe Insurance Building was crowned all along its top façade with golden stars. Beneath them were a crown and the royal letters, "V. R."

Opposite it is the Bank of England, along the whole front of which were a succession of brilliant lines, with the royal emblazonings in the center. The bank is a lowly structure, but it makes up in length what it lacks in height, and its long, undulating lines were splendidly emphasized in fire. The Royal Exchange was lit up so that every line and crevice stood out clearer than in daylight, its massive front proudly dominating the square.

St. Paul's a Dazzling Sight.

But the greatest triumph of the illuminator's art was St. Paul's Cathedral. Its grand dome, towering above all else, glowed and shone as with a strange, wonderful incandescence. It gave forth no light of its own, but there were concentrated upon it the rays of no less than forty powerful search lights, each at a different angle. The effect was indescribably beautiful. It was vivid, yet ethereal, dazzling yet almost ghost-like. It was as though the rays of the noonday sun poured upon the great dome at midnight, with the rest of the city in darkness. It was far more effective than if the church had been covered with a blaze of gas or electricity.

People Never Tire.

But at night, as in the daytime, the spectators were the real spectacle. Not a vehicle of any description was allowed on the streets of London tonight. They were given to the strolling millions. An occasional policeman in the middle of the thoroughfares kept the throng moving in two streams in opposite directions. The popular procession went on and on for hours. Every one was in the gayest mood, happy, and good-natured. Before midnight all were singing "God Save the Queen," alternated with one after the other of the latest musical airs.

After midnight there was no apparent diminution in the endless throngs and the singing and cheering made a perpetual jubilee chorus. The multitude never tired. It seems as if London had not slept for days, but the jubilee spirit is still unexhausted.

COLONEL HAY COMPLIMENTS BRITONS.

Credits Them with Doing All Possible to Show Appreciation of American Sentiment.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, June 22.—Colonel John Hay, the American Ambassador, said today that everything had been done by the British government to show its appreciation of the sentiment which prompted President McKinley to send a special embassy to attend the jubilee.

"Personally," Colonel Hay said, "I am highly gratified by their reception and also mine today. Everything was done to treat the special embassy well. The procession as a pictorial pageant was certainly one of the most wonderful things seen in modern times both for brilliancy and splendor and the marvelous organization which carried it through without accident."

Whitelaw Reid, the special Ambassador, through Secretary Webb, expressed delight with the reception accorded the embassy. He said that he regarded the jubilee as an enormous success, and he was delighted especially with the hearty cheers which greeted the embassy, near Buckingham Palace. In other respects the embassy was treated especially well. He was amused by the delighted enthusiasm of the masses. Chauncey M. Depew said his first thought was that the pageant more than equaled every expectation.

AS SEEN BY JULIAN RALPH

PROCESSION AS VIEWED FROM ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

Since Cleopatra's Day No Such Pageant Has Been Witnessed—Thirty-six Princes Form Queen Victoria's Body Guard—Wealthy Crowd Windows, Stands, and Roofs—Women and Children Line Curbs and Men Mass Themselves Against Houses.

(Special Cable by Julian Ralph.)

London, June 22.—[Copyright, 1897, by the New York Journal.]—Instead of London smoke, a gray pillar of dust; instead of grimy buildings, eight miles of houses, scrubbed, scraped, painted, washed, set off with bunting; instead of the roar of the vehicles, the tramp, tramp of a gorgeous, glittering array; instead of the expected crush of brutal multitudes, a quiet, orderly throng with the surplus tens of thousands tucked away on vast stands, in all the houses and on the roofs; instead of murder, accident, sudden death, a day without a serious casualty.

Such is the record of England's greatest festival. Such is the history of what may be called the apotheosis of the lone widow, who, after today, will be classed with the saints in the minds of her loving subjects.

Never Such a Glorification.

Never before in modern times has any woman received such glorification. Never before since Cleopatra's day at least has any woman been attended by such a bodyguard, for she carried three dozen Princes in her train and almost soldiers enough to have fought a path for her through Europe.

At 3 o'clock this morning, when I turned into bed, the whole route of the procession was as crowded with noisy people as ever was the Strand or Piccadilly at noon of a busy day.

I asked a policeman what the multitude was going to do. He replied the people were going to walk an hour or two longer, then drop exhausted to the pavement and sleep until morning. This is precisely what happened. Men, women, and children, and mothers, fathers, and babies in arms sank upon the pavements and stoops in the side streets to sleep away the fatigue and excitement.

When the sun was high in the heavens and 7 o'clock about to strike policemen shook up even the heaviest sleepers into perpendicular positions, putting women and children close to the curbs, men behind them, and managing the cross and tired mob as kindly fathers ought to govern so many children. There was no longer a yell left in the crowd, not a note of song or even a remnant of the spirit of repartee, so rampant the night before.

Only a few streets a mile apart were left open for pedestrians. Along the line of march the police received early comers and again gave the best places to the women and kept the men back against the houses.

Wealthy Seek Vantage Posts.

By 8 o'clock came stylish women superbly dressed, men bearing huge souvenir tickets seeking places in the stands and house windows. Presently the multitude was seen to be distinctly divided, the rich and well dressed parading the roadway to get to their seats, the poor and shabby folks pressed in line on the pavements looking on with an awakening to new interest of what was going on. For once in the world's history favorites of fortune seemed to outnumber the poor, but however fast came the swarms in silk and feathers and broadcloth, enormous stands and gaping windows swallowed them and they disappeared.

By 9 o'clock, when the last of the privileged rich came in, a thin and broken stream of soldiers began to arrive on either side of the street, their backs to the tired, patient concourse of the poor, prepared to keep the street clear and separate the coming procession from its spectators.

Then came trained nurses in swarms, by hundreds, all in purple, edged with white, and with them men of the Red Cross laying stretched in a most alarming, suggestive fashion in gutters behind the red coats. Presently, down where I was, at St. Paul's, came ever so many clergymen, black as crows, except one—the testy Archbishop of Canterbury, in flaming, flowing red, leaning out of the carriage door directing the driver in a petulant voice.

Incidents Near St. Paul's.

When the clergy were tucked away on the red terrace seats in front of the cathedral a motley collection of fragments of the glorious procession began to straggle to and fro in an endeavor to find their places and connect themselves with the main body.

Now it would be a pair of Indian Princes, incrusted with gold and jewels. Next, three or four army officers, red as the union jack, riding pell mell, and after these strange men in Australian butternut suits, broad-brimmed hats turned up on one side; or a pigtailed Chinaman trotting on foot after a mounted officer, or a gloriously bedizened General and staff, cantering lazily by.

These gay tatters of cloth of gold, that were to be woven in one long ribbon, looked like bits of colored glass in a kaleidoscope when they are being shaken into place to form a beautiful pattern.

We are not enjoying boasted Queen's weather by any means. An ashen, leaden sky hung low over this modern Babylon, and Americans would not have been surprised to feel rain descend at any moment. The English did not expect it, because for sixty years it has been one of the main articles of an Englishman's creed that the Queen is obliged, by some mysterious dispensation of Providence, to enjoy sunshine wherever she goes—a feat that old lady appears to endeavor to perform by following the extreme strength of the sun from the south of France in the winter to Windsor and London in early spring, and Scotland in the heat of summer.

But cloudy and threatening as it was it was better than hot sunshine and a light, cool breeze toyed with the flags and bunting, and also fanned a million faces and put new strength into a million pairs of legs.

Costs Poor More than Rich.

I thought as I sat at ease in a chair, with waiters offering drinks and food, it was not to be gainsaid that to witness the day's spectacle it cost the poor more than it cost the millionaires who paid $100 for a seat.

The cost to the poor was the cost of nerves and tissue, the cost of strength and health and cost of physical injury to all who were obliged to remain rooted in one spot so many hours.

But not even a dull, frowning sky could deaden the gayety of the flaming red [illegible] of streets along which England's widowed Queen was about to pass.

From the gutters of the houses the flowers, banners, shields, and flags carried splendor of colors down to the waving multitude, and there the red coats of the soldiers continued the same ruddy flame down to the ground.

Wherever there was a great red or purple reviewing stand, or a house swathed in white and gold, the splendor of ladies' dresses distinguished the space even beyond the distinction of the most lavishly decked facades, since no woman was disloyal enough to imagine it could possibly rain. All were in their best gowns, new bonnets, and [illegible] daintiest parasols, that made them like lilies personified and carrying blossoms.

One Charm of the Day.

One of the great charms of the day was in the sudden appearance of many [illegible] poke bonnets, such as the Queen wore as a young Princess. Thousands of other pretty hats were of Kate Greenaway style; foreign Princesses and English Duchesses and leaders of fashion appeared in colored toques, such as the Princess of Wales wore with her first new jubilee costume the other day.

As red, white, and blue were the colors of the day, the ladies all wore rosettes of fine ribbons of those colors, spreading out from a golden crown in the center, and every man of fashion carried a buttonhole bunch of blue cornflowers, white pinks, and red geraniums.

The choice of the three colors was not at all a compliment to America. Red is the color of the cross of St. Patrick, blue represents Scotland, and white stands for England, as the hues appear in the Union Jack. But America was handsomely complimented by myriad examples of the Star Spangled Banner. Over the whole length of the line of march the Yankee flag fluttered—over the Bank of England, on the Mansion House. On one side of St. Paul, opposite me, I counted three of our flags and one shield of Stars and Stripes.

"What have you got so many American flags for?" I asked a liveryman of one of the great city companies.

"O," said he, "I fancy it must be because we are all one people."

But, alas, on two buildings, and on a coster's cart. I saw specimens of our flag nailed downside up and hindside fore.

I have said London was all scrubbed and painted for the jubilee, but one notable exception was old St. Paul's, still as black and streaky as of yore, and because the whole first story was framed in gay awnings, flags, and banners, the grand old sooty pile looked like some gorgeous floral monstrosity with a great black petal rising out of the middle.

Silence of the Multitude.

An unlooked-for feature of the occasion was the silence of the vast multitude. There was no noise whatever except an occasional rattle of the hoofs of officers' horses or troops of cavalry on the roadways. People all talked in low voices, so hushed that no buzz or murmur as of most multitudes reached my ears. An occasional bugle call or command of a leader to a body of marching troops rang out with startling clearness on the still air. At last, when the roads were cleared and lay bare between a blood-red double line of soldiers, the sound of distant guns announced the starting of the Queen from Buckingham Palace. That was about 10:30, and the sun suddenly rent the clouds assunder and blazed down on the city.

In less than one hour after she finished her devotion in the open air at the foot of St. Paul's steps she was on her way to make a circle through London. Huge and splendid as was the procession, it was all over in ninety minutes, with such extraordinary speed did the whole line move forward. This haste was ordered to shorten the strain upon the old Queen.

I have been seeing great spectacles of this kind all my life, but I never before saw a procession rushed over its course like this.

Splendid Effect of Speed.

The effect was splendid, dashing. Men and horses did not trot or run, but forged ahead with free, quick, nervous stride, so you had barely time to comprehend that you were looking at Lord Salisbury before you found yourself studying the face of Little Bobs or the back of the Prince of Wales. You can't do that with a handful of troops. You have got to have troops to waste, else it will all be over in a minute, like a flash in the pan. Today there were troops to burn, and the effect was tremendously spirited.

When the choir burst forth in song the word hush passed along the crowds at least half a mile in either direction so all could hear the new music by the wondrous boy voices. The hymn finished, silence continued, and then came the doxology, so old and familiar that all the listeners caught it up, and it was sung by hundreds of thousands of throats. Then the Queen, who had been leaning forward in her open landau, leaned back an instant, but was obliged to resume her old attitude, because the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and other dignitaries had to be presented. The Prince of Wales and his brother, the Duke of Connaught, sat behind the carriage, and in another minute the procession took up its course, rounded the south side of the cathedral on its way to Cheapside.

Blur of Splendid Color.

First came a cavalcade of foreign and native and dependent Princes, and such handsome notables as General Miles and the Colonel representing President Faure. These rode by at the quick gait of the procession, and left an impression of a great blur of red, white, gold, silver, plumes, velvet, medals, orders, swords, and splendid men.

Then came carriages filled with representatives of South American States, others with guests from most of the countries of the old world, and after them came half a dozen carriages containing the most famous of the Princesses and Duchesses of England, Germany, and Russia. The noblest and most distinguished woman of all was the Duchess of Teck, but the Princess Louise is still beautiful, and the two carriages containing the young girl Princesses, who bowed to and fro, like automatons, attracted great attention.

Cheers Only for the Queen.

Finally there was a murmur that swerved into a roar and burst into long, loud cheering as four gold-clad postilions, each riding the off horse of a pair of the Queen's famous cream-colored stallions, came well into view. All the spectators on the stands had been requested to keep their seats, but all sprang to their feet and yelled and waved their hats and handkerchiefs as the royal object of all this pomp and expenditure was seen on the back seat of the open landau, riding in company with her daughters. She is said never to have looked better in her life. Certainly she made all portraits hideous libels, for she appeared to me a kindly, motherly, gentle old lady, rather stout and squat of figure, but not coarse and bloated as in her photographs. She wore a dress of gray and black, such a light gray it was taken for white; a bonnet of black and white, and carried a white parasol, which worked havoc all along the line, because it hid her from all who looked down on her from any considerable elevation. She was obliged to carry it open, for the sun was blazing down upon her. She bowed slightly very frequently, and now and then put up her glasses and looked at what interested her.

I had heard this morning the startling story that the Queen was almost blind. It was said that a thick film was gathering over both eyes, and that she had been unable to read or even to sign state papers for at least six months. This came to me from a very superior source, but I thought her action in raising her glasses to look at objects along the route gave the lie to the story.

Bold Departure from Deep Mourning.

She wore rather a sad face, I thought, but as the people had not seen her in such a bold departure from her deep mourning in a long time all thought her in quite high spirits. The Princess of Wales sat beside her mother, wearing a beautiful gown of heliotrope, and hiding her half century under the appearance of 33 or 34 years. The Princess Helena of Schleswig-Holstein, who was also in the carriage, was dressed in black.

After the Queen's landau came the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of Connaught and Cambridge, and Lord Wolsey. All were on horseback, and all in red, and presently came little Lord Mayor Faudel Phillips, looking vastly more royal than Victoria, and much more like a Queen than either a Mayor or a King. He was dressed as Lord Mayors have dressed on state occasions for centuries—all in white as he approached you and nearly all in red as seen from behind. He wore a huge claret colored velvet cloak that fell behind him and over his horse and was heavily ornamented at the top with a collar of ermine two feet deep. His thin, small, smooth face and tiny, flaxen curls recalled the pictures of Queen Elizabeth. The Lord Mayor's satellites, whose red cloaks covered them and their horses, rode behind and then came the High Sheriffs in such splendor as Solomon wotted not of at all.

Then we saw carriages containing the foreign representatives, all except Whitelaw Reid in gorgeous raiment, and after them came other carriages with two colonial Premiers in each—Premiers from the north to the south of America, from the Indies, Africa, and Australia. Of them all none was so handsome, so striking, or so able looking as Wilfrid Laurier of Quebec, who attracted the most applause.

Almost Barbaric Splendor.

The rest of the show was nine-tenths of the whole procession, and it was all military. Americans who saw all the recent pageants of Europe say that nothing except the Russian coronation excelled it and that nothing else in recent years approached it. If you ask what I say, it is that the splendor and glitter and blaze of it rendered it almost barbaric. It was keyed almost a note too high. It made men catch their breath and it made women cry. It was savagely splendid; a Greek procession to celebrate a quiet woman's reign, for it bristled with thousands upon thousands of the sharpened steel teeth of England's fighting men and it sounded no note except the note of strength, defiance, and readiness for war. I cannot describe all the regiments of lancers, the battalions of hussars, the squadrons of horse artillery, the centipede-legged lengths of infantry, and all the rest now—the great, quick-moving snake was all steel and silver. Next its winding curves were all gold and red—and anon they were swaying blue and white.

Here were myriads of sailor boys or coal black negro troops of Guinea or the East Indies; now came swarms of brown-clad, Swiss-looking Anglo-Africans, hot from the fighting in Matabeleland; and next were white soldiers and Chinese police from Hongkong, men who looked like gentlemen cowboys and came from Australia, others very like them from the Cape and from Natal.

Tommy Atkins' Day of Triumph.

For seventy-five minutes these brilliant, gorgeous, gold and silver plated, befeathered, or turbaned, or fur-betopped men swung by all flashing back the "arrows of the sun" and setting old London agog by the unexpected size, grandeur, and color, and splendor of the show. London had expected a show in which there would be only one great figure, the Queen, but the scheme grew and swelled and altered until the Queen at last became merely the proud Captain of a multitude of shining, gilded, steel-toothed war dogs, gathered from every corner of the globe. Perhaps it would be better to call these showy, cocky, confident, splendid fighting men her loving body guard, but, call them what you will, it was the Queen's day first and Tommy Atkins' jubilee afterward.

When afternoon came the Queen went to bed, and hundreds of men and women curled up on the grass in front of her palace and slept as well with crowds looking on as she did in her bed.

Twenty Miles of Fireworks.

When evening came the scene shifted. Now the millions were on tiptoe to see the illuminations. The Thames from Richmond to Windsor was embowered beneath fireworks in one twenty-mile blaze, but not a flicker of that could London see. What London and her 4,000,000 visitors did was to crowd the route of the procession over again, in numbers that were simply awesome and terrifying. The people reached from house to house, with tired policemen in the middle of each street keeping the contrary tides of humanity apart, urging each current steadily forward, and stifling the only disorder there was, which was simply rough horseplay.

On St. Paul's alone the lights cost £4 a minute when lighted, and the cost to the Bank of England and for lighting the Mansion House must have been nearly as great. But my opinion is that the ornamental lighting of the old city and of all the business districts was very inartistic, broken, splotchy, and discreditable to the people. It was, therefore, with surprise and wonder that one came to view the West End illuminations. I cannot believe that Paris ever did anything in the same line to equal it. Paris has often been more picturesque and artistic, but it never touched the splendor, dignity, or cost of the amazing display which London is making tonight.

It is the hackneyed and regulation thing to say that Pall Mall, St. James' street, and the upper end of Piccadilly "looked like fairyland," but I do not think the term a fair illustration, for the club quarter of the town especially was brilliant—too strongly lighted, too nearly all aflame with gas jets, to suggest the soft, dreamy, twinkling realm of Titania.

Bathed in a Glare of Light.

The great clubs were so planted and bathed in the glare of illuminated devices as to almost blind the beholder, and yet the majority of the displays was either artistic, or, at least, very dignified, grand, and impressive. When the darkness of a cloudy night shrouded the rest of the earth one could read fine print anywhere in this quarter. The crowns, lions, royal ciphers, wreaths, orders of Garter, and blazing mottoes were mainly due in multitudinous gas jets, which the Parisians well know to be more effective than electricity. The new light is too steady, cold, and white, while gas makes a light like fluid, rippling, shivering in the wind, and racing up and down the designs in fantastic fashion.

Turning from Pall Mall into St. James' street that short, wide thoroughfare was found to be roofed with evergreen floral ropes stretched from white poles set in close together so as to produce the effect of a vast bower. Under, over, and through this curving framework of a roof were the most splendid devices that the jubilee decorators have worked and written in fire upon the city's walls.

Piccadilly, from Devonshire House to the Duke of Wellington's, was not so continuously jeweled with jets as the other and smaller street, yet this grand street seen from a short distance seemed encrusted with ornate decorations worked in supernatural diamonds. It is better to say that the West End of London seemed ablaze with Satanic jewelry than to liken it to fairyland.

Under and between these glaring, shivering, wind-blown ornaments in flame the huge mob of people, with all classes mixed and costers trampling the skirts of Countesses, is slowly working its way to and fro, whistling, yelling, singing, perspiring as it forces its progress with a pressure one would think even the houses might feel.

WIRES THANKS TO ALL HER SUBJECTS

Victoria Sends Greetings to All the Colonies of the Kingdom.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, June 22.—The Queen at 11 o'clock this morning, before leaving Buckingham Palace, sent the following message over the private wire from the palace to the central telegraph office, whence it was dispatched to every part of her vast empire:

"From my heart I thank my beloved people. May God bless them.

"VICTORIA, R. AND I."

Just before leaving the palace the Queen, under the direction of the chief telegraph office, pressed a button which was the signal for the dispatch of the telegram. In two minutes the message had passed Teheran for the East. In sixteen minutes a reply had been received from Ottawa. When the Queen returned to the palace at 1:45 all the replies had been received except from the Fiji, Falkland, and Thursday Islands.

The message was sent to forty-three places.

AS SEEN BY DEAN FARRAR

NOTED ENGLISH DIVINE TELLS OF THE SCENE AT ST. PAUL'S.

Describes the Ecclesiastics and Their Splendid Historical Robes—Many Prominent Persons in Attendance at the Services—Arrival of the Queen and Her Escort—Listens with Deep Interest and Emotion—Reflections on Event.

(Special Cable by Dean F. W. Farrar.)

London, June 22.—[Copyright, 1897, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Seated on the steps of St. Paul's on a day which will be remembered and alluded to for centuries to come I will try to record something of the aspect and impressions of the scene.

Why is London in that state of intense enthusiasm and excitement which has for for some time been growing daily more acute?

Those who attribute the aspect which the great city at this moment presents to a mere passing curiosity or the desire to witness a stately procession take an extremely superficial view of the meaning of this diamond jubilee. The myriads of waving flags, the decorations which must have cost hundreds of thousands of pounds, the illuminations in every principal street, the bonfires on all our hills, the gatherings in all our places of worship from the most magnificent cathedrals to the humblest village church, the feast given to the poor, and the presents to the young, which will be kept as memorials by myriads of English children, are the outcome of no transient or ordinary feeling.

Millions Witness the Cavalcade.

Densely crowded millions of human beings of every rank have today witnessed the cavalcade which has accompanied the Queen through the streets of a capital at once the wealthiest in the world and presenting an aggregate of population which has never been even aproached by any of the world's mightiest capitals in all the ages.

All these millions of persons will have cared comparatively little for the actual spectacle. As far as that is concerned, not a few might have similar feelings to that of the Puritan Milton about the tedious pomp which waits on Princes when this rich retinue long of horses led and grooms besmeared with gold dazzles the crowd and sets them all agape. Others, the shy, the nervous, the contemplative shrink from the crowds, the strain, the uproar, and so far as merely looking on from a balcony is concerned would rather be at home.

Feel It a National Celebration.

But the vast majority of those who have thronged to be present at today's ceremonial feel that they will be taking part in a national celebration, and are inspired by the sense that they belong to a loyal people, joining in their plaudits, sharing in their thankfulness, one with their kind, and sharing common sympathies with all true sons of their native land.

The thought of the multitudes, unexpassed, perhaps, but deep and real, is the thought that some ennoblement comes to us from everything which uplifts us out of mere personal and domestic selfishness.

The celebration of the completed sixtieth year of her Majesty's accession enables us to say:

We are a people yet,
Tho' all men else their nobler dreams forget,
Confused by brainless mobs and lawless powers,
Thank him who led us here and roughly let
The Briton in blown seas and stormy showers.
We have a voice with which to pay the debt
Of boundless love and reverence and regret
To those great men who fought and kept it ours.

And we felt also that we enjoy

The one true seed of freedom shown
Betwixt a people and their ancient throne,
That sober freedom out of which there springs
Our loyal passion for our temperate Kings.

Significance of the Rejoicings.

The significance of today's rejoicings is that they take the form of national thanksgiving to Almighty God for unparalleled, for inestimable benefits.

We are praising his name for a reign almost unprecedented in length; for a Queen who has already earned from her millions of subjects, including nearly one-fourth of the human race, the title of "Victoria the Good"; for an epoch which in its totality of wealth, prosperity, expanded empire, ever-increasing population, noble literature, ingenious mechanism, and varied arts has unquestionably been never surpassed, has, indeed, never been equaled in the long annals of mankind.

Let us look around us. The ceremony for which we are gathered on the steps of St. Paul's is not in itself the religious thanksgiving of the nation, but is only an incident, though one of the deepest solemnity, in the proceedings of the day in the state procession.

Scene at St. Paul's.

Prominent in the throng which crowds the steps is the body of ecclesiastics, who take part in the ceremony, behind and around whom stand the members of the magnificent choir of many voices. The two Archbishops of York and Canterbury are there, dressed in the magnificent copes which the two Archbishops, Dr. Benson of Canterbury and Dr. Thomson of York wore at the jubilee service in Westminster Abbey in 1887. They are of crimson velvet, richly embroidered with gold and silver. They were originally presented to Westminster Abbey by Queen Elizabeth, but were renewed, or fresh ones presented, in the time of Charles II. The dean and subdean of Westminster also wear velvet and embroidered copes.

Those of the other canons of Westminster are of white brocade, interwoven with gold. The magnificent copes of the dean and canons of St. Paul, with their tippets of green velvet enriched with the golden monogram, are new for the occasion, and it is said that each cope cost 50 guineas. The train of the Archbishop of York is borne by a chorister, that of the Archbishop of Canterbury by his two sons, who are boys at Rugby, and who are dressed in scarlet cassocks and surplices with scarlet skull caps.

Bishop Antonius of Finland.

Among the assembled prelates stands Archbishop Antonius of Finland, sent here by the Emperor of Russia as a special envoy to be present on this occasion, and at the assembly of the prelates of the Anglican communion before the Lambeth conference in Canterbury Cathedral. He is clothed in his archiepiscopal robes of black and purple, and is accompanied by two deacons and by General Kireef, specially appointed to attend him.

A large number of prelates of the Anglican communion, not only from nearly every city in the diocese in England, but even from the remotest quarters of the empire, from Canada and the Arctic Circle to Tasmania, New Zealand, and Melanesia, are seated together, and not a few of them wear their scarlet chimeres or other official robes.

Most of the deans of our English cathedrals are present, and besides these one member of every chapter has received a ticket from the dean of St. Paul's, so that all the venerable ministers of England have sent their representatives.

A touch of vivid color is given to the scene by the scarlet robes, the robes worn by doctors of divinity in convocations, which they have been told to don for the occasion.

Most of the Bishops wear skull caps of violet velvet.

The singers and the band number 750 persons, and the children of St. Paul's are strengthened by the children of Westminster Abbey in their scarlet cassocks, and the children of the chapel royal in their gold embroidered uniforms, which are said to have been designed by Holbein in the days of Henry VIII.

With these in their bright robes of white silk, with pink sleeves, stand the Musical Knights, Sir Arthur Sullivan, Sir Herbert Parry, and Sir John Stainer.

Among the assembled thousand guests located side by side are two of the three Prime Ministers who still survive out of the ten who have held the office of Premier—namely, the Marquis of Salisbury, K. G., and the Earl of Rosebery, K. C. With them sit in the front row the Lord Chancellor of England and the Speaker of the House of Commons.

Gladstone Is Missed.

Every one would have rejoiced if the greatest and most venerable of living statesmen, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, could have been present, for all the other Victorian Premiers, from Lord Melbourne to Lord Beaconsfield, have passed away. But Mr. Gladstone has reached an age at which, in spite of the magnificent health and vigor he still retains, it is impossible for him to face unnecessary fatigues or to take part in long, exciting, and fatiguing functions. He is, therefore, keeping the diamond jubilee amid the local festivities at Hawarden Castle.

During the interval of waiting the military bands have been delighting the assembled throngs with familiar tunes, such as "Row, the Keel, Row" and "Britannia Needs No Bulwarks."

Clergy Take Their Places.

It is now 11:15 a. m. and those of the Bishops and clergy who take part in the service pass in procession to their places. First comes the Bishop of Winchester in the purple velvet mantle of the Order of the Garter. With him come the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Bishop of London, conspicuous in gorgeous cope and golden cape, accompanied by the Dean of St. Paul's, the Archdeacon of London, and the canons, and they are followed by the choristers of St. Paul's.

All is now ready for the service to begin, and now at 11:50 Dr. Martin, the organist of St. Paul's, gives the signal and the bells of the great metropolitan cathedral burst forth with their magnificent peal.

This shows that at this moment an electric signal to the belfry has indicated the arrival of the Queen and royal party at Temple Bar, where they enter the precincts of the City of London. The bells continue their joyous clang, yet cannot drown with their jubilance the outburst of cheers from hundreds of thousands of throats.

Coming of the Queen.

Now the procession itself comes in sight, headed by Captain O. Ames of the Second Life Guards, the tallest officer of the British army, accompanied by four other tall troopers. They are followed by 106 guns of the royal navy. The shouts with which they are received all along the route show the popularity of that service. Soon the glory of the procession culminates with the carriage of her Majesty, the Queen and Empress, drawn by its eight famous cream-colored horses, and all ended by their Royal Highnesses, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge on horseback.

And now the hour of noon has struck, and amid endless cheering the Queen's carriage draws up in front of the west end of St. Paul's.

The scene at this moment is thrilling in significance and almost overwhelming in splendor.

Drawn up all round the railings of the cathedral are the carriages containing the numerous retinue of Princes and Princesses of the royal house. A line of gentlemen at arms stand at the base of the seats, crowded with ecclesiastics of the highest rank. At the right of the carriage on horseback are the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Cambridge.

Thanksgiving Service Begins.

The cheering ceases, and at an electric signal the bells also cease to peal. Then the thanksgiving service begins with a new and magnificent Te Deum by Dr. Martin. It is a most triumphantly jubilant composition, full of light color, variety, and intense expression. It is accompanied in parts by the roll of drums and full choruses dying away at one passage into pianissimo. It might be called florid in parts, but it is eminently well suited to the scene and to the occasion. After this there are some versicles intoned by the minor canons, and then the Dean reads the Lord's prayer and the Bishop of London reads a prayer of special thanksgiving; this is followed by the benediction uttered in the strong voice of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who, in his strength and vigor, always seems ten years younger than his real age.

After the blessing follows the immortal "Old Hundred," in which every voice joins with that indescribably thrilling effect only experienced, and that but rarely, when thousands of people join with full hearts and enthusiastis sincerity in beloved and familiar words. The effect of the grand old hymn is enhanced on this occasion by the accompaniment of bands and the incessant roll of kettledrums, which do not overpower the majestic volume of sound upraised by the full orchestra.

Queen Listens Intently.

The Queen has listened throughout with deep attention and with evident emotion. She is dressed in the widow's weeds to which she has been faithful for many years, but over her forehead flashes a magnificent diamond. The bonnet of the Princess of Wales, which is of white and lilac color, is also a blaze of diamonds, and her diamond necklace is clasped by an enormous emerald. Beside her sits the Princess Christian.

And now the great jubilee service is over, for while "Old Hundred" is being sung the long procession once more sets itself in motion.

While all its numerous contingents are being marshaled to resume their route the Queen beckons forward the Bishop of London and the Archbishop of Canterbury, with whom she exchanged kindly words. Then the Archbishop gives out three cheers for "Our Queen," which receives a ringing response, and then the vast multitude joins in the ever popular strains of "God Save the Queen."

Now once more the royal carriages roll slowly forward through more miles of rejoicing thousands of spectators, by whom this day and its events will never be forgotten.

GENERAL MILES IN POST OF HONOR.

Rides with General Legren, Representing President Faure—Brilliant in the Full Uniform of His Rank.

London, June 22.—United States Special Envoy Whitelaw Reid was the first of the envoys to appear at Buckingham Palace this morning. He drove in, accompanied by one of the royal equerries, the latter being all gold, scarlet, and feathers, while Mr. Reid was quitely attired, wearing an Inverness coat, an opera hat, and a white tie. He drove up to the great door of the palace, where he was saluted in passing by a dozen men in gold and was escorted to the waiting-room by the master of the ceremonies, Colonel the Hon. Sir William James Colville.

A minute or so later General Nelson A. Miles, representing the United States army, rode up on a splendid horse and in full uniform. He lingered for a moment there without any one attending to him, and then rode out.

After leaving the quadrangle General Miles took his place in the procession with the naval and military attachés, in alphabetical order, beginning with Austria and ending with the United States. General Miles, representing the United States army, rode with General Legren, representing the President of France, M. Faure, these two officers bringing up the rear of the portion of the procession formed by the military attachés.

Fanciulli Gets Off Easy.

Washington, D. C., June 22.—Assistant Secretary Roosevelt has set aside the verdict of dismissal of the court-martial in the case of Professor Fanciulli, leader of the Marine band, and substituted a severe reprimand.

VIEWED AS A COMIC OPERA

QUEEN'S JUBILEE PROCESSION AS SEEN BY ALAN DALE.

Most Notable Pageant of Modern History Described by the Pen of a Musical and Dramatic Critic — The Strand Converted into a Brobdingnagian Playhouse—Every Window a Private Box, While Shopkeepers Act as Ushers.

(Special Cable by Alan Dale.)

London, June 22.—[Copyright, 1897, by Alan Dale.]—Roundly and vigorously, latitudinally and longitudinally, I had sworn that no power on earth could drag me to the great Victorian comic opera, flecked with pathos and bathos, and known as the jubilee. Yet here I am on this torrid, tricolored morning flaunting my little ticket sensationally around. Infected with the jubilee mania germ, your jaded critic, with emphasis on the jaded, has paid for one yard of hard red seat three times as much as an orchestra cushion at the Metropolitan on an ideal cast night would cost. Victoria lent him no private box, Victoria never even dispatched her press agent to his office with instructions to let her down lightly if possible, so you will see that after all there is balm in Gilead. The Victorian comic opera is a special matinée performance that will not be repeated and for the American rights of which not even a Frohman can bid. It is so exceedingly matinée that at 6 o'clock I plunge from a downy couch to reach my seat in the Strand. The entertainment has been worked up so magnificently that London is a seething, billowy sea of maniacs. The maniacs, however, have at least two eyes to business.

Cabbie's Love for the Queen.

There is method in their madness. A cabman wants $7 to take me from my diggings in Regent's Park to Charing Cross, twenty minutes' walk. He tells me that his terms are regulated by his intense love for the Queen. I try in vain to find somebody less overwhelmingly affectionate. Alas, there is nobody; even the horses are loyal and quadruple their rates. Poor 'Arry and 'Arriet, with their huge collection of olive branches, go into bankruptcy and the business. Think none the less of me, I prithee, for I will tell the truth and admit the soft and cheap impeachment of the underground. It is packed, jammed from the ceiling to the doors, and the occupants have opera-glasses and huge hampers containing the popular orange and the succulent sandwich. Babies moan, children sprawl, mommer looks tired before the curtain has risen, popper wishes the last act had set in.

After thirty minutes of perspiring agony I reach the Strand. It has been converted into a Brobdingnagian playhouse, the like of which I have never seen and shall probably never see again. Every window is a private box, alive with human ants. Colossal amphitheaters jubiline the streets. The shopkeepers are ushers craving the privilege of ushering you to your expensive seats. Rude little boys crying "Official program" make your life miserable. It is a performance at which you are expected to decorate your person.

Evening Dress Not De Rigueur.

Evening dress not being de rigueur at such an ungodly matutinal hour you plaster yourself with tiny pictures of Victoria and hang red, white, and blue ribbons in your lapels. Of such an audience I had never dreamed. In my little niche there are dowagers and distingué-looking antiquities, chappies, children, and officials. Not very far away I see Nat Goodwin, Maxine Elliott, and Gertrude Elliott, and Teddy Marks on a stand by them. Cecil Ferriss and Jessie Melward are also there. In front of the Gaiety Theater are the members of George Edwardes' "Circus Girl" company in giddy colors and jubilant demeanor. George Edwardes himself doesn't care a rap about the Victorian show, as he can't send a No. 2 company through the provinces. They say he is at his country seat. Mrs. George Edwardes and her chickabiddies are at St. Martin's Church. Marcus Mayer is in front of the Gaiety, while Mr. and Mrs. Musgrove, the Australian theatrical luminaries, and Paul Arthur are at Romanos.

Olga Nethersole is at the Walsingham in Piccadilly, and so are William Gillette and the members of the "Secret Service" company. Joseph Herbert and Alice Toland are at the Adelphi Hotel, and Mrs. Abbey and Ida Waterman are far away on the Surrey side of the Thames. Marie Tempest is on a big amphitheater in Whitehall, and the divine Sarah deigned to accept an invitation from Lord Glenest to grace his ancestral home in Piccadilly.

All the "Lost, Strayed, and Stolen" people from the Duke of York's theater are on the Hotel Cecil stand. Don't imagine that I see them all from my hard red seat. I don't. I merely chatter and discover that the Victorian pageant is, after all, a professional matinée, and everybody wants to know where everybody else is. I feel like a gallery boy and not an atom like a critic. It is a spicy sensation. It is half-past 9 before we get to the prologue. Yes, the jubilee has a prologue, and it is furnished by the colonial procession.

Jubilee Has a Curtain Raiser.

This procession shifts slowly before me with the nonchalance of a curtain raiser to the big reginal spectacle. The crowd cheers very mildly, holding itself in reserve. The colonial procession is a sort of provincial company, made up of Canadians, New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, and Cape of Good Hope mounted troops. The leading men are the Premiers of those various countries. They are pulled along the route, which has been sanded as though for a clog dance, in carriages, and they wear resigned and rather helpless faces. The Premier of Canada seems to say: "I am playing a thinking part, old chap. If you can, say something nice about me." The Premier of western Australia and the Premier of Natal are really very little more than well-drilled supers. A band of the London Scottish Rifle Volunteer Corps makes a hit. The men in kilts might have been rigged out by Edward E. Rice, so nattily short are the kilts. They furnish the act-end music and the curtain falls and the scene closes in. It has been pretty effective and not too long. The men jump from their seats and smoke cigarets on the sidewalk. The women, high and low, attack all conditions of comestibles and anticipate the big spectacle that has the Queen as its dénouement and leading motive. Everything has been superbly stage managed.

Short Time Between Acts.

The waits are short. Max Freeman himself could have done no better. Everybody effervesces as the Second Life Guards drift across the narrow stage. The audience on the adjacent house tops threaten to topple over in their anxiety to see. The air is alive with anticipating tremors as the pageant begins to unwind its Kiralfian way to the sumptuous little old lady who is the star of the butterfly occasion.

The luminous rainbow panorama begins. What the amazons of the Casino are to New York's gilded youngsters, the gorgeous vermilion coated Royal Horse Guards are to this huge and swollen public.

There is a halt in the procession, owing undoubtedly to the arriving mob at St. Paul's. An entr'acte is called. The vermilion coated actors descend from their horses and are pelted with appropriate substitutes for bouquets. These substitutes are cigarets and glasses of liquid refreshment let down from windows. It is a farcical, Hoytian sight. It has even a tinge of the Gilbertian in its topsy turvy etiquette. Here are these gallant defenders of Victoria's realms pausing on their way to the ancient cathedral to quaff from the cup that cheers, and to savor the weed that stimulates. They laugh and they make merry. Comely lassies in the audience smile bewilderingly upon them. They are not at all anxious to resume their route. It is a curtain call for them, and show me the actors who ask keener bliss. The batteries grow rather tiresome. There are too many of them. As a critic I should have said at rehearsal, "Cut out half the batteries." Please consider that I object to the batteries. There is too little music at this stage of the entertainment, and the endless array of mounted militia just begins to get monotonous. The aides-de-camp, the equerries, the gentlemen in waiting, and the military attachés gives a little more jubilous ginger to the show.

Gist of the Spectacle.

The real cream and gist of the spectacle are reached with the carriage procession, as that is the question nous voila enfin. As the first of the carriages leading to the royal crisis approaches we all of us are glad. We were born, we have come to the kernel at last, we shrivel in joy at the queer tinted sights that are at hand. The Queen's supporting company is unique. It is the world's record. I say right here that such a congregation of the earth's biggest reputations has never been seen before. The carriage procession begins with the illustrious quaintness of Costa Rica, Chile, Greece, Paraguay, Peru, Servia, and Central America. The company is all seated in royal carriages more gilded than anything the immortal Barnum ever imagined. In fact, if I did not know beyond the peradventure of a doubt that it was absolutely genuine I should cry "claptrap, gewgaws," for the benefit of Sarah Jane. His Excellency, Chang Yen Hun, in the fourth carriage, looks as though he had been borrowed from the "Geisha," and would willingly he returned, but the Count by his side keeps him well in order.

You are getting warmer and warmer, nearer to the Queen at every carriage. You are wallowing in Duchesses and Princesses. The little Princesses Ena and Alice of Battenberg are charming, tiny children. Unconsciously I wonder if Gerry has given them permission to appear. They will assuredly injure their little spines, for they bow and bow like mechanical mandarinesses. Excellently drilled are these Princesses. I am not fond of children in comic opera, but the Battenbergs disarm me, and I lose all critical acumen. And still they come. The audience is entranced. No wonder that your Pineros and your Joneses insist upon titled character in England. Their value is unquestionable.

Americans Are Delighted.

Perhaps the most delighted spectators are the Americans. You hear shrieks of program recognition from American mouths, for the occupants of the carriages are programed just like the Goulds and the Goelets at the Metropolitan Opera-House.

In the twelfth carriage is the little Princess Charles of Denmark, Victoria's grandchild. She is the ingenue of the entertainment, and you quite forget that she is not pretty. As a matter of fact, none of these serene Highnesses and hereditary Princesses are pretty. They are distinguished, which is worth more in the world scale. Princess Beatrice looks very much like Rose Coghlan, but is foolish enough to wear a white dress. Plump ladies, as Miss Coghlan could no doubt tell her, should never wear white clothes.

Just before the seventeenth and Victorian carriage comes a procession of thirty-six royal Princes riding in threes. This procession is Kiralfy pure and simple. The Princes are culled from every country in Europe, and if you saw them in a pageant at the Casino you would say that their uniforms were triumphs of design. Such colors, such embroideries, such eccentric imaginings I have never seen. If they could be lured to the Madison Square Garden—and probably they are mostly impecunious—they would be the sensation of the New York season. I enjoy them mightily, and am sorry when the real denoument arrives.

At Last the Star Twinkles.

The star twinkles upon the horizon. At last eight cream Hanoverian horses, all boasting pedigrees and caparisoned in the most eye-teasing manner, are led slowly forward by four postillions. The Queen is before you, and it is really a pathetic moment. The moisture gathers to my eyes as I see the venerable, tiny star in the midst of this holidaymaking, sensational crowd. Poor, little old Queen, sitting up in her landau and trying to smile as though she liked it all. She bows to the right and she bows to the left. Her fat, inexpressive face is operaglassed and criticised in language bald and inelegant. It is the supreme moment. She knows it as she passes the gaudily clad mob in her simple black gown that rebukes the displayed millinery departments on all sides. And opposite her in the landau are the Princess of Wales and the Princess Christian. The Prince, thick and awkward, rides on the right of his gentle, royal mother.

Slowly they pass down the Strand to St. Paul's. Quickly the audience seizes hat and hampers and scrambles to the ground. The performance is over. Ladies and gentlemen, the curtain has fallen upon the last act. The star has figured as conspicuously in the pageant as she was expected to do. There is nothing more.

DISCORDANT NOTE FROM IRELAND.

Black Flags and Other Emblems of Woe Used to Celebrate the Jubilee.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Limerick, June 22.—A number of monuments in this city were today draped in black and black flags were displayed in the residences of many Nationalists. One black flag was hoisted on a staff on the rock of Shannon, near the castle barracks, but a soldier belonging to the Royal Irish Regiment lowered himself by means of a rope, swam to the rock, and removed the flag.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Skibbereen, June 22.—A hearse drawn by a pair of horses with sable plumes paraded on the green here today. There were shields on the sides of the hearse bearing the inscription:

> England rejoices. Ireland mourns today her martyred dead, her banished sons, and her famine-stricken people. Our loyalty is to Ireland. Famine, hanging, shooting, and desolation are ours.

A long procession followed the hearse and visited the graves of the Fenians who are buried in the churchyard.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

London, June 22, midnight.—The jubilee was celebrated in almost all parts of Ireland with enthusiasm by public official fêtes, decorations, illuminations, and bonfires. The Parnellites, however, were very busy with counter demonstrations.

In Dublin a procession went through the streets carrying a black flag and a coffin labeled "The British Ebpire" and smashing the windows of illuminated houses. The city has not been so thoroughly excited since the death of Parnell.

This evening a large meeting was held in the Dublin Town Hall in memory of the rebellion of '98, and speeches were made glorifying the men who were the heroes of that movement.

At Cork the National society hung out black flags and attempted to hoist one on the municipal flagstaff, but the police interfered. Tonight the hilltops are all ablaze with bonfires.

At Limerick the police removed black flags from the town hall and from a number of public monuments. During the evening John Daly addressed a small hostile demonstration. As against this, the Royal Irish Regiment held a military tatoo, and there were several torchlight processions, in all of which large numbers of citizens participated.

MYRIADS SEE THE FETE.

HUMANITY THRONGS IN MILLIONS TO THE JUBILEE PROGRESS.

Bewildering Brilliance of the Display—Fierce Men of War Divide Attention with Princes and Dukes—Victoria Looks Fresh but Pale as She Bows to the Clamorous Crowds—Warmth of the People's Homage—Lord Mayor Presents the Sword.

(Special Cable by Edward Marshall.)

London, June 22.—[Copyright, 1897, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Probably 5,000,000 people saw the great pageant celebrating Queen Victoria's jubilee. In all history no such vast mass of humanity has gathered to witness a similar spectacle.

A boom in the price of seats followed yesterday's slump, and there was scarcely an unoccupied place along the line. The sidewalk crowds were well distributed.

I occupied a private stand at Hyde Park corner, facing Constitution Hill, where, on the great triangular space, quite 30,000 people were jammed together. I saw the operation of making a clear road for the procession carried out without the slightest show of temper on either side.

Scene of Bewildering Brilliance.

The view down Piccadilly from this point was one of bewildering brilliance. The gayly decorated houses, the myriads of fluttering flags, tens of thousands of brightly dressed women on countless stands and balconies, the red coats and glittering arms of the soldiers lining the way, and the dense mass of human beings pressed together on the sidewalks, cheering and waving banners and handkerchiefs, all combined to make a spectacle of life, color, and movement which could not easily be equaled.

The sun's rays were dulled and a cool breeze blew until almost at the exact moment that the Queen emerged from the gate of Buckingham Palace, when the sun shone out and the streets soon became overpoweringly hot.

Notice for Colonial Troops.

The colonial troops and premiers were undoubtedly the heroes of the hour. They had the double advantage of coming first and of winning the sympathy of the crowd, because they were thought to have been slighted by the authorities. The heart of the Briton was stirred, too, on seeing the wideness of his dominion illustrated by the men of all races and all climes wearing the uniform of Queen Victoria, from the Canadian mounted forces to the New South Wales cavalry, and from the Dyaks of Borneo to the equally black Jamaica cavalry.

Representatives of the Indian army came next in popular favor. The giant Sikhs, their tremendous white turbans, their swarthy, immobile faces giving back not the faintest response to the plaudits of the crowd, seeming almost unconscious of them, sitting their horses like statues, fierce, warlike men, were one of the most striking and picturesque features of the whole pageant.

Not a Hitch in the Parade.

The procession, which took forty-five minutes to pass a given point at a quick walk, was managed with wonderful skill. It covered the whole route without a hitch, and, allowing for the time that the Queen was late in leaving the palace, she arrived there again within a very few minutes of the scheduled time.

The cavalcade of Princes riding ahead of the Queen's carriage included relatives or a representative of every notable sovereign in the world. Crown Princes, Grand Dukes, Archdukes, Princes, and Counts were as thick as blackberries, and some of them of much the same hue.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria was there, his furtive eye darting quick glances in all directions at once, the stamp of one who lives in terror of death.

The Crown Prince of Austria wore a brilliant Austrian Hussar uniform of blue and silver—a handsome, delicate, sad-looking young man, the attenuated remainder of the oldest reigning house in Europe.

Germans in Surly Mood.

There were lots of German Princes and Grand Dukes, three of them in the Tannhäuser-like helmets and white uniforms of the Emperor's guard; great, burly, lusty, soldierly fellows, interested in the scene, but looking with no friendly eye upon it.

There were Japanese, Burmese, and Siamese Princes, dapper, swarthy little fellows, going on their way with Oriental impassiveness. The scene was wondrous and strange to them beyond imagination, but they looked at it with perfect composure, not to say indifference.

The Russian Grand Duke Sergius, uncle of the Czar, a man with a long, pale face, inexpressibly callous and cruel, rode beside the insignificant looking Duke of York on a handsome bay charger, wearing a dashing Russian Hussar uniform, his breast flashing with orders.

They rode too quickly to permit detailed observation, but as they passed by this cohort of Princes one could not help thinking how little of intrinsic personal distinction there was among them. They gave a general impression of discontent, disagreeableness, and dyspepsia.

Coming of the Queen.

Then came the Queen's carriage, drawn by its eight cream colored stallions, with their sumptuous new harness of red morocco, studded all over with burnished gold medallions, bearing the royal arms, each led by a running groom, dressed in a postillion's peaked cap and long coat, covered with gold braid, through which only narrow strips of red could be seen.

The Queen sat alone at the back of the graceful landau, opposite her being the Princess of Wales and the Princess Christian.

Her Majesty looked marvelously fresh, but perhaps a little pale. She was dressed altogether in black, except for a whitish feather in her bonnet. She bowed to the people on both sides with automatic precision, but she never smiled. It is said that Queen Victoria has never been seen by her subjects to smile.

Dignity Like to Apathy.

The carriage seat had been lifted up so

(Continued on fourth page.)

Painful Eruptions

Continued to Spread and Discharge Until Blood Was Purified by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"My sister was afflicted with eruptions around her ears which kept getting worse and spreading until they became very painful. We procured a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. She continued taking it until she was entirely cured." NADIA DUNNING, Concord, Wisconsin.

"After having tumors removed I was very weak. I had a headache all the time and a dreadful tired feeling. My daughter urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and I did so, and after taking three bottles I was relieved of these troubles." E. V. ASTLE, Merrimack, Wisconsin.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient, and easy in effect. 25 cents.

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(Continued from third page.)

that she could see well over the side. Her hands lay in her lap, and, except for the bobbing of her head, there was no movement. Once or twice, as she looked around at some object that specially caught her eye, she seemed as if trying to raise the lorgnette which she carried in one hand, but each time her hand fell back into her lap. She appeared cool, even inert and apathetic. People near me said that that was the nameless dignity for which she is famous.

From other persons who saw her at different parts of the route I heard that she displayed more animation when passing through the borough among the poorest of her subjects than she did along Piccadilly, which contains the mansions of many of her subjects most intimately known to her.

The people cheered and waved handkerchiefs lustily as she passed along, and there was no mistaking the warmth of their greetings, but her manner of response did not generate fresh enthusiasm; on the contrary, it had a rather chilling effect, consequently the cheers quickly died away.

Coolness Extends to Wales.

Even the Prince of Wales, looking prodigiously fat and heavy in his red Field Marshal's uniform, who followed close on the left behind his mother's carriage, usually the most cordially received of royalties, did not evoke a renewed outburst of enthusiasm.

The Princess of Wales sat opposite on the left of the carriage, and Princess Christian immediately faced the Queen. The Princess of Wales was a vision of pink and white, and despite her 50 years she was the prettiest and youngest looking lady in the procession. She bowed gracefully to the people, who, however, had their gaze fixed on the much less familiar figure of the Queen, and for once ignored the Princess.

Princess Christian was taken in the royal carriage not by any right of precedence, but because she understands the Queen's ways and the Queen has confidence in her. The Princess of Wales is so deaf now conversation with her is impossible, and besides, like many pretty women of her placid, angelic type, she is not bright enough to be of other than sentimental importance.

Princess Christian Seems Worried.

Princess Christian seemed to bear on her shoulders the cares of the whole pageant. She is a motherly, comfortable, contented-looking lady ordinarily, but she was deathly pale today and painfully nervous, and her efforts to smile and look unconstrained were eloquent of unspeakable misery.

The royal equipage was in all its appointments a work of matchless splendor. It is by far the most perfect royal turnout in Europe.

The Austrian Grand Duke, in a magnificent uniform of pure white, faced with silver, the Crown Prince of Siam, in his jeweled cap, and the Persian Prince, with his astrakhan headpiece, were all striking figures.

Prince Arisugawa of Japan was certainly the most extraordinary figure in the line. Perched on a big horse, he had the appearance of and looked about as happy as a circus monkey on an elephant.

Grandchildren of the Queen.

About the carriages containing the Queen's numerous grandchildren tremendous enthusiasm was created by little Princess Victoria of Connaught, who bowed and smiled again in hearty appreciation of the plaudits of the crowd. The little Duke of Albany took the whole affair with tremendous seriousness. His dignity was that of a conquering Emperor. He is 10 years old.

When the Queen reached Temple Bar, the limits of the city proper, she was met by the Lord Mayor, who, accompanied by the Sheriffs and other city dignitaries, had come from the Mansion House to meet her and to hand her the sword of the City of London. The Lord Mayor is not trained to royal functions, and, with his clean-shaved face and strongly marked features, he looked like a low comedian. He wore a crimson velvet robe with a deep tippet of ermine, white buckskin breeches, and jack boots. A three-cornered cocked hat, edged with gold lace and worn somewhat awry, added to the quaintness of his appearance.

Proffers the Famous Sword.

After this vision the Sheriffs, in their scarlet robes and cocked hats, looked only ordinary mortals.

The Lord Mayor descended from his steed, and with low obeisance proffered her Majesty the famous pearl-handled sword, which is one of the city's greatest treasures. The Queen just touched the handle of the weapon with her fingers, and then graciously signified that the Lord Mayor might retain it. After further bowing and scraping the Lord Mayor climbed back on his steed, and, with the Sheriffs on either side, conducted the royal carriage to the cathedral.

As soon as the ceremony was concluded at St. Paul's the royal procession passed on to the Mansion House, still preceded by the Lord Mayor, without his hat, and waving the famous sword somewhat wildly.

As the procession passed through the city a cordial reception was accorded to Whitelaw Reid, the special representative of the United States. Of all the glittering throng that passed along he alone wore the ordinary clothes of every day life, and in black frock coat and tall hat he was a very notable feature of the procession. Again and again he was forced by vociferous cheering to bow right and left.

Royal Irish Constabulary.

The royal Irish constabulary, who brought up the rear of the procession, were as smart and handsome looking a set of men as any in the whole show, but the Londoners could not believe that they were police.

These mounted police, armed like light cavalry, were the only representatives that Ireland had in the procession, and they typified with signal effectiveness the difference between the rule of England in Ireland and in her freely governed colonies, who sent their Premiers and their own forces. The only Irish armed force is the police force, who, unlike the police of any other part of the British Empire, are armed like a military body.

At the beginning of the procession the Queen looked better than for years. When she disappeared in the palace at its end she seemed somewhat tired, but she evidently bore the trying ordeal well.

SCENES ALONG THE PAGEANT'S ROUTE.

London Practically Stays Up All Night to Be Ready for the Imposing Show.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, June 22.—[Copyright, 1897, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—This is the story of the biggest day ever seen by the biggest city in the world. It began when the city began, and that was when the clock began last midnight. If I staid up all night I had plenty of company; nearly all London did likewise.

The streets were filled with a tremendous throng, which did not leave from the time it arrived in them—more or less early on Monday morning—until after the procession had passed on Tuesday morning. After that the people went to sleep where they could, so as to be fit for the evening's illuminations.

When I walked down the Strand and Fleet street this afternoon every nook and corner, every ledge of window or monument, every slightly secluded spot capable of holding a human being in never so cramped an attitude, had one in it fast asleep. There they slept all the afternoon until, at 6 p. m., the police aroused them good-naturedly to view the really magnificent illuminations—quite as if they were in hotels and had told the chambermaids to awaken them at a stated hour.

Scenes Along the Route.

It was almost 5 in the morning when, after I had watched the throng of all-night waiters go to sleep on the curbs in the doorways, I started to make a tour of the route.

Just about that hour other throngs of jubilee sight-seers began to pour into the circle along which the parade would pass.

At 7:30 a. m. the police were to put a stop to general vehicular traffic, and the rush was terrific to get in before the prohibition. Gentlemen in carriages and costers in donkey and hand-drawn barrows mingled in a mix of class such as London never saw before. At 6 a. m. the stands which lined the route began to fill with folks apparently content to wait for hours to see the sovereign and her troops pass.

There was little difference between St. James street and the borough road in this respect. Even the balcony before the great house of William Waldorf Astor was rented for the jubilee.

"Big Ben" had not tolled before the windows of Piccadilly and St. James street began to fill, although her Majesty was not scheduled to leave Buckingham Palace before 11:15.

Spectacle of the People.

As a matter of fact the spectacle visible at 7 o'clock was scarcely less interesting than the spectacle which came along slowly with her Majesty many hours later. Prince and pauper, honesty and crime, elbowed and shouldered each other as never before in London.

The women were dressed in the lightest and gayest gowns, pretty, fresh, early in the morning, no matter what their tulle and frippery turned to after the sun of the glorious day of Queen's weather had done its work. Conventionality of London men's dress was gone, for the newspapers had warned them against high hats and frock coats.

The great crowds did not gather where most expected. Along the borough road the jam was less than had been figured on, the greatest crowds gathering in Pall Mall, Piccadilly, and St. James.

Immediately after the police had cleared the streets of vehicles, sand carts went through graveling them. Then thin lines of bluecoats formed in the center of the streets and slowly marched toward the sidewalks, forcing the crowd back.

Crowd Makes No Trouble.

There was not one instance of resistance; nearly every officer that I saw smiled all day. There was not a single arrest along the line of march. No foot constable carried a baton or other weapon.

After the lines had been cleared by the police the foot troops came along. Forty-four thousand, shoulder to shoulder, were used to line the route of the procession from end to end. Following them came ambulance wagons, dropping small emergency stations at intervals of seventy-five yards.

Perhaps fifty people, including soldiers, fainted along the line during the march, and were promptly attended to. There was no serious accident anywhere.

There was a peculiarity in the way the crowd received the procession—slowly merging the tremendous cheering into a great chorus of the national anthem. It occurred a hundred times and no hymn was ever so sung before.

There was a great rush for luncheon after the parade had passed and the afternoon was dead except for the quiet and orderly crowds on the streets, mostly provincials going about to see the decorations and the sleeping multitude of poor mentioned before.

WHAT THE AMERICAN COLONY DID.

Strange to Say Mrs. Bradley Martin Fails to Shine, but Is Content with a Humble Place.

(Special Cable by Edward Marshall.)

London, June 22.—[Copyright, 1897, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The Americans in London society gave some notable entertainments today in connection with the jubilee. No bigger price was paid by any one than that which was given by Mr. Astor for Lord Normanton's house in Pall Mall, £1,100 (about $5,500). Today he invited the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, the Dowager Duchess Marlborough, and Lord William Beresford, Lady Naylor Leyland, Lady Randolph Churchill and her sisters, and the Duchess of Manchester among others to partake of his hospitality. The decorated stand, the luncheon, and the band must have cost him over £1,500.

Next to Mr. Astor in magnificence came Miss Van Wart, who has done nothing but entertain this season; Mr. and Mrs. Pelham Clinton, the latter a pretty American; Lord Norbury, Mr. Dudley Ryder, and others.

Mrs. Goelet meant to entertain. The Goelets had taken Wimborne House for the season at a cost of £2,500 ($12,500), chiefly because it had a view of Piccadilly, and they had invited several frineds to visit them today. At the last moment, however, they found that some people in Piccadilly had erected a stand which cut off their view, so they had to put off their guests and accept an invitation from Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, who had a big party.

Mrs. Bradley Martin was expected to do great things, but after all did nothing. It was said that she had given £2,000 for a house, that she had been invited to Lord Rothschild's, and that consequently her social position was assured, but as a matter of fact I saw her arrive, quite meekly, at the side door of the Bachelors' club. She was dressed in pale blue—nothing but pale blue—with blue feathers in a smart, small bonnet. She got a very good seat on the balcony, and kept it all through.

A great many Americans were at Mr. and Mrs. George Herring's in Piccadilly. Mr. Herring is a partner of Bischoffsheim, the great financier. Among those there were Sir John and Lady Lister Kaye, Mr. and Mrs. Moreton Frewen, Mrs. Parkinson Sharpe with her daughter, the Baroness Oppenheim, in pale pink with a short coat of black lace with mauve chiffon sash and a mauve toque, and Mrs. Newhouse.

Mrs. Ronald, dressed in red, white, and blue, was at Clarence house, where a seat had been given to her by the Duke of Coburg.

Mrs. Arthur Paget was at Mrs. Neumann's. She is the wife of one of the South African millionaires. Her protégé, Miss Kussner, the clever little miniature painter, was given a seat on the stand erected for the House of Lords.

Mrs. John Hay had a big party.

Mrs. Mackay, who is going nowhere this season on account of her deep mourning, had a small party, which included Mrs. Beech Grant, her sister, and her sister's children, who are staying with her now, and Clary Mackay, who has arrived from New York.

The next great jubilee event is the gala opera night tomorrow. People are paying £100 for boxes. Yet £40 was asked for stalls. Mrs. Arthur Paget gave £50 for a small box on the grand tier and she has invited Lady Helen Vincent to share it. Mrs. Ogden Goelet has given £42 for three stalls. There will be fierce competition between the millionaire grand dames in display of jewels, but Mrs. Bradley Martin promises to outshine everybody else.

TRIBUTE OF MR. DEPEW.

SPECTACLE AS IT APPEARED TO THE DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN.

He Says the One Touch of Human Nature Which Connects This Brilliant Exhibition of the Imperial Power of the British Empire with the Womanliness of Its Aged Sovereign Was That She Was Often Moved to Tears.

(Continued from first page.)

crowded within a given space. It was, in the first place, distinguished for its good-nature; in the next, for its characteristic cosmopolitan indifference to the splendor of the uniforms of the royal Princes and great military magnates, the rich dresses, the turbans, and the wonderful jewels of the Indian Princes.

Devotion to a Sovereign.

On the other hand, it showed a wild, fanatic enthusiasm for the aged sovereign. She finally appeared. I really thought two or three women about me, who had observed with entire calmness the extraordinary panorama of military and official splendor, would go clean out of their minds when the Queen passed. It was a considerable period before they regained any consciousness of their surroundings.

This evening I was struck with the difference between the veteran Londoner and the colonial—one educated to regard this world and the next as a bore; the other easily swept off his feet by any unaccustomed sight or experience. There is no doubt each was stirred by the same profound emotion, and would have willingly died in his tracks to exhibit his loyalty. The colonial was awed by such a superb, magnificent, marvelous exhibition, such a wonderful procession, and such a concentration of imperial power. The impressed Londoner yawned and remarked: "It was a good bit of a show."

Another Report by Dr. Depew.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

London, June 22.—Chauncey M. Depew furnished the Associated Press by request with the following statement:

The great diamond jubilee procession has passed, and has left a lasting impression. Its preparation required sixty years and it was over in sixty minutes. Pride, power, and adoration were its characteristics. Pride in the imperial position of Great Britain in the world, and exhibition of power, which inspires this national exaltation and fervid loyalty in action, expression, and thought for the Queen.

As to the pageant, it was dramatic and historic. The Lord Mayor, in his robes of office, meeting the sovereign at the city gates, recalled the early suggestions of liberty in the privileges won from kings by free cities, and the Sheriff, in medieval costume, escorting the monarch within his bailiwick, gave a glimpse of the origin and recognition of civil rights by the throne.

The monarch, escorted by Princes and guarded by the military forces of the realm, both regulars and volunteers, national and colonial, evidenced the strength and permanency of the monarchical system with this people.

Draws Comparisons.

We Americans glory in our country and in its marvelous developments in a hundred years, and duly assert ourselves on the Fourth of July. The celebration by the Germans of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Sedan and the founding of the German Empire, which I saw, was a wonderful exhibition of race and national feeling. But the concentrated and irrepressible joy and pride which preceded, accompanied, and followed the Queen like a restless torrent surpassed anything ever witnessed before. Though many races and tongues participated, the dominant and absorbing expression was English and the glory was England's. Peers and commoners, masters and workmen, millionaires and the multitude were welded by a tremendous force. This concentration of loyalty from the remotest corners of the earth into one wild, frantic mass of patriotic enthusiasm had an effect upon observers which can be likened to nothing so much as to the North and the South electrified by the first gun fired at Fort Sumter; or by the Seventh Regiment marching down Broadway to the defense of the capital.

The shouting and enthusiasm were far different from those evoked by the triumphal procession of a Roman conqueror. Men and women eagerly expressed to each other, and emphasized to foreigners as the colonials marched by, that they were not captives chained to the chariot of their conqueror, but "willing subjects, free citizens of our world-wide empire, following their sovereign."

Panorama of Power.

White, yellow, and black soldiers trooped by, each accelerating and increasing the tidal wave of enthusiasm, and presented a panorama of power unequaled in history.

The seeds of this power were in the American revolution, and it expanded into this wonderful spectacle by the principles of self-government, so triumphantly vindicated by the founders of the United States. The sovereign and the British statesmen who believed the colonies should be governed from London and taxed for the benefit of the mother country lost for England the American colonies, and the sovereign and statesmen, taught by our success, who have left to each settlement absolute independence and home rule, have builded upon these foundations and vastly strengthened by this reunion the British federation of empire.

Among the American spectators there was no jealousy nor stint of praise and applause. We could both glory in the vitality and virility of the mother country and rejoice mightily. We were not marching in the procession, but we were present as the proud equals of all that constitutes a free people and a great nation.

It was pleasing to note our neighbors of Canada. They easily took the lead among the colonials, and the fact that the Province of Quebec was in rebellion when Victoria came to the throne, and that her Premier, now here, is a Frenchman and a Catholic, appealed to the English imagination. That the descendants of Montcalm and his countrymen should vie with the children of Wolfe and his soldiers in their loyalty, and that Canada has made a beginning by favoring Great Britain as against other nations in her tariff, have touched both the British heart and pocket.

Recalling Washington.

I can conceive no tribute like the popular ovation to the Queen ever being given to any human being, except the reception to Washington by the people on his way from Mount Vernon to New York to assume the position of first President of the United States. Respect, reverence, love, or gratitude are words too tame, and there is no intermediate expression between them and adoration.

This practical age does not worship. But, leaving out the idea of divinity, today's greeting to the Queen and Empress is its equivalent. That she was deeply moved was evident, but she seemed more absorbed by the significance of the event than conscious of her past. Therein she impressed me as proud and happy with this grand tribute of her people, but at the same time sharing with them the universal joy in the thought of both oppressed and elevated that there has not been such a sixty years in recorded time; that all nations have enjoyed its benefits and blessings, and none more than our own. But, for this day and place, the crowd only saw what Great Britain has gained during her reign, and accorded praise therefore to her.

Her reign has been a period of emancipation in English history. The prerogatives of the throne have diminished, and by her rule and conduct its power has so increased that this welcome came with such acclaim and unanimity from the free people, governing themselves, who gave it its might and majesty.

Making due allowance for the exaltation of the hour, Victoria will occupy a great place in the history of the nineteenth century. Her influence for peace has been of momentous consequence to Great Britain, Europe, and civilization. She has always been cordial in her friendship and anxious for the loftiest relationship with the United States. Her messages, sweet, tender, and womanly, to the widow of Lincoln and the wife of dying Garfield gave her a warm welcome and a permanent memory in our American homes. In estimating her influence we must picture what might have occurred with a warlike or corrupt sovereign and recognize her power of accumulating a force of sixty years of wisdom as a ruler and as the best example of woman, wife, and mother.

BLACK FRIARS APPROVES THE SHOW.

"Chimmie Fadden" Tells How the Borough Citizens Enjoyed the Great Jubilee Day.

(Special Cable by "Chimmie Fadden," E. W. Townsend.)

London, June 22.—[Copyright, 1897, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—I have been told that I know New York's Bowery and I was glad to shake hands with London's borough road on Jubilee day. I sat in a stand in Black Friars. It is like the Bowery at Canal street.

It is interesting to recall that the Queen had not been as far east in London for ten years, so it was a generation who had grown up in Black Friars who had never seen the Queen until today. It is of less importance to relate that the Queen had never been to loyal Black Friars. Public houses were throughout the day matters of greater interest than the procession.

In this account of England's great day I am compelled to interject the essence of conversation overheard at the very moment when her most gracious Majesty was approaching on the Borough road. A citizen of the district was holding up the bar back of our stand. Some commotion indicated the approach of the procession, whereupon the barmaid said:

"I say, is she going by?"

The citizen of the borough steadied himself and replied:

"I don't know. Another pint of bitter, my dear."

"She's a long time a-thinking about it," remarked the barmaid.

I expected to see in the borough some evidence of disloyalty or some resentment of poverty. Nothing of the kind. The borough was as meek as it was indifferent. That tells the whole story. The spectacular procession was enjoyed exactly as an American circus is.

A troop of brilliantly costumed soldiers was passing as a party of roughly dressed men loitered up.

"I wouldn't mind being one of them," remarked a member of the party.

"Why?" asked a companion seriously.

"Well, they are all sure of their dinners."

I heard one man who had been attentively observing the amazing troop of foreign Princes in gorgeous uniforms say:

"Well, the Alhambra couldn't have done better."

You may read columns of descriptive matter of how loyal East-Enders received the royal procession, but I am compelled to report that the parade, looked upon as a show, was approved wherein it glittered, disapproved wherein it failed to glitter.

LIVELY SCENES IN ST. JAMES' STREET

Beautiful Stretch of Really Artistic Decoration—Princess of Wales Nearly Starts a Panic in Piccadilly.

(Special Cable by Edward Marshall.)

London, June 23, 4 a. m.—[Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—During the day St. James street had been an arbor of festooned artificial flowers, a tunnel of green, the one stretch of really artistic street decoration in London, despite the costliness of the others.

So beautiful was it, indeed, that it made up for the bilious ugliness of the others. St. James street is not as long as from Fourteenth to Twenty-third street in New York, but in that short space was crowded a lavish decorative display probably never equaled in England or excelled in France, and certainly never approached in America.

Fully $100,000 had been spent in decorating less than half a mile. Entwined in the greenery were 2,000 incandescent lights. These were for the public decoration only. Thousands more of Edison's American bulbs shone on buildings, which also were superbly decorated. There were probably half a million lights in all.

These wonderful lights began the night of the jubilee day in a wonderful manner. The Princess of Wales, not far away in Piccadilly, at exactly 7:30 p. m., put the tiny tip of her royal finger on an electric key and lighted them all, just as the President of the United States sometimes starts machinery in distant expositions.

The effect was electric in two senses. St. James street, at no time wholly dark, instantly became the most brilliant spot on earth.

Then all London began to light up. The Hotel Savoy, the Metropole, the Victoria, and a hundred other great buildings were outlined against the velvet blue sky in electric fire. New York never saw a sight like it.

The evening crowds were as enormous as those of the day.

The Princess of Wales nearly precipitated a panic of enthusiasm in Piccadilly. The crowd was barely moving, when suddenly she appeared in court dress and wearing court jewels. The crowd was singing "God Save the Queen," as all London crowds are tonight, when they caught sight of her. Instantly they sent up such tremendous cheers as are heard only a few times in a lifetime. I was in the crowd with a messenger boy and was fascinated by the great noise and the uniquely beautiful spectacle of the Princess in shimmering white satin and flashing diamond crown, standing in the open air, bowing and smiling to the crowd, with the King of Bulgaria and other royalties.

It was like a scene from a Dumas play, but the Princess should have immediately retired. She did not, and the rush was almost a panic. For miles on either side the streets were almost as crowded, and the whole vast body was pressing, most of them unconsciously, on us from both directions. The Princess staid too long. Finally she disappeared and the crowd began to move.

It is now 4 a. m. and there is almost no sign of dispersion to go home.

DR. DEPEW GUEST OF A BARONESS.

Whence Other Americans Viewed the Procession—Colonial Premiers to Visit Gladstone in July.

London, June 22.—Chauncey M. Depew witnessed the procession as the guest of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts; George Gould, Mrs. Gould, and the members of their family from the Savoy Hotel; while Mark Twain, M. H. De Young, and Mrs. De Young, with Mrs. and Miss Deane of San Francisco, looked on from the Hotel Cecil.

No Redmondites and only some half dozen Dillonites were to be seen in the official stands at Westminster.

It was announced that colonial Premiers would be the guests of Mr. Gladstone early in July.

New Cabinet in Chile.

London, June 23.—A dispatch to the Times from Santiago de Chile says that the Antunez Cabinet has resigned. The retiring Cabinet is Liberal.

CHEERS FOR THE QUEEN.

JUBILEE CELEBRATION ATTRACTS 5,000 TO THE AUDITORIUM.

Luther Laflin Mills Makes a Brilliant Oration on "the Victorian Era"—Chicago Lawyer Declares America Can Have a Large Voice in Celebrating the World's Progress Since Her Majesty Was Crowned—Charity to Receive $8,000.

Probably no place of equal size along the route of the triumphant ride of Great Britain's Queen yesterday held a more enthusiastic crowd than did the Chicago Auditorium last night, where were gathered 5,000 British-American citizens to do honor to the ruler whose land they had left but had not forgotten.

The celebration—for this American fragment of the great jubilee was a celebration in all the word implies—was typically British in its heartiness. Nothing that voice could do to give expression to sentiments of love and loyalty to a gracious woman and monarch was left undone. In books British cheers are always called hearty. Any American doubting the truth of the adjective had a chance to be undeceived last night.

By this meeting $8,000 was raised for beds in Chicago hospitals.

Cheers at Every Chance.

From the moment that Professor Elias Colbert, the President of the Chicago Jubilee association, stepped from behind the curtain until the close the audience cheered at every chance. There was a crowd of especially vociferous cheerers in the great top gallery, and each cheerer had a Union Jack which he waved in time to his voice.

It was a notable audience. Every box was filled to rather more than its capacity, and the banks of singers of the Apollo club rising tier on tier above the stage and facing the audience in front gave an appearance of immensity to a brilliant scene. It seemed that the people came pretty nearly in equal numbers from the four countries, for English, Irish, Scottish, and Welsh airs were applauded impartially. There was a great demonstration when the First Regiment band struck up "God Save the Queen." There was a tumult. No other word is in place. Five thousand people were on their feet, and in an instant were giving freedom to their enthusiasm. Then there came a hush for an instant, and in another every voice took up the anthem. It was repeated at the close, and then one stanza was repeated again before satisfaction came.

Applause for Colbert's Speech.

Professor Colbert spoke a few words of welcome and briefly drew attention to the fact that the growth of Chicago as a city and the reign of Victoria as a Queen were coincident in years. The audience at the close of Professor Colbert's address gave evidence that there was plenty of appreciation of his work as the head of the Jubilee association by making a demonstration which in a night of demonstrations lost nothing by comparison.

The Apollo club, led by W. L. Tomlins, gave an Irish and then a Scotch folk song. Songs of this kind and others from the music of all the countries represented were given all through the evening. There was a bit of surprise in store for some of those present when it was seen that the program put down the American John Barton Payne's "Home, Sweet Home" as of English origin.

Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson spoke of Victoria as a daughter, wife, and mother, and incidentally told of the progress of woman during the last sixty years. She was cheered at her coming and at her going.

Mills Stirs the Throng.

Luther Laflin Mills, when he stepped from behind the curtain to deliver his oration on "the Victorian era," found the audience on its feet waiting for another chance to fire off more enthusiasm. It was a perfectly tireless crowd. The orator was at his best. His allusions to Gladstone led to an outburst second only to that which preceded the singing of "God Save the Queen." His plea for Ireland, which seemed to have in it an element of boldness in the time and place, was well received. There was a moment of hesitation, and the applause came generously.

The Treasurer's report showing $8,000 secured for charity, some music, and the adoption of resolutions introduced by George E. Gooch followed. Then the audience sang "Auld Lang Syne" and went home.

Mills Begins to Speak.

Mr. Mills, in his oration, said in part:

"The American republic, standing in the glow and glory of the closing years of the nineteenth century, to whose civilization and humanities it has given from the spirit of its nation and the life of its people immeasurable contributions, is great enough to recognize the splendid march of the human cause under institutions other than its own; to break the limitations of old prejudices; to clasp hands with a people of a common, ancient lineage and kinship in a rejoicing retrospect of history and a hopeful anticipation of the years to come.

"We all are pledged to the republic; its recognition of the rights of man inspires our devotion; its mighty history invigorates our loyalty; we are animated by its freedom; our faith in its future is as strong as our faith in humanity, and as our higher trust in God, who guides the progress of the nations. Yet the American, by virtue of the broadening and humanizing influences peculiar to his national history and life, is an advocate of the brotherhood of men and peoples united by a common human nature, in a world-wide ethical empire under the universal fatherhood.

Jubilee of Christendom.

"For him, therefore, it is no derogation of his patriotism, but a consistent demonstration of his genuine interest in all the affairs of men, that his voice is heard in a jubilee of christendom, and he marches, joyful, in a procession of civilization, to celebrate a day made honorable and memorable by the advances and achievements of humanity under the wise and favoring auspices of a great kindred nation wherein one noble personage for sixty years of life has been the head of its constitutional government and has justly earned from mankind its honor, respect, and gratitude.

"In the spirit of the universal brotherhood, in the independence and dignity of his own unique character, in the sympathy evoked from him for the general welfare, the American greets the Englishman, the Scotchman, the Irishman, the Welshman, and every son of Britain, and sending his words across the sea in recognition of the successes of their civilization joins them in the triumph of their history.

To Manhood and Womanhood.

"Not to a mere title of distinction and power, though for more than half a century it has been borne with honor by a Queen, wise, judicious, and beloved, nor yet to a system of government with much of whose form and fabric the republican philosophy is at variance, but to the manhood and womanhood of the Victorian era, to their character nobly developed in the period of sixty years now ending, to the general uplifting of humanity to which they have contributed, to the fine influences they have sent abroad for the intellectual and moral betterment of mankind, to their advances in the arts and sciences, in philosophy and literature, to their growing acknowledgment of individual liberty of conscience and the splendid work of the British mind and spirit in extending through many lands the blessings of the Christian religion—to these, and great facts like these, the American pays today his tribute of profoundest admiration.

"What a mighty march of history passes, as from the culmination of this century we quickly view the past for sixty years in the vast British empire; what development of the mind of man and achievements of his philosophy; what mysteries of nature discovered and made plain for use and luxury; what increase in the comforts of life, in kinder laws, in sweeter charity; what growth of 'peace on earth'; what subduing of the divisions of class and caste; what a constant democratizing of humanity.

"Victoria is the personification of a history, a representative of a great epoch, a venerated human figure by the years of whose life we measure a wonderful period of civilization.

Spirit of Victoria's Reign.

"If it be asked what part this personage herself has performed in the historic drama of her reign; what, indeed, it has lain within her province to do under the limitations placed on the royal prerogative by the constitutional government of Great Britain, one certain answer may be made. In her comprehension of the national spirit and institutions she has realized the true significance and scope of a British sovereign's authority in its relation to the people and their representative body in Parliament; no example from other monarchs and their courts seeking an extension of power at the sacrifice of their subjects' rights has ever led Victoria, in all the long years of her government, from any motive of selfishness, or the advice of courtiers, or family pride and interest, to swerve from the obligations of her oath of office, by which at her coronation she did 'solemnly promise and swear to govern the people of this United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dominions thereto belonging according to the statutes in Parliament agreed on and the respective laws and customs of the same.'

Eager for Humane Reforms.

"Thus she has kept her reign 'broad-based upon her people's will,' maintained the faith and loyalty of the empire, and given unfailing assurance of the stability of the government. Ever ready to concur in the expressed desires of the people as to public laws and policies, she has been eager to favor humane reforms and the enacting of legislation for the bettering of social conditions. She has been calm, conservative, judicious, a lover of peace, 'the good Queen.'

"For three-score years she has given to the men, women, and children of her country and the world the moral influence of an illustrious example of splendid womanhood, an influence intensified by the conspicuousness and distinction of her high place. The force of such a fact on life, on civilization, on the humanities, has served to bring honor to her sex, to give reverence to motherhood, to dignify the family, and to glorify the home. Thus has she been more queenly than the Queen and worn a garment more royal than the purple.

Events of Sixty Years.

"In these sixty years now ending how great events have crowded time; how their reviewed procession now bewilders the vision. The records of their details fill the vast libraries. But appearing conspicuous among them all, easy to be seen, are certain shining exponents of the era, which mark its course and illustrate its character.

"There we behold the constantly growing recognition of popular rights manifested in the increasing extension of the suffrage, the deference now paid by authority to those who are governed, the people heard more and more attentively, the equality of rights conceded, after many years, as in the removal of the disabilities of the Jews followed by the picturesque triumphs of Disraeli, the larger freedom of speech, and more extended liberty of the press.

"In the grand march sweeping past, there walks, erect and free, Britain's emancipated slave, whose hallelujahs of rejoicing began with the epoch we celebrate and whose redemption brings eager and applauding acknowledgement from the republic of freedom.

"But in the march the American eye beholds a fact of injustice and of wrong, and as in past years it has spoken, so now the American voice proclaims the disappointment, grief, and protest of America. Not yet has been solved the problem of the rights of man in Ireland; not yet have the higher conscience and sense of justice of the British people expressed themselves in intelligent, humane, and effective action for the rescue, relief, and happiness of this sad land of genius, poetry, lofty aspirations, undaunted spirit—whose scholars, statesmen, poets have at home and abroad in many lands, by thought and speech and brave deeds, rendered service of unending renown to the cause of humanity—the land of great grief and cruel misfortune, whose hard condition is a dark, dark chapter in the history we are reading. But hope points to the great heart of the people and their growing sentiment and power to help; and justice and right, we trust, stand not afar.

Protest Forces Reform.

"There are before us the marvelous improvements in the social condition and environment of the toilers and the poor of Britain. When the era of Victoria began child-labor was unrestricted in England, and women, like cattle, drew carts of coal in the mines, until, aroused by Shaftesbury, the human nature of the people cried out, and demanded and received from Parliament laws to restrict the former and prohibit the latter evil. And so this history shows that when the people have seen the social wrong, although at times they have seemed slow to perceive it, their protest has forced reform.

"Popular education has advanced, led by the philanthropy which recognizes as a chief element of the happiness of the community the development of the mind of the nation, and the increase of knowledge and intelligence among all classes of its people. Thus was enacted the wise and successful education bill under Mr. Gladstone's ministry in 1870. The daily newspapers—the great literature of the millions—numbered in England but fourteen in 1837; now hundreds contribute their education to the masses.

Reign Blooms in Charity.

"Throughout the empire far and wide are extended the helping hands of great charitable organizations, and free hospitals and retreats for the sick and the disabled abound—are many where they were few. The spirit of the age banners this day's celebration with charity, which is the 'bright consummate flower' of the Victorian era.

"In all the arts and sciences the application of invention, discovery, genius, and skill to the practical benefitting of human life and the lifting of men from misery to happiness, from sordid to superior conditions, this period of time stands preëminent among the ages. Time would fail us to enumerate the achievements of the human mind in man's behalf which in these years have alleviated suffering, subdued disease, increased longevity.

"How in this epoch woman has come into her own; how risen from the subordinate to the equal, and, judged by tests of moral and spiritual influence, often to the superior.

"How during these years has the glorious fabric of English literature been magnified and ornamented and made beautiful; how newly pervaded has been its edifice with an atmosphere of sweetness and light and love of man, and how to its wisdom, inspiration, and appeal now turn the mind and heart of the civilized world.

"The great religious movement of the last sixty years has become characterized by a philanthropy and spiritual life intensified year by year, a marked resuming of the primary missionary spirit and the methods of the original Christian apostles; the gospel has been taken to the poor in town and city; not only in the British empire but beyond it the world-wide humanitarianism of Christianity has spoken its invitation to every land, civilized or barbarian, and revealed to all mankind its great redemption.

Spirits of the Era.

"Measure, if you will, this era by its leading spirits illustrative of its character. Behold them in the historic procession, compare them with heroes of other times, and judge their lives by the test of high motives and achievements; and where in any age do you find a loftier leadership in mind and morals? In philosophy, Spencer; in science, Darwin, Huxley, Tyndall; in war, and peace as well, Wellington and Gordon; in literature, Carlyle, Ruskin, Macaulay, Lecky, Buckle, Grote, McCarthy, Dickens, George Eliot, Thackeray, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Harriet Martineau, Tennyson; in 'power of speech to move men's souls,' Daniel O'Connell; in the bringing of the glad tidings of spiritual deliverance to men, Chalmers, Farrar, Spurgeon, Booth; in the joyful self-sacrifice of kindness, Florence Nightingale; in scholarship, statesmanship, manhood, the one master of them all, the finest human product and exponent of the century's civilization, who, happily, still in life, glorifies the race from which he sprang, the Grand Old Man, not England's, but the world's; these, and men and women like these, are a vindication of the era which we honor. These and their illustrious compeers, living or dead, are enshrined forever in the imperishable abbey of the universal heart.

"To all the men and women—the leaders and the countless millions—in the past or present, who, in spite of their human imperfections, have made glorious the progress of humanity during the great era now ending, we speak our grateful salutations."

STATE BANQUET AT BUCKINGHAM.

Queen Victoria Attends a Feast at the Palace During the Evening—The Menu.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, June 22.—Tonight a state banquet was given at Buckingham Palace, the Queen attending

GOGGIN GIBES THE QUEEN

SAYS "BAH!" WHEN COLONEL COLBY SUGGESTS ADJOURNING COURT.

After Inquiring Who Reduced the Population of Ireland from Five Millions to Two Millions and Who Killed the People of Scotland the Magistrate, in Fine Scorn, Orders the Clerk to Proceed with the Call of the Docket.

This is to inform her most gracious majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India, why, in the midst of the festivities and joys which yesterday commemorated the sixtieth year of her reign, at or about 1 o'clock, when the gayety in London was at its highest, she suddenly felt a violent twinge of the royal right ear. It is probable that the Court Chamberlain was severely reprimanded for not more closely examining the cushions in the carriage and the royal moth exterminator was at once put to work, but that was not the cause of the peculiar sensation to the royal ear.

A twinge of the right ear is invariably the sign that some one is speaking ill of the person whose ear twinges. That was the case yesterday. Somebody was saying ill things of her gracious majesty. That somebody was Judge Goggin sitting on the Cook County bench.

He said:

"Victoria? Bah!"

He said a lot of other things. He wanted to know who reduced the population of Ireland from 3,000,000 to 2,000,000 during the Queen's reign and who murdered 2,000,000 Irish people.

Colby Moves to Adjourn.

Judge Goggin was sitting back in his easy-chair behind the bar of justice. A hand organ outside was filling the fresh summer air with "The Wearing of the Green." A large gentle calm filled the room when Colonel Francis E. Colby arose, and approaching the bar said:

"Your Honor, this is the anniversary of the coronation of Queen Victoria."

"What is she charged with?" asked his Honor as he softly beat time to "The Wearing of the Green."

"I am afraid you do not understand," pursued Colonel Colby, "I said this was the diamond jubilee of Queen Victoria, and in honor of the event I move that this court do now adjourn."

"What?" gasped Judge Goggin. "What is that? I am afraid I do not hear well."

Then Colonel Colby elucidated. He hoped the court would adjourn in commemoration of the jubilee.

The court looked sternly at Colonel Colby. Assistant State's Attorney Crowe and Attorney Ossian Cameron arose and in neat phrases seconded the motion.

Court Frees His Mind.

Then the court got its breath. Judge Goggin leaned over the bar of justice and pointing his finger at Colonel Colby said sternly:

"Young man, who killed the people of Scotland?"

Colonel Colby meekly said he didn't know and looked hard at Cameron.

"Who," thundered Judge Goggin, "murdered 2,000,000 Irish people?"

The court bailiff arose to arrest the offender if found in court, but not seeing him sat down, and the court went on.

"The Queen may be a good woman. I don't know. What I want is answers to my questions. Who reduced the population of Ireland from 5,000,000 to 2,000,000? Victoria, bah! Don't you remember how she drove in her stately carriage between the lines of thousands of slain Irish, whose bodies were strewn about the ground? Did she care? There wasn't enough money to bury the bones of her dead subjects, and they were devoured by the dogs.

"Why should we celebrate?"

"Why?" echoed through the courtroom.

"Why?"

"Go on with the docket," commanded the court.

The clerk resumed the call.

But still the hand organ outside played "Wearing of the Green."

IRISH MARTYRS MOURNED AT MASS.

Special Services Held in Various Chicago Churches—Prayers Offered for the Patriots.

Special services were held in several Chicago churches yesterday. Contemporaneous with the suggestion of the Queen's jubilee, but, unlike the pageant then traversing the streets of London, they awakened nothing but mournful memories.

At St. Malachy's Church prayers were offered for the repose of the souls of Irish victims of England's rule. In the church at Walnut street and North Western avenue Fathers Woulfe, Luttrell, Hodnett, and Code offered up simple but impressive prayer for the repose of martyrs' souls. In many of the other churches requiem mass was celebrated, the priests uttering this general prayer: "O Lord, free the Irish patriots from the guilt of all their sins, that these who have passed from this life may be worthy to enter into the realms of eternal life."

Simple prayers for the dead were offered up at the regular morning mass of all the churches.

HOW IT IMPRESSED THE AMERICANS.

Interviews with Ambassadors Hay and Reid, Jefferson Levy, and Clyde Fitch.

(Special Cable by Frank M. White.)

London, June 22.—[Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.]—Special Ambassador Whitelaw Reid said: "The march of today was one of the grandest and most impressive displays I have ever beheld. Most striking also was the admirable conduct of the people along the line of the procession. Dense as the crowd was there was no struggling or pushing, and the task of the police was an easy one."

Ambassador Hay said: "It was a splendid spontaneous outburst of loyalty and of a character to deeply impress the many foreigners who beheld it. The glories of the empire were faithfully imaged in the long line of marching men."

Jefferson M. Levy said: "Today's demonstration tends to emphasize the words of Thomas Jefferson who said that English speaking people united might defy the world."

William Clyde Fitch said: "The superb procession had all the dignity of royalty without the tinsel and absurdity. I suppose a hundred years from now Irving will reproduce it in a play."

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DURING VICTORIA'S REIGN

STATISTICS OF SIXTY YEARS ON THE THRONE.

Her Long List of Descendants as They Appear in Line to the Throne—Figures Showing National Progress During Reign—The Army and Navy—Colonies—Longest Reigns Known in History of Civilized Sovereigns.

A record of Queen Victoria and her reign—a few figures to show the growth of Great Britain and its influence, and some statistics of an empire on which the sun never sets because its ends—if there be any—are too distant from each other to allow the laws of the universe to apply to all at the same time.

Queen Victoria.

Born, May 24, 1819. Crowned, June 28, 1838. Married the Prince Consort, Feb. 10, 1840. Prince Consort died, Dec. 14, 1861.

Children of Queen Victoria.

Prince of Wales, Dowager Empress of Germany, Duke of Edinburg and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne; Duke of Connaught, Princess Henry of Battenberg.

Thirty-three Grandchildren.

William II., Emperor of Germany,
Prince Henry of Prussia,
Crown Princess of Greece.
Hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen,
Princess Adolphus of Schaumburg-Lippe.
Princess Frederick of Hesse-Cassel.

Children of the Dowager Empress of Germany.

George, Duke of York,
Victoria, Princess Victoria of Wales,
Louise, Duchess of Fife,
Maud, Princess Charles of Denmark.

Children of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Prince Louis of Battenberg,
Princess Henry of Prussia,
Empress of Russia,
Grand Duchess Serge of Russia,
Grand Duke of Hesse.

Children of Princess Alice (Duchess of Hesse).

Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha,
Grand Duchess of Hesse,
Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.
Princess Frederick of Roumania,
Hereditary Princess of Hohenlohe Langenburg.

Children of the Duke and Duchess of Edenburgh and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein,
Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein,
Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein,
Prince Aribert of Anhalt.

Children of Princess Christian.

Princess Margaret of Connaught,
Princess Victoria of Connaught,
Prince Arthur of Connaught.

Children of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

Princess Alice of Albany,
The Duke of Albany.

Children of Duke and Duchess of Albany.

Prince Alexander of Battenberg,
Prince Leopold of Battenberg,
Princess Victoria of Battenberg,
Prince Maurice of Battenberg.

Twenty-three Great-Grandchildren.

Crown Prince of Prussia,
Prince Adalbert of Prussia,
Prince Oscar of Prussia,
Princess Victoria of Prussia,
Prince Waldemar of Prussia,
Prince Alexander of Greece,
Prince Eitel Fritz of Prussia,
Prince August of Prussia,
Prince Joachim of Prussia,
Princess Feodora of Saxe-Meiningen,
Prince George of Greece,
Prince Frederick William of Hesse-Cassel.

Grandchildren of the dowager Empress of Germany (Princess Royal of Great Britain).

Prince Edward of York,
Lady Alexandra Duff,
Prince Albert of York,
Lady Maud Duff.

Grandchildren of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Prince Louis Victor of Battenberg,
Princess Louise of Battenberg,
Grand Duchess Olga of Russia.
Princess Victoria of Battenberg,
Princess Elizabeth of Hesse.

Grandchildren of the late Princess Alice (Duchess of Hesse).

Prince Carlo of Roumania,
Princess Elizabeth of Roumania.

Statistics Showing National Progress.

Population of British Isles—
1841—26,709,456. 1891—37,980,964.
National debt—
1865—£743,124,689. 1896—£652,540,105.
Annual interest, etc., of national debt—
1865—£28,883,673. 1896—£24,970,000.
Public revenue—
1837—£48,453,000. 1896—£100,000,000.
Imports and exports of United Kingdom—
1840—£159,406,726. 1895—£702,522,065.
Gold, silver, and bronze moneys issued from the London and Australian mints—
1878—£6,364,653. 1895—£11,962,263.
Production of gold in the world—
1885—£22,315,000. 1894—£27,030,000.
Production of silver in the world—
1885—£27,483,000. 1894—£49,981,000.
Entitled to vote—
1857—1,220,000. 1887—6,067,133.

Twenty-one thousand one hundred and seventy-four miles of railways open in 1895; capital in paid-up shares, £1,001,110,221; railway speed in 1896 nearly 61 miles per hour, per Caledonian railway; longest run without stopping, London and Northwestern railway, Euston to Crewe, 158¼ miles in two hours and fifty-five minutes, or 54½ miles per hour; longest railway tunnel is the Severn on the Great Western line, four miles and 624 yards.

The British Navy.

Total vessels of all classes, including 97 building, 681.
Total officers, men, and boys, 93,750.
Naval estimates, 1896-'97, £22,774,318.

The British Army.

Regular forces at home and in the colonies in 1896	147,105
Army reserve	80,100
Militia	140,104
Yeomanry	11,678
Volunteers	268,528
Total of all branches, including Indian	715,683
Gross army estimates in 1896-'97	£20,940,778

The British Colonies.

The Dominion of Canada is as large as Europe.

	1841.	1891.
Population	1,538,500	4,833,239
		1895.
Total imports		$110,781,682
Total exports		113,638,803

The British Empire in India is larger than Europe without Russia.

	1891.
Population	288,350,000
Increase, 1881-1891	33,500,000

Seventy-eight languages are spoken there.

New South Wales—	1895.
Population	1,289,770
Imports	£15,992,415
Exports	21,934,785
Victoria—	1896.
Population	1,177,444
	1895.
Imports	£12,472,344
Exports	14,547,732

Greater Britain in South Africa includes Amatongaland, Basutoland, Zuzuland, Protectorate of Bechuanaland, British South Africa company.

Cape Colony exports, including specie, in 1896	£16,798,137
Diamonds exported in 1895	4,775,016
Natal exports, including specie, in 1896	3,550,125

Growth of Principal Cities of Kingdom.

	1841.	1891.
London	1,948,000	5,657,000
Glasgow	255,650	566,000
Liverpool	286,000	517,000
Manchester	235,000	506,000
Birmingham	183,000	429,000
Leeds	152,000	370,000
Dublin	232,000	350,000
Sheffield	111,000	325,000
Belfast	75,308	289,860
Edinburgh	140,241	261,225
Bristol	125,000	222,000
Bradford	67,000	217,000
Nottingham	52,000	213,000

Some Important Events of the Reign.

Electric telegraph introduced by Professor Wheatstone	1837
First steam packet, the Great Western, reached New York from Bristol in fifteen days	1838
(Cunarder Lucania goes now in five days, seven hours, and twenty-three minutes.)	
Penny postage established by Sir Rowland Hill, Jan. 10	1840
Great Western railway from London to Bristol	1841
Scottish Church disruption	1843
Sir John Franklin's arctic expedition	1845
Repeal of the corn laws	1846
Irish potato famine	1846
First submarine telegraph between Britain and France	1850
First international exhibition	1851
Crimean war	1854
Volunteer force established	1859
Indian mutiny	1857
Post office savings banks opened	1861
Prince Consort died, Dec. 14	1861
Cotton famine in Lancashire	1862
Slavery abolished in the United States	1863
Discovery of the source of the Nile, the Albert Nyanza	1864
Atlantic cable laid	1866
Reform bill passed	1867
National education bill passed	1870
Discovery of Dr. Livingstone by H. M. Stanley	1872
Queen proclaimed Empress of India	1876
Phonograph invented by T. A. Edison	1877
Telephone company established	1878
Tay bridge destroyed	1879
First electric tramway from Port-Rush to Giant's Causeway	1883
Jubilee of the Queen	1887
Forth bridge opened	1890
Tower bridge, London, opened	1894
The Manchester ship canal opened	1894
The Czar visited Balmoral	1896
Discovery of the Roentgen or X rays	1896
Discovery of the cinematograph	1896

The longest reign of an English monarch prior to Queen Victoria was George III., who reigned fifty nine years and three months.

History gives the following sovereigns as having reigned for a longer period that sixty years:

Name.	Date of reign.	Length of reign, years.
Alfonso I. of Portugal	1112-1185	73
Louis XIV. of France	1643-1715	72
Ernest of Altenberg	1605-1675	70
Frederick III. of Hapsburg	1424-1493	69
Henry III. of Meissen	1221-1288	67
Frederick Augustus III., Saxony	1763-1827	64
James I. of Aragon	1213-1276	63
Charles II. of Lorraine	1545-1608	63

Queen Victoria has outlived every member of her first Privy Council, all the members of the House of Lords who sat there in 1837, and all the members of the House of Commons of 1837, except Gladstone, Villiers, and J. Temple Leader.

She has seen seven Archbishops of Canterbury, seven Archbishops of York, five Bishops of London, eleven Lord Chancellors, ten Prime Ministers, six Speakers of the House of Commons.

JUBILEE DOINGS IN THIS COUNTRY.

Milwaukee Irishmen Invited to a Banquet, but They Are Conspicuous by Their Absence.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 22.—[Special.]—The Queen's jubilee was celebrated by the English-Americans of this city by a banquet at the Hotel Pfister tonight. Invitations were sent to the leading Irishmen, but they were conspicuous by their absence. There were 200 present. Francis B. Keene acted as toastmaster. Toasts were responded to by Mr. Keene, D. Lloyd Jones, D. F. Jones, Judge James G. Jenkins, the Rev. G. H. Trevor, Irving M. Bean, Professor L. D. Harvey, and John Johnston.

Kansas City, Mo., June 22.—Nearly 10,000 people went to Fairmount Park this afternoon to take part in the Queen's jubilee ceremonies, planned by British Vice Consul Burroughs. Many visitors, including delegates from Wichita, Topeka, and Leavenworth, Kas., and Beatrice, Neb., arrived during the day. Cricket matches, speeches, etc., were included in the program. Governor Lon V. Stephens of Missouri made the principal address.

San Francisco, Cal., June 22.—The third local celebration of the Victorian jubilee took place under the auspices of the Sons and Daughters of St. George. Part of the day was devoted to literary exercises, followed by outdoor sports and a ball, banquet, and fireworks. The literary exercises were preceded by a royal salute of twenty-one guns and a fanfare of trumpets, after which the audience sang "God Save the Queen."

Denver, Colo., June 22.—Jubilee day was celebrated by the English-born residents of Denver, under the auspices of the Sons of St. George, at Elith's Gardens this afternoon and evening. Athletic sports, a musical program, and patriotic speechmaking occupied the afternoon, and the evening was devoted to a display of fireworks.

New Bedford, Mass., June 22.—[Special.]—In the goodness of their hearts the local school committee decreed that today, in honor of Queen Victoria's big jubilee, the pupils of the city schools should have a whole half holiday. This suited the children very well indeed. But the citizens did not see it in that light exactly. Surprise grew to indignation and indignation to wrath until the committee was fain to flee the town to escape the torrent of protests that poured in by telephone, by messenger, and in the first person. Loud calls for an investigation are being made.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 22.—[Special.]—The American flag which floats over the Irish-American club on Spruce street was at half mast tonight, and the two American and one Irish flags that hang from the front windows were tied with crepe. Within the building there was an enthusiastic audience listening to speeches by Luke Dillon, Dr. McCahey, and Michael J. Ryan, all of whom dwelt at length on the wrongs heaped upon the Irish race during Queen Victoria's reign. They entered a strong protest against any participation by the Irish in the present jubilee celebration in her honor. Across the front of the clubhouse was a huge sign, upon which was written in deep black letters the inspiration of the meeting, as follows: "In memory of the millions of martyrs of the Irish race." "The scaffolds of Great Britain and Ireland are dyed red with the blood of Irish martyrs to liberty."

LONDON SPLENDIDLY ILLUMINATED.

Houses of the United States Ambassadors and Other Americans Are Conspicuous.

London, June 22, 11 p. m.—With the coming of night the crowds, which had filtered out of the procession streets after the great show, wedged back again to view London alight. The illuminations were achieved more artistically than the decorations by day.

Victoria street was notable for the illumination of the United States Embassy and the offices of the Colonial Agents General. The most prominent and successful of these was that erected by Sir Donald Smith at the Canada office, in which the shield and armorial bearings of the Dominion were surrounded by the names of the provinces painted on white glass and illuminated so as to show a bouquet of color.

All the stately houses in Carlton House terrace, including Mrs. Mackay's and Mr. William Waldorf Astor's, are a blaze of light, but the two splendid mansions occupied by America's two Ambassadors, Colonel Hay's house on one side and Mr. Whitelaw Reid's on the other, were especially brilliant, and called forth many approving comments. The two houses were illuminated in the same design. The familiar big "V. R." was surmounted by a crown and the dates of "1837-1897." On either side of the design was a large American shield surmounted by the eagle and with the significant number of thirteen stars in the field.

Among the brilliantly decorated places Marlborough House instantly caught the eye. Across the four pillars at the entrance to the grounds was noticeable a large branch in the form of laurels in various shades of green with natural berries, around a crown surmounted medallion inscribed "V. R. I." The Prince of Wales' feathers and badge figured in the design, the whole being of the most beautiful crystal.

Round the corner, at York House, illuminated crystals, a large heart formed of rose petals, and May blossoms.

Passing out of Pall Mall the celluloid balloons and the incandescent glow lamps hidden in flower petals suggested nothing so much as a children's dream of Titania's court.

Father Thames tonight furnished an impressionist color scheme. The sweep seaward from the pool, myriad lights here and there just touching into ghostly form the shipping, the Tower, the heavy lines beyond on the long necklace of shimmering gems away towards Westminster with St. Paul's shadow on the silent waters, the small string of colored lamps on some wandering tug or cumbrous barge, lines of lucent color on nearby bridges, the streaming rays darting skyward from the dazzling streets—made more marked the gloomy warehouses, dark patches of almost impenetrable shadow that on the river's edge seemed to fringe the glory of it all.

Among the many displays of one sort or another between Westminster bridge and the Horse Guards one in particular demanded notice—that by the London and Northwestern railway company at the corner of Bridge and Parliament streets—the most extensive illumination by electric light to be seen in the metropolis. There are 3,000 sixteen-candle lamps arranged to outline the building. The chief feature was a large crown, surmounting the dome at the corner, containing 600 lamps. They were mostly white, but the jewels in the crown, the orb and cross, were shown by clusters of colored lights. The columns supporting the dome were picked out in white, and there were horizontal lines of light over each floor, with lines vertically on Bridge and Parliament street frontages, in large letters of white-light, initials in ruby, the words: "Longest, Noblest, Wisest Reign," stretched around both frontages. Enormous gas flames over the parapet of each frontage completed the scheme.

As 10 o'clock struck at the Greenwich Observatory a tongue of flame shot upward from the Great Malvern, "the backbone of the Midlands." It was the jubilee beacon fire. Hardly had the spectator time to look on it before another flared in the distance on the right, then again on the left, on the north, south, east, and west.

Peak answered to peak, until from Berwick-on-Tweed to rough Tor and Brown Willie in Cornwall, from the cathedral towers of Litchfield, Worcester, Ripon, Lincoln, and Durham, from Skiddaw to St. Heliers, from Hastings to Cedar-Idris and across the water to Donegal and Dublin, a thousand beacon fires blazed up their message of loyalty to the sovereign. Half an hour later the lowlands, the highlands, the wild Hebrides even to Ultima Thule sent answering signals to the sky. And then slowly as the light failed from day to evening round the world the empire's torch was lit. From St. Heliers the signal leaped to Gibraltar, to Malta, to Cyprus, to Ceylon, to India—where it blazed triumphant on the Himilayans—to China, to Australia, to Canada, to the West Indies—the empire's torch shed its radiance over the universe.

STUDENTS IN A BATTLE.

BLOODSHED ATTENDS SENIOR CLASS DAY AT CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

Expulsion of Some of the Leaders in the Fighting May Follow Faculty's Investigation—President Harper Addresses the Victorious Upper Classmen and Makes Ominous Reference to Offending Freshmen and Sophomores Who Were in the Fray.

Students fought each other yesterday on the campus of the University of Chicago in one of the liveliest "scraps" that ever happened at the big institution on the South Side.

It was senior day and when the flag of that class was flung to the breeze it was a signal for several hard battles between its defenders and a small army of underclassmen. The flag was saved from capture, but the face of President James Scott Brown of the senior class was badly battered in the conflict, and many other students were hurt.

An investigation of the fight is to be made by the university authorities, and last night students believed that it may result in the expulsion of some of the leaders in the shindy.

"I hope the underclassmen have done nothing to strain their relations with the university," said President Harper of the University of Chicago to the seniors last night when they called him out to make a speech.

First Skirmish Begins.

The first skirmish occurred at 1 p. m., when a half dozen freshmen and sophomores made their way by means of ladders to the roof of Ryerson Building to tear down the seniors' flag, which had been unfurled. This round was brief but lively, and resulted in a signal victory for the seniors.

Later, during the memorial exercises, the big battle of the day took place. President Brown of the senior class, his face scarred and swollen from the earlier conflict, was in the midst of a tirade on the spirit evidenced by that conflict, when a cannon cracker was fired off from Ryerson tower.

At the signal a dozen seniors rushed to the rescue of their flag, and the roof around the tower swarmed with underclassmen, who attempted to scale the tower by the aid of ladders in face of the brave defense offered by Minnick and Arbogast, who were guarding the precious bunting.

The seniors, headed by Bliss, Abells, and Eckes, tried to force their way to the roof. The steps, however, were too narrow, and the enemy too numerous. They were repulsed with bruised bodies.

Class Saves the Flag.

They finally had succeeded in dislodging several of the enemy when Dean Capps appeared on the scene and cleared the roof, and the flag was taken in charge by Professor F. W. Miller.

In the evening the seniors held a "sing" on the Haskall steps, and afterwards, as there were in fear of an attempt to abduct President Brown, the class escorted him in a body to President Harper's house.

The President was banqueting the victorious baseball team of '97, but he appeared after much urging. He congratulated the seniors upon their success in defending their flag, and added that he hoped the investigation that was to follow would show the underclassmen had done nothing to strain their relations with the university.

This utterance, in connection with Dr. Harper's well known views on affairs of this kind, has created a general feeling of uneasiness.

The attack was led by Hern, Sincere, Cavanaugh, Walling, Page, Hoyt, MacDonald, Schaeffner, Ettleson, Taylor, Kimball, Gould, Manning, and others.

PROGRAM OF ALLEN C. LEWIS SOCIETY

Exercises at the Institute Last Evening—Events Set Down for the Field Day.

The first annual exercises of the Allen C. Lewis society of the Lewis Institute were held last evening. An audience that completely filled the main hall of the institution listened to the program. The society was assisted by Misses Catherine French, Julia Grennel, Grace Moore, Rayna Simons, Elinor Slattery, and Isadore Van Gilder, and John E. Winkelman, Lloyd A. Hogg, and Eugene H. Hutchins.

In their debate the contestants took for their topic, "Resolved, That the Reading of Novels and Short Stories Does More Good than Harm." The judges found for the affirmative.

The program ended with a French comedy, "La Niaise de Saint Flour."

An announcement was made of the joint session of the Girls' Collegiate club and the Parnassian society, to be held this evening, also of the first annual field day of Lewis Institute at the Bankers' Athletic field this afternoon.

The following events are on the program:

100-yard dash—Two heats.
One-third mile bicycle—Two heats.
50-yard dash—Two heats.
One-mile bicycle—Two heats.
100-yard dash—Final.
440-yard dash.
One-third mile bicycle—Final.
Hammer throw.
220 yard hurdles.
Standing broad jump.
50-yard dash—Final.
One mile bicycle—Final.
Shot-put.
Running broad jump.
880-yard run.
Pole vault.
Running high jump.
Running high jump—Preparatory division only.
Five-mile bicycle handicap.
220-yard dash.
Half-mile walk.
One-mile run.

MUSICAL COLLEGE GRADUATES 146.

Thirty-first Annual Commencement Exercises Are Held in Central Music Hall.

Central Music Hall was filled to overflowing last evening with a crowd of music-lovers to hear the thirty-first annual commencement exercises of the Chicago Musical College. The evening's exercises were accompanied by a full orchestra under direction of Hans von Schiller and William Listemann. The degrees, medals, and diplomas were conferred on the graduating class by Dr. H. W. Thomas.

Forty-one prizes—gold and silver medals and diplomas—were awarded.

The graduating class numbered 146 members.

CELEBRATIONS OVER THE KINGDOM.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone Feast the Aged Poor in Hawarden—Former Pays a Tribute to Victoria.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, June 22.—Virtually every town in Great Britain had its own celebration. In many instances these celebrations were elaborate, centering in the inauguration of some local memorial or charity institute.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone feasted the aged poor in the Village of Hawarden, the grand old man made an impressive little speech in simple terms describing the Queen's reign, which he said was perhaps the happiest ever known. He added:

"In her fidelity in the discharge of her great office, and in the great pattern of character she has exhibited the Queen has laid down what may, in many respects, be a model to every man, woman, and child in her domains."

Upon the conclusion of his speech Mr. Gladstone distributed jubilee medals to the children present.

points of vantage.

Telegrams received from all parts of the empire record naval and military parades, receptions, religious services, school treats, and illuminations in honor of the day. The embassies, legations, and consulates abroad commemorated the jubilee in various ways. British subjects everywhere decorated their houses and gave thanksgiving banquets.

The various sovereigns sent representatives to the British embassies to convey their congratulations. Emperor Francis Joseph, wearing the uniform of the British regiment of which he is the honorary Colonel, visited Sir H. Rambold, the British Ambassador.

The Italian Parliament voted congratulations to the Queen.

GEN. MILES ON THE SHOW.

(Continued from first page.)

through with splendid precision. The military representatives were just in front of the cavalcade of Princes preceding the Queen's carriage, and when we reached Buckingham Palace on our return we formed lines and the Queen passed through saluting officials on either side very pleasantly.

She did not seem to me at all fatigued, and I should say she was greatly gratified by the demonstration of the day.

The colonial troops looked very fine indeed, and appear to be a highly serviceable body of men. Their uniform is very well suited for military service. It is of plain color, not very distinguishable at a distance, and well contrived for campaigning. Their horse equipment was of high order. They were in fact mounted on as fine a body of horses as I have ever seen.

It would be hard to say which the best corps was amid so much that was commendable.

I noticed particularly the quick, active movements of the Indian troops. They were supple as panthers, tall, slender, sinewy, muscular, and altogether fine specimens of physical strength. I cannot help thinking it a great fact that England should have been able to assemble such a representative body of men from all corners of the globe, owing allegiance to her sway, of most diverse races, yet loyal to her government and empire.

I am aware that military authorities here differ as to the short service system which brings such young men into service. I must say I was surprised to see how well they endured the strain of remaining in position for so many hours and how few of them really showed signs of fatigue. Many had marched into London at a very early hour in the morning, distances of several miles, and after doing duty in the streets under a hot sun for several hours they marched back again.

The volunteers, too, seemed an admirably disciplined body of men, and I could not help noticing that they were largely men of good class, very intelligent in carrying out their orders.

This city—London—has made a profound impression on me. I think it a wonderful thing, looking along an endless crowd in the streets today, to see that the majority of the people were of such good physical strength, so ruddy, so well dressed, and to think that they all found, seemingly, profitable employment in this one city.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S HOURS AT HOME.

What She Did Prior to and Preceding the Great Public Celebration.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, June 22.—[Copyright, 1897, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—I learn from a court official of long standing the following, the particulars of Queen Victoria's domestic life at Buckingham Palace, today:

"Her Majesty rose as usual at 8:30. Having had a cup of tea in her bedroom, she breakfasted on cold chicken and omelette. She attended to business with her private secretaries for an hour, after which she withdrew with her two daughters, Princess Christian and Princess Beatrice, and two special maids, to prepare for the jubilee parade.

"Before leaving the palace her Majesty had some sandwiches and a glass of tokay. She filled in the time before her departure in having the leading article in the London Times read to her.

"On her return to the palace the Queen had a hearty lunch, consisting of fish and light pudding. She then retired to rest for a couple of hours.

"Reinvigorated by her rest she had tea with her daughters and grandchildren, talking all the time of the wonderful manifestation of loyalty and devotion which she had experienced in her progress through London.

"In the evening the Queen presided at a state dinner, but she ate little and only of special dishes prepared for herself. The general opinion of those about her is that this triumph has given her a new lease of life, but that probably a reaction will come in a few days, when her Majesty will suffer from one of her periodical fits of despondency, when she will spend most of the day at the Prince Consort's mausoleum at Frogmore, near Windsor Castle."

CLIMAX TO THE GLORIES OF THE DAY.

Royal Banquet at Buckingham Served on Gold Plate of Historic Value.

(Special Cable by Edward Marshall.)

London, June 22.—[Copyright, 1897, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The banquet at Buckingham Palace was a fitting climax to the glories of the day. The Queen and most of the royal family dined in the state dining-room, while the officers of the household and leading members of the suites attached to the principal foreign representatives dined in the garden corridor.

For the royal banquet a magnificent service of gold plate had been specially brought up from Windsor. The room was decorated with gold shields, most of which were collected by George III. The famous gold vases taken from the Spanish Admiral's ship which led the invasion in the reign of Queen Elizabeth flanked the sideboard, which had as its centerpiece a wonderfully jeweled peacock valued at £40,000, the body and tail being composed of solid gold, profusely studded with pearls, diamonds, rubies, and emeralds. The gold service of plate used at the dinner came from George IV. It is sufficient to dine 130 persons.

The Queen's collection of wine is equaled only by her collection of plate. The principal wines drank were hock and champagne. At the conclusion of the dinner glasses of tokay were handed around which was of absolutely priceless value. Tokay was the favorite wine of the Prince Consort, who laid in a large stock.

As soon as the banquet was over the Queen passed into the state drawing-room. After addressing a few words to each of her guests in turn she returned to her private apartments. The day had been a long and trying one, but to the end, although looking somewhat pale, she was cheerful and in the best of health.

SPECIAL HONORS SHOWN TO REID.

He Takes the Princess Victoria in to Dinner—The Times Felicitous in Editorial.

London, June 22.—There were many expressions of satisfaction that the carriage of the United States special envoy, Mr. Reid, had been so warmly received. It was considered largely due to President McKinley's cordial letter in congratulating her Majesty upon the sixtieth anniversary of her accession to the throne.

Every intention to honor the United States special envoy has been displayed. For this reason Mr. Reid took the Princess Victoria of Wales in to dinner last evening, sitting at the table of and opposite the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

In addition Queen Victoria received Mrs. Reid most cordially, and at the reception in the ballroom she gave the wife of the United States special envoy her hand to kiss.

The Times, referring editorially to the presence of United States troops at the jubilee review in Ottawa, says:

"The news of this incident will be hailed with satisfaction throughout the length and breadth of the empire. They, too, are of our blood, speak our tongue, and understand what we understand—the blessing of civil and religious liberty under strong, intelligent government. They have attained it by means different from ours, but that does not prevent them from joining us, at the bottom of their hearts, in the prayer, 'God save the Queen.'"

OLD HERO'S TRAGIC END.

CHRISTOPHER HENDRICKS IS FOUND DEAD WITH BULLETHOLE IN HEAD.

State Representative William Thiemann Discovers His Uncle on a Bed in Basement of His School Street Home with a Revolver in His Hand—Nephew Had Been Chatting with Him but a Few Minutes Before in the Yard.

Christopher Hendricks, uncle of Representative William Thiemann, was found dead by his nephew at 2:40 p. m. yesterday lying in a basement at 740 School street. A revolver was clutched in his hand, and there was a bullet hole in his head. Mr. Thiemann notified the Sheffield Avenue police and the Coroner. The body was placed in the care of an undertaking pending the inquest at 10 a. m. today at the School street house.

Representative Thiemann was talking with his uncle in the yard of the latter's place in School street a few moments before the shooting. The uncle, who was worth $30,000, had been showing his property to the nephew. After they had talked for a while Mr. Hendricks excused himself, and went into the basement, where he lived.

A few moments later Mr. Thiemann started to follow his relative into the house. He declares he heard no shot, but when he stepped upon the threshold a cloud of powder smoke was blown into his face, a window open in the basement bedroom causing the fumes to roll from the place.

This startled Mr. Thiemann. He feared something had gone wrong with the old man. He hurried to a house nearby and asked a neighbor to enter the place with him.

Returning, Thiemann and his companion found Mr. Hendricks lying on his bed, dead. A revolver was clasped in his right hand. From a wound in his right temple blood was flowing.

From all appearances Mr. Hendricks died instantly.

After Representative Thiemann had reported the case to Patrolman Nicholson of Sheffield Avenue Station and notified the Coroner he went to his home in Elk Grove, saying he would return today and attend the inquest.

Christopher Hendricks was a veteran of the civil war and a G. A. R. man. He had lived in Chicago but 11 years, although he came to America from his home in Germany some time before the rebellion. When found dead by his nephew he was dressed in his Grand Army blue, which he had donned a short time before.

The belief of the police is that Mr. Hendricks committed suicide after carefully planning his manner of death. His deep love for the army, they think, led him to dress in the beloved blue, so that he might be found in the cerements in which he would most desire to be buried.

Mr. Hendricks was 65 years old, and was in comfortable circumstances. He was thrifty and had accumulated $30,000 worth of property. He had been down-town with his nephew looking over some of his possessions, and had returned home, when he went into the basement to die.

Hendricks is said to have separated from his wife some time ago. However, his friends are at a loss for a reason for him to kill himself. They think he was not greatly affected by any domestic trouble that may have happened. He left no note of explanation behind. He was peculiar in his habits and rarely associated with his neighbors. He lived alone in the basement of his School street house, renting the upper portions.

Representative Thiemann is an Assemblyman from the Seventh District, and he has several times been prominently before the public in connection with legislative matters of importance at Springfield.

TRAIN IS HELD UP IN TENNESSEE.

Lone Robber Sneaks Into the Baggage Car and Gets Away with the Money.

Memphis, Tenn., June 22.—[Special.]—It is reported here that the Louisville and Nashville passenger train No. 102, eastbound, leaving Memphis at 2 o'clock this afternoon, was held up near Clarksville, Tenn., tonight, at 9:30 o'clock. One masked man did the work. The robber sneaked into the baggage car at Clarksville, and four miles out held up the messenger, L. C. Brannon, and robbed the safe. How much he got is not known. After the robbery he rang down the train and jumped off and escaped. Bloodhounds were put on his track at midnight.

Nashville, Tenn., June 22.—One man, armed with two pistols, sacked the express car, and obtained, according to reports in Clarksville, from $2,000 to $4,000.

ANTI-SALVATION LAW IS REFERRED.

Evanston's Council Hesitates in the Radical Move to Drive Brewer and His Cohorts Off the Streets.

Evanston was quiet last night. The salvationists were not out on the Fountain Square on Davis street. They were acting under Colonel Brewer's instructions to hold a quiet meeting in the barracks, and wait until the Council took action on the proposed ordinance prohibiting them from holding demonstrative meetings on the streets of Evanston.

The Council Chamber in the City Hall was crowded by curious and interested citizens, who had learned that Colonel Brewer had promised to fight the ordinance. "The Lord," the leader of the army had said, "did not exclude Evanston when he said 'do ye go into all the world.'"

Alderman Mudge, representing the citizens who consider the open-air meetings a nuisance, moved the adoption of the following ordinance:

"Any person or persons who shall habitually collect a crowd in any of the streets or public places of the City of Evanston to the annoyance or disturbance of citizens or travelers shall, on conviction, be severally subject to a fine of not less than $1 nor exceeding $100."

The ordinance was referred to the Judiciary committee and will be taken up at the next meeting. A poll of the Aldermen last night indicated it would pass.

In explanation of the city's action Mayor Dyche had this to say:

"Citizens of Evanston in general and the merchants of Davis street in particular have for some time past been complaining of the condition of that thoroughfare in the early evening hours. The parades and open air meetings of several religious organizations attract large crowds in which a lawless element predominates. So great has the nuisance become that business interests have suffered. The authorities of the city feel it their duty to suppress the nuisance. They regret that in so doing they have come in contact with the Salvation Army. The nuisance created by a religious body is as great a nuisance as one created by an irreligious body, and the authorities purpose to suppress the nuisance if they have the power to do so. In our intercourse with Colonel Brewer we have been impressed with his earnestness, but we feel in this case he and his soldiers are in serious error."

KIPLEY AGAIN SHARPENS HIS AX.

Closeted in a Hotel Police Chief Prepares for a Slaughter of Rank and File.

Chief of Police Kipley and his private secretary, James Markham, were closeted in a down-town hotel last night preparing the order that will result in a most complete reorganization of the rank and file of the department. It is reported that hundreds of patrolmen and sergeants will be discharged.

It is said the plan of evading the spirit of the civil service law by promoting men as acting officers of higher rank is to be followed in all future orders until a decision has been rendered in the test suit now pending in the Supreme Court.

IKE AND HIS BIKE.

"You should see Isaac," said Mrs. Partington, "on his biceps. It's got romantic tires that make it ride real easy, Isaac says; but how anybody can make it stand up is more than I can understand. But Isaac rides it for hours. He says he has already finished his second centurion on it."—Boston Transcript.

CHICAGO DIVER GOES TO HIS DEATH.

Harry McGee Killed While Attempting a Sixty-Foot Dive at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, O., June 22.—[Special.]—From the high tower in the Ludlow Lagoon tonight, before the eyes of thousands of pleasureseekers gathered to see the Boyton water carnival, Harry McGee of Chicago, the noted diver, made the last jump of his life, meeting his death in the waters of the lagoon. The accident occurred in the midst of the performance and while the grand stand was filled with spectators.

McGee was the regular high diver of the Paul Boyton company and had been with the show for two seasons. He had made the sixty-foot dive numberless times without the slightest accident.

The fatal jump seems to have been the result of a misstep in the start. McGee bent forward and lost his balance. His foot slipped and he plunged headlong, without any control over his movement. He struck the water with a terrible blow on his abdomen and sank unconscious. His body was recovered, but all efforts to revive him proved fruitless.

As he struck the water, sank, and rose, his wife, as she had done every time he had made the leap, called out to him: "Are you all right?" She seemed to hear the usual answer, "Yes," and was satisfied. Then again he sank from view. Suddenly she seemed to realize that she was lost and she screamed.

McGee has often made higher jumps than sixty feet. He was a well known jumper, having been in the business for a number of years. He was 24 years old, strong and well built, and rather handsome. He has been married but a little over nine months. He met his wife, Birdie Lewis, said to be a champion lady swimmer, in Boston. Their home has been in Chicago at 221 Rush street.

DEATHS.

BOOTH—Josie, beloved wife of Ezra Booth, née Lynch, at her residence, 1637 Aldine-av. Funeral notice hereafter.

DELAMATER—Mary E. Delamater, wife of Samuel Delamater, at her residence, 5241 Madison-av. Funeral services at the house Wednesday at 1 p. m. Interment at Coldwater, Mich.

LEROY—At Newport, R. I., on June 21, in the sixty-second year of his age, Stuyvesant Leroy. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services at All Saints' Chapel, Newport, R. I., on Thursday, June 24, at 12 o'clock.

MORROW—At 220 Clinton-av., Oak Park, Ill., on June 22, Minnie Josephine, beloved daughter of Elizabeth and James T. Morrow. Funeral on June 24, at 3 p. m., to Forest Home Cemetery. New York and Long Island papers please copy.

NOSS—June 22, at 629 Gordon-st., Reinhard, beloved husband of Rosa Noss, aged 60 years. Funeral on Thursday, at 9 a. m. sharp, to St. George's Church, thence by carriages to the National Cemetery.

SCOTT—Suddenly, at Dubuque, Ia., Mrs. Clara H. Scott of Chicago, Ill. Funeral at the residence of F. Page, 111 S. Central-av., Austin, tomorrow, June 23, at 2 o'clock p. m.

SMITH—Eliza A. Smith, née Leeper, from Norwood Canada, Ont., beloved wife of H. F. Smith. Funeral from residence, 157 Galdry-av., Thursday, 12:30 p. m., to Forest Home. Norwood Canada, Ont., papers please copy.

WALZ—Mrs. Paulina Walz, beloved wife of the late Joseph Walz, and mother of Louis Walz, Mrs. F. Machler, Mrs. Josephine Doud, and Mrs. C. G. Browning, aged 67 years. Funeral Thursday, June 24, at 3 p. m. from residence, 5906 State-st. Burial at Oakwoods.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., June 22.—Forecast for Wednesday:

Illinois and Indiana—Light local showers, southerly winds.

Lower Michigan, Upper Michigan, and Wisconsin—Occasional showers, light to fresh south to southwest winds.

Minnesota—Showers, probably clearing Wednesday evening or night, west to northwest winds.

North Dakota—Light showers, probably clearing Wednesday evening, westerly winds.

South Dakota—Generally fair, variable winds.

Iowa—Light showers, probably cooler, variable winds.

Missouri—Light showers, probably clearing Wednesday evening or night, southerly winds.

Nebraska—Fair, preceded by showers in extreme eastern portion, cooler, variable winds, becoming northerly.

Montana—Generally fair, northwesterly winds.

Ohio—Fair, followed by showers on Wednesday afternoon, slightly warmer, light southerly winds.

Time taken: June 22, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation, 12 hours	State of weather
Abilene	29.66	98	100	S.E.	....	Fair
Albany	29.92	68	74	S.	....	Clear
Alpena	29.64	70	80	S.	....	Fair
Atlanta	29.94	82	88	S.E.	....	Clear
Amarillo	29.70	86	98	N.	....	Fair
Battleford	29.54	72	76	N.W.	....	Fair
Bismarck	29.76	68	76	W.	.30	Clear
Buffalo	29.86	64	68	S.W.	....	Fair
Boston	29.94	66	76	S.W.	....	Fair
Cairo	29.76	80	80	S.	.26	Clo'dy
Charlotte	29.96	74	80	S.	....	Fair
Cheyenne	29.74	76	86	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Chicago	29.74	76	76	S.W.	....	Clear
Cincinnati	29.84	76	80	S.	....	Clo'dy
Cleveland	29.84	72	74	S.	....	Fair
Concordia	29.58	92	94	S.E.	....	Clear
Davenport	29.66	82	84	S.W.	....	Clear
Denver	29.66	82	90	S.E.	Tr.	Fair
Des Moines	29.64	88	88	S.W.	....	Clear
Detroit	29.82	68	72	S.E.	....	Fair
Dodge City	29.62	88	98	S.	....	Fair
Dubuque	29.64	82	84	S.W.	.06	Clear
Duluth	29.60	66	78	S.W.	.02	Clo'dy
El Paso	29.66	96	100	N.W.	....	Clear
Edmonton	29.56	74	76	N.	....	Clear
Galveston	29.92	84	88	S.	....	Clear
Grand Haven	29.72	68	76	S.W.	....	Clear
Green Bay	29.64	74	76	S.	....	Clo'dy
Havre	29.70	74	76	N.W.	.16	Clear
Helena	29.86	68	70	N.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Huron	29.70	74	82	N.	Tr.	Clear
Indianapolis	29.84	72	76	S.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Jacksonville	29.96	82	94	E.	....	Clear
Kansas City	29.64	88	94	S.	....	Clear
Lander	29.68	80	84	S.W.	....	Clear
Little Rock	29.76	94	100	S.W.	....	Clear
Los Angeles	29.96	70	78	S.W.	....	Clear
Marquette	29.58	64	....	....	.54	Rain
Memphis	29.82	84	94	W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Medicine Hat	29.66	70	76	N.W.	.01	Clo'dy
Minnedosa	29.62	66	70	N.W.	....	Fair
Montgomery	29.86	92	96	N.	....	Clear
Montreal	29.76	72	76	S.W.	....	Clear
Nashville	29.82	78	80	S.	.22	Clo'dy
New Orleans	29.90	88	98	S.	....	Fair
New York City	29.98	70	72	S.W.	....	Clear
Norfolk	30.02	68	72	S.E.	....	Clear
North Platte	29.60	88	94	E.	....	Fair
Oklahoma	29.66	90	94	S.	....	Clear
Omaha	29.62	92	94	S.	....	Clear
Oswego	29.86	66	72	S.E.	....	Clear
Palestine	29.82	92	96	S.	....	Clear
Parkersburg	29.82	72	72	S.	....	Clo'dy
Pittsburg	29.92	72	76	S.W.	....	Fair
Pueblo	29.64	88	94	N.E.	....	Clear
Qu' Appelle	29.50	70	70	W.	....	Clear
Rapid City	29.76	78	80	E.	....	Clo'dy
San Francisco	30.08	60	62	W.	Tr.	Fair
St. Louis	29.74	82	84	S.	.20	Clo'dy
St. Paul	29.62	70	80	N.W.	.66	Fair
Salt Lake City	29.70	82	82	N.	....	Clear
Ste. Marie	29.62	66	74	S.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Springfield, Ill.	29.74	78	80	S.	.22	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	29.70	86	92	S.	Tr.	Fair
Vicksburg	29.82	94	94	S.W.	....	Clear
Washington	29.98	72	76	S.	....	Clear
White River	29.56	60	70	S.W.	.12	Clo'dy
Williston	29.72	66	70	W.	....	Fair
Winnipeg	29.64	66	66	N.W.	....	Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 69 degrees; 9 a. m., 73; 10 a. m., 74; 11 a. m., 73; 12 m., 74; 1 p. m., 76; 3 p. m., 80; 6 p. m., 81. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.65; 6 p. m., 29.51.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

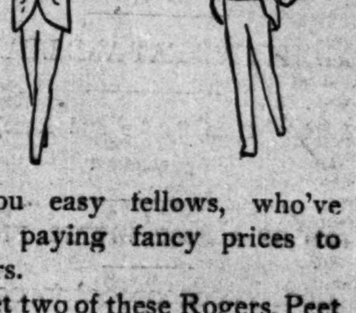
	Age.
Mathias Siebert, Mary Steltmann	[illegible]
Edward Stanton, Annie M. Connor	[illegible]
T. Jakub Masek, Mary Herod	[illegible]
Charles Cummings, Mary Pruett	[illegible]
Stanley E. Buckett, Fannie Freeman	[illegible]
Joseph Vranek, Anna Slapak	[illegible]
Samuel B. Black, Clara S. Rohn	[illegible]
Anton Johnson, Elisa Jensen	[illegible]
Sidney R. Blakely, Cincinnati, O., Martha F. Grim	[illegible]
George Cook, Mamie E. Conley	[illegible]
Otto Bartels, Clara Durfmann	[illegible]
Charles Cattell, Susan Coulter	[illegible]
Edward L. Heins, Jennette Flad	[illegible]
Charles W. Layne, Alice M. Laurence	[illegible]
Hugh Scott, Bertha Price	[illegible]
Arthur P. Bourns, Bessie M. Beach	[illegible]
Michael Czaplicki, Jozefa Frejdrykowska	[illegible]
Thomas O'Brien, Mary A. Reathmiller	[illegible]
John Kruger, Clara Bahr	[illegible]
Peter Reiser, Annie Schreier	[illegible]
Charles W. Parker, Clara B. B. Berger	[illegible]
James I. Lorden, Ann Lehman	[illegible]
Martin Silhauck, Albine Svoboda	[illegible]
Owen Burns, Maggie Farley	[illegible]
Thomas Foley, Kittie O'Connell	[illegible]
G. Fred Rush, Katharine N. Carter	[illegible]
Fred Peterson, Annie Rolle	[illegible]
John Fontann, Mamie McNamara	[illegible]
Henry J. Lies, Elizabeth Mahoney	[illegible]
Michael C. Bergen, Mary McGregor	[illegible]
Frank Lewis, Agnes Graham	[illegible]
S. Steele Finley, Pearl P. Woods	[illegible]
Charles E. Thornmark, Hulda C. Peterson	[illegible]
Paul Goss, Kate Justin	[illegible]
Mark Epman, Esther Scheinman	[illegible]
Michael J. Burke, Alice Flood	[illegible]
William H. Hanks, Della Millmow	[illegible]
Christopher P. Hawe, Elizabeth O'Brien	[illegible]
Frank Spevacik, Franciska Kropova	[illegible]
Edward A. Johnston, Percy M. Lawrence	[illegible]
Tinis Tecker, Emily Extad	[illegible]
James Jameson, Mary McConnell	[illegible]
Coleman Welsh, Delia Dwyer	[illegible]
Bernie Workman, Ida Van Dyke	[illegible]
John H. Poole, Evalyn L. Simmons	[illegible]
Frank Schumaker, Mamie Reeda	[illegible]
John J. Williams, Ollie Sanders	[illegible]
R. Alphonso Anderson, Ada E. Elsey	[illegible]
James F. Branch, Nellie Kelley	[illegible]
A. Efraim Larson, Selma C. Olson	[illegible]
George A. Carpenter, Sophie Trump	[illegible]
Anton Swanenberg, Lena Rockemann	[illegible]
Frederick W. P. Bode, Louise Hucke	[illegible]
Charles W. Kneif, Anna M. Davis	[illegible]
Michael J. Murphy, Mary Kane	[illegible]
John Golden, Mary Sullivan	[illegible]
John T. Lillis, Margaret M. Gibbons	[illegible]
James E. Corridon, Emma L. Collins	[illegible]
John P. Miema, Cornelia Oesterma	[illegible]
Walter Stanley, Mamie Madden	[illegible]
Burrell McClellan, Isabelle Derror	[illegible]
Charles Foley, Mamie Hughes	[illegible]

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Elmer Layton, Emma Hyer	24-24
W. Tyleston Deluce, Gusta M. Long	68-48
Thomas P. Keenan, Margaret Durkin	27-19
William H. Faulkner, Agnes S. Mortimer	34-27
Patrick Corrigan, Margaret McGovern	28-28
James Mitchell, Wilhelmine Helchert	23-21

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

LOST—PAST MASTER'S MASONIC JEWEL engraved "Geo. H. Gillespie." Return to 425 Wabash-av. and receive liberal reward.



You easy fellows, who've been paying fancy prices to tailors.

Get two of these Rogers, Peet & Co. Summer Suits for the money your tailor charges for one.

If they're not both well-fitting and well-tailored and of as good quality as the made-to-order kind here's your money back.

We're not afraid of that "money-back" proposition—if we're not you needn't be. It's all your way.

Seems to be a craze for straw hats. Maybe our prices account for it in part—50 cents up.

F. M. ATWOOD,
N. W. Cor. Clark and Madison Sts.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY,
MATINEE AT 2, EVENINGS AT 8.
M'CAULL OPERA COMPANY
In Auber's Romantic Opera. FRA DIAVOLO.
PRICES—Without Extra Charge for Reserving Seats. 10, 20, 30c

OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Katie Rooney, Howard & Emerson, John Harding, 3—Albions—3, Pete Baker, Raymond & Clark, Florence Beach, Ahern & Patrick, Harry Stanley-Adele Jackson, Billy Van, Mason & Healy, Nellie Waters, Moreland & Thompson, May Gennell, Fonti Boni Brothers, Andy Adams.
PRICES—10, 20, 30—CENTS.

BARNUM & BAILEY'S CIRCUS.
BARNUM | HARRISON AND LOOMIS STS.
ALL THIS WEEK DAILY AT 2 AND 8. | BAILEY
GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH.
JOHANNA THE WONDERFUL EDUCATED GORILLA
Little Peter The Smallest Human Being Alive.
Ella Ewing The Missouri Giantess. Nearly 9 feet high.
70 Horses in One Ring Greatest of All Circus Exhibits.
All the Great Riders. 3-ring Circus & Double Menagerie.
Doors open daily at 1 and 7. Admission, 50c; Children, 25c; Reserved Seats, $1. Bicycles checked. Seat Sale at Estey & Camp's, 49 Jackson street.

GOODRICH LINE.
MILWAUKEE DAILY
$1.00 And Return
...VIRGINIA...
LEAVES CHICAGO
9 a. m. Week Days
9:30 a. m. SUNDAYS
Return'g reaches Chicago about 10 p.m.
DOCKS FOOT MICHIGAN AV.

STEAMSHIP MANITOU.
Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation Co.
STEEL STEAMSHIP.. MANITOU
For CHARLEVOIX, HARBOR SPRINGS, PETOSKY, MACKINAC ISLAND,
Connecting for DETROIT, BUFFALO, AND ALL EASTERN POINTS.
FIRST SAILING... THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 11 A. M.
Office and Docks, Rush and N. Water-sts., Chicago.

SHEFFIELD RACE TRACK—Sheffield, Ind.
Fifteen Days' Summer Meeting Begins
THURSDAY, JUNE 24.
Five or More Races Daily, Rain or Shine.
Beginning at 2:30 p. m.
ADMISSION, 50c.
Special Trains on Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne R. R. leave Union Depot, stopping at Archer-av., 41st-st., and Englewood, at 12:10, 12:30, 1:00, 1:20, and 1:35 p. m. Returning at 4:50 and after the races. Regular train at 2:00 p. m. First train to and the last train from the races also stops at 31st-st.

HOPKINS' THEATER.
HOPKINS
PAPINTA | Queen of the Myriad Dance.
JOSE QUINTETTE, HEADED BY THE FAMOUS R. J. JOSE.
The CINEMATOGRAPHE and Many Specialties.
The Comedy-Drama, Queen's Evidence

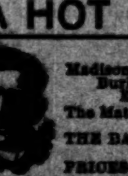
HOOLEY'S THEATER.
AN ERA OF FUN—HOOLEY'S. Evenings at 8:30, Sat. (only) Mat. 2:15
NEVER AGAIN.
Charles Frohman's greatest farce now in its 3d big week.

SCHILLER THEATER.
..SCHILLER..
Queen Victoria's Peace Jubilee a big success in London—but there are other successes,
"FATINITZA"
For instance. Crowded houses. Bargain Matinee today at 2:15. 25c to all parts of the house.

MASONIC TEMPLE ROOF THEATER.
MASONIC TEMPLE ROOF THEATER.
TREMENDOUS HIT OF THE WONDERFUL TACIANU
JOHN AND EMMA RAY
10—BIG ACTS—10.
A Laugh from start to finish. Evening admission, 50 cts. Matinee Every Day, 25 cts.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
The Sensation of the Season, The VERISCOPE
Lifelike Photographic Reproduction of the
Corbett-Fitzsimmons Contest.
Matinee daily at 2:30. Evenings at 8:30.

CLIFFORD'S GAIETY—Tel. 780 Exp.
CLIFFORD'S GAIETY 25 & 50c
BIG BARGAIN MATINEE TODAY—25 CENTS.
THE BIG HIT.
....A HOT MEMBER....



SAM T. JACK'S.
Madison, near State. Tel. Main 2192.
Burlesque's Official Agency.
Every Day at 2 and 8.
The Matchless Pantomime of ORANGE BLOSSOMS, THE BASHFUL VENUS, and MR. SILLY'S RECEPTION.
PRICES—10c, 20c, 30c.

SHAYNE'S All Colors $3 STIFF HAT Best for the Money.

HANNA WINS IN OHIO.

Secures Control of the Republican State Convention.

KURTZ'S SHIP GOES DOWN

Foraker and Bushnell Stand by Him to the Last.

ADMITS DEFEAT AND LEAVES

Leaders Then Confer and Reach an Agreement.

END OF A MOST BITTER FIGHT.

SENATOR HANNA
TO GOVERNOR BUSHNELL.

"You can do as you d—n please. There are other pebbles on the beach."

Toledo, O., June 22.—[Special.]—Senator Mark Hanna and Governor Asa S. Bushnell locked themselves up in a room today, put guards outside the door, and tried for nearly two hours to patch up their differences and bring the two Republican factions which they represented together in time to save the party in Ohio from a split and a possible disgraceful ending of the State convention.

The long-distance telephone was brought into use, and Senator Joseph B. Foraker and Chairman Charles W. Kurtz, locked up in an adjacent room, talked from Washington to Toledo, and the former urged the latter to hold out for a time at least against Senator Hanna and his friends, no matter whether Governor Bushnell held out against him or not.

When he had tried persuasion and threats Senator Hanna made an effort to compromise. If Governor Bushnell would withdraw from his declaration to see Kurtz made Chairman of the State Central committee he would withdraw the name of Major Charles F. Dick, he said, and some man not identified with either faction would be selected for the chairmanship—if such a man were obtainable.

Governor Bushnell absolutely and flatly refused to consider any man but Kurtz for the head of the State committee, and the talk with Senator Foraker clinched Kurtz's determination to put up the fight.

Finally Gives Up the Fight.

Governor Bushnell backed down from his refusal to compromise the selection of a State chairman at midnight tonight after a half-hour's conference with Senator Hanna. An agreement was made by the two by which no one will nominate a chairman, and the State Central committee will elect whoever it pleases. This means that Major Charles F. Dick will succeed Charles L. Kurtz, the present chairman, as the choice of Senator Hanna.

Kurtz left for home after the conference, having given up the fight. He conceded sixteen of the twenty-one members of the State Central committee to Hanna, and considered it useless, he said, to fight the Hanna people any further.

The Republican State convention will now go on harmoniously, as the two factions have agreed to follow their leaders' decision.

The Governor received a telegram from Senator Foraker that he could not afford to continue the fight for Kurtz and against Senator Hanna after the result of the district meetings. The Governor had previously announced that he would abide by the action of both the convention and of the State Central committee, and Chairman Kurtz had conceded his defeat.

General Grosvenor was made a member of the State committee from Chairman Kurtz's old home district. Mr. Kurtz is now a resident of the Columbus district, which was carried by Dick, as was the Springfield district, in which Governor Bushnell resides.

Committees Organize.

The Committee on Credentials heard arguments tonight on the contests, but adjourned till morning without action. The temporary organization, with General Grosvenor as presiding officer, was made permanent.

The Committee on Resolutions organized with Colonel J. C. Entrikin as chairman. There was a hot discussion on a resolution of James Ashley for the extension of the civil service in federal appointments. It was defeated, as was also a resolution to adopt civil service in State, county, and city affairs. A resolution by ex-Congressman Watson indorsing the principle of civil service and condemning Cleveland's partisan application of it was adopted by a vote of 14 to 7.

Resolutions were submitted for a national Board of Labor Arbitration, for the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents, for good roads, for biennial sessions of the Legislature, for the ample protection of wool, and various other purposes. The financial and tariff questions will be covered in the reaffirmation of the St. Louis platform.

After discussing the grist of resolutions a subcommittee, consisting of R. W. Taylor, S. A. Northway, H. C. Van Voorhees, Harry D. Gouder, and Scott Bonham, was appointed to draft the platform and present the same to the full committee at 9 a. m. tomorrow.

Kurtz's Ship Goes Down.

Chairman Kurtz's ship of war went down with a lurch at the caucuses this afternoon, and it is only the awful splash it kicked up that will now make trouble for Senator Hanna. Even some of the latter's best friends are dubious now as to whether the smash will not upset the Hanna craft too and make it a struggle for the folks on board to get to shore.

The caucuses were held at 2:30 o'clock, an hour and a half before the convention met, and at them was decided the control of the State machine for the next year. Both sides are now claiming a victory, but the claims of the Bushnell-Kurtz faction are only half-hearted, and it is a certainty that Senator Hanna not only will control the State Central committee but the State convention also.

Henceforth, unless by a miracle a compromise is effected, the function of Kurtz and his friends will be to keep the ruling faction in hot water.

Of the twenty-one Congressional districts which held caucuses this afternoon and elected a member of the State Central committee and the convention committees, Senator Hanna's friends are now claiming fifteen as sure and two more as likely to come over to them. The First, Second, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first are claimed to be certain. Major Dick conceded the Third and Sixth to Kurtz and Bushnell tonight. The Fourth District is contested, the Eighth failed to elect, and the Seventeenth is doubtful.

On the other hand, Kurtz claims to be sure of the Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Third, Sixth, Ninth, and Tenth, and refuses to specify the balance which, he claims, gives him a majority.

Kurtz Men Surprised.

The Kurtz men received some big surprises when it came to a test of strength. The Ninth District, that has been the stronghold of Foraker in politics since there were two factions among Ohio Republicans, went over to Hanna. Early in the afternoon it got noised around that Kurtz's home district, which includes Franklin County and the capital, had deserted Kurtz and would go over to Hanna. The Hanna leaders helped to spread the report and it leaked through the closed doors of the caucus and did its work.

The district did not go over without a great fight, however, and this was the case with most of the delegations. The delegates from the country districts could not stand it to see the promise of postoffices and other good things taken back by the junior Senator, and one after another they collapsed and were laid in the band wagon. The final vote in Chairman Kurtz's district stood 27 to 21.

The convention committees were made up in the same way. Senator Hanna will undoubtedly control the Resolutions and Credentials committees and the Ohio platform will be just as he directs. If the contesting delegations fail to settle their troubles themselves, and the Committee on Credentials decides for it, there will be less consolation for Kurtz and his men than they now have.

Senator Hanna has refused to say anything since his arrival here. He rode from the station at 11 o'clock this morning behind six gray horses with a brass band playing "Behold El Capitan," going ahead, and the Cleveland Business-Men's league marching behind. His reception along the way to the Boody House was enthusiastic enough to cause all his friends to smile. The instant he arrived he went into consultation with Major Dick, and a short time later took place the talk with Governor Bushnell. He did not offer to talk with Kurtz, and when the conference with the Governor ended Kurtz was summoned to the Bushnell headquarters and told what Hanna wanted at second hand.

Convention Proceedings.

The convention met just after 4 o'clock, with 1,052 delegates and as many alternates present, and a thousand or more visitors in the galleries of the armory looking on. Senator Hanna and Governor Bushnell sat side by side and talked with the men on the other side of them.

As Congressman Grosvenor, ex-Secretary Charles Foster, Governor Bushnell, Senator Hanna and other leaders entered the hall they were greeted with cheers. After music by the Apollo club of Toledo and the Ladies' McKinley quartet of Weston, prayer was offered by the Rev. J. W. Hill of Fostoria, whose eloquent appeal was frequently interrupted by applause.

H. P. Crouse, chairman of the State Central committee, before announcing the temporary officers of the convention, reviewed the Republican triumphs in Ohio since 1893 and then introduced General C. H. Grosvenor as the temporary chairman of the convention.

General Grosvenor spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Republican Convention of Ohio: I highly appreciate the honor of addressing the representatives of the triumphant Republican party of this State. I congratulate the Republicans of Ohio that they are a unit in opinion and harmonious in purpose. I congratulate you upon the position occupied by the Republicans of Ohio in the eyes and councils of the nation.

"I am not here to sound a keynote. That duty has been assigned me by the comments of the Democratic press, but Republicans do not need keynotes. The convention of 1896 laid down the law for the Republicans of the United States, and that law has never been repealed, and there is no legislative power in the party to repeal that law until 1900. There is nobody in the party who wants to repeal that law.

Promises Are Carried Out.

"The Republican party proceeded at once to carry out its pledge in regard to the framing and passage of a tariff bill. The President called Congress together on the 15th day of March, and on the 31st day of March the House of Representatives passed a protective tariff measure.

"What next? We told the people of the United States that we would seek, by international agreement, to settle the vexed question of the currency, and President McKinley had not yet been sworn into office by two long months until plans had been perfected, which afterwards were executed by a Republican Congress and a monetary commission was appointed, with a view to negotiations looking to securing an international agreement, if possible, to settle this question of the coinage of the world.

"The American people sympathize with the struggling masses of down-trodden people in Cuba, and no man of the Republican party more deeply and sincerely sympathizes with them than does the President of the United States, but the President of the United States owes a duty to the laws and the constitution of the country, and our treaties with foreign nations are a part of the law, and so the President, omitting no opportunity that could be justly reached and justly acted upon, will not fail to respond to the cry of the suffering Cubans, but he will not plunge this country into war until the means of peace and diplomacy have all failed to vindicate the honor of the nation.

McKinley and the Civil Service.

"Our friends far and wide are complaining of the infamous prostitution of the civil service law to the base ends of spoilsmen and the aggrandizement of partisan purposes, and criticism of the present administration is heard in the land. It must be borne in mind, however, that the President of the United States is bound by the statutes of the country, and took a solemn oath to uphold and protect and execute the laws of Congress. While the orders of Grover Cleveland stand unrevoked and unrepealed by Congress, the President of the United States must obey the law and enforce its orders. That the earlier friends of the civil service law are disgusted with it, is evident upon every hand. One of three great propositions has been developed by an examination of the conditions. Either the civil service bureau in Washington is ignorant of what has been going on, or second, is corrupt—neither of which suggestion is tenable for a moment, or else, that the law is of such a character that in the hands of bad men and partisans, it can always be made to subserve directly opposite purposes from which it was intended."

New State Central Committee.

When the Congressional districts were called it was announced there were contests in the Fourth and Eighth Districts, so the State committeemen from those districts could not be named until after the report on credentials was adopted.

The following is the new State Central committee:

First District—Vivian J. Fagin.
Second—Peter Darr.
Third—John E. Feight.
Fourth—
Fifth—N. E. Matthews.
Sixth—Charles Fisher.
Seventh—Harry M. Daugherty.
Eighth—
Ninth—Frank Thompson.
Tenth—N. S. Willard.
Eleventh—Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor.
Twelfth—Cyrus Huling.
Thirteentht—Thomas P. Dewey.
Fourteenth—W. W. Skyles.
Fifteenth—W. M. Miller.
Sixteenth—Leroy G. Sedgwick.
Seventeenth—M. L. Smyser.
Eighteenth—W. C. Weirick.
Nineteenth—Frank M. Reitzel.
Twentieth—Dr. R. S. Hubbard.
Twenty-first—B. Mahler.

Committee on Resolutions.

Following is the Committee on Resolutions:

First District—J. T. Carew.
Second—Scott Bonham.
Third—Colonel R. B. Nevins.
Fourth—D. C. Gaskell.
Fifth—C. U. Marble.
Sixth—G. W. Brown.
Seventh—W. U. Weaver.
Eighth—George W. Carpenter.
Ninth—J. M. Ashley.
Tenth—L. J. Fenton.
Eleventh—General J. P. Entrikin.
Twelfth—D. K. Watson.
Thirteenth—Robert Carey.
Fourteenth—W. S. Kerr.
Fifteenth—C. C. Van Vorhis.
Sixteenth—J. J. Gill.
Seventeenth—Captain W. C. Lyons.
Eighteenth—R. W. Taylor.
Nineteenth—S. A. Northway.
Twentieth—James R. Garfield.
Twenty-first—H. D. Gaudler.

President D. D. Woodmansee of the National Republican league was one of the guests of the convention.

The business session will convene at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, and unless Kurtz and his friends obstruct progress or Governor Bushnell refuses to run on the ticket it is probable the nominations will all be made by night and the convention will adjourn.

GEORGIA POPULISTS WITHOUT LEADERS

Watson and the State Chairman Are Absent from the Conference Held in Atlanta.

Atlanta, Ga., June 22.—The Populist State conference, called to elect delegates to the national conference to be held in Nashville, assembled here at noon today. Thomas E. Watson was not on hand and the State chairman is in Chicago. One hundred and fifty delegates were present, representing seventy out of 137 counties. As sixty-nine are required to make a quorum the conference narrowly escaped being unable to organize. It is expected that the party's previous platforms will be reaffirmed without any personal attack on Senator Butler.

Republicans Name Lee for Congress.

Columbus, Ind., June 22.—[Special.]—Charles W. Lee of Vevay was nominated this afternoon as the Congressional candidate to represent the Fourth District of Indiana.

BURNING SHIP AT SEA.

CAPTAIN AND CREW SAVE THEMSELVES IN BOATS.

American Vessel, Lumber Laden, Catches Ablaze Off the Florida Coast—Seamen Work Heroically to Save the Schooner, but Are Compelled to Leave the Burning Wreck—Are Picked Up by Revenue Officers and Safely Landed on Shore.

New York, June 22.—[Special.]—Fathoms deep on a coral bed off the treacherous Florida keys lies the charred hulk of the American schooner Apphia and Amelia, which burned to the water's edge and sank on June 15. The Captain, C. W. Willard, and his crew of eight men, who barely escaped with their lives from the burning vessel, arrived here today on the Mallory liner Concho. Tip, the skipper's dog, perished in the catastrophe.

The Apphia and Amelia sailed out of the port of Pascagoula, Miss., on June 3, bound for this port. Lumber filled every available space below decks and it was piled high on deck. There was barely room to swing the booms. It was off the American shoals at noon on June 15, when the watch was changed, and Seaman McDonald had no sooner taken the place at the wheel when he saw a thin spiral of smoke curling up near the after hatch. McDonald shouted for the Captain, who at once ordered that the spare sails piled on top of the after hatch be removed. The lumber pinned down the sails, and the men were driven back so often by the smoke that they at length gave up the task.

But Captain Willard was determined to save his schooner if possible, and while three men were told off to form a bucket brigade, the others, with their felt hats soaked with water and drawn down over their faces to protect them from the heat, made another bold dash at the smoking hatch, succeeding in tumbling the lumber overboard, while their mates kept them drenched with water drawn from the sea.

It was all in vain, however, for even as they labored the flames crept along the deck beams, and presently burst forth from the forward hatch. It was then apparent that the schooner was doomed, and the long boat hanging from the stern davits was hastily provisioned. Without waiting even to secure the schooner's papers her skipper and crew piled into the boat, which was attached by a painter. The schooner was then hove to and the wheel lashed.

A boat from Key West approached, and four men in her yawl boarded the schooner's bow, which the flames had yet spared, and stripped her of her head sails. They had barely left the Amelia when the wheel lashings were burned, and the crew cut the painter of the long boat to save themselves while the blazing craft fell off before the wind and sailed away.

Tip, the Captain's dog, had been forgotten in the hurry to get away from the burning craft. He was in the cabin, and he tried to fight his way up the smoke-filled companion-way. Failing in this, he dashed back into the cabin, and, with his hair blazing, he jumped through an open port into the sea. His efforts had exhausted him, however, and he sank and did not rise again. The pilot boat took the crew to Key West, where they obtained passage on the Conche. The Amelia was built twelve years ago. It registered 230 tons.

SALESGIRLS ROB JOHN WANAMAKER.

Four Clerks Successfully Dupe the Merchant Prince and Escape with Only a Discharge.

New York, June 22.—[Special.]—John Wanamaker discharged four salesgirls today because they have been robbing his big store at Broadway and Ninth street. All of them confessed their misdoing, and some of the property they had stolen was recovered. The thieves were caught through a quarrel among themselves, which was overheard by an honest girl, who reported it to the Superintendent. For several days the suspects have been under surveillance.

The principal articles stolen were jackets and wraps. One of their schemes was to have the accomplice come to the store and try on a jacket or a wrap, and then walk out with it on her back.

Mr. Wanamaker was anxious to prosecute the thieves as a warning to other employés, but decided not to because the honest girl who informed on them dreaded to go to court as a witness.

A young woman who has been robbing the Siegel-Cooper company did not get off as easily as Mr. Wanamaker's thieves. She was taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court and held in $1,000 bail for trial.

INNOCENT SUFFER WITH THE GUILTY.

Respectable Women and Girls Arrested Under the Indiscriminate Orders of New York Police.

New York, June 22.—[Special.]—"Go out and arrest somebody," commanded Captain Chapman, addressing six of his detectives.

And they did. They brought in, within three hours' time, twenty-eight women and girls. Some of them were brazen and boisterous, some indifferent and taciturn, others innocent and in tears. All of them were locked in cells at the West Thirtieth Street Station.

This was between midnight and 3 o'clock this morning. At 9 o'clock they were led from their cells and taken together, the pure and the impure, before Magistrate Kudlich, in the Jefferson Market police court. He separated, as best he could, the wheat from the chaff. Twenty of them he punished; eight he set free.

But two of them, at least, were innocent, respectable women—one married, the other a mere slip of a girl, just on the brink of womanhood. This girl, not yet 20 years old, is the sole support of a widowed mother and a little brother and sister.

EDWARD S. STOKES A VERY SICK MAN

Man Who Killed Jim Fisk Said to Be Dying of a Complication of Diseases.

New York, June 22.—[Special.]—"Edward S. Stokes is a very sick man," said one of Mr. Stokes' friends tonight. Mr. Stokes, it was ascertained, has been failing for several months, and a few days ago he was induced to visit Hot Springs in Virginia. He has been attacked by a complication of diseases.

Grover Cleveland, as Governor of the State, on Dec. 1, 1884, restored Stokes to the full privileges of a citizen. Stokes had served four years in prison for shooting Jim Fisk at the Grand Central Hotel. Mr. Stokes has been engaged in a hundred litigations. Most of his suits have been with his cousin, W. E. D. Stokes.

HAPPILY WEDDED AT ARDSLEY TOWERS

Lorena Langdon Barber and Samuel Todd Davis of Washington United for Life.

New York, June 22.—[Special.]—Miss Lorena Langdon Barber and Samuel Todd Davis of Washington were married this afternoon at Ardsley Towers, the country home at Ardsley-on-the-Hudson of Mr. and Mrs. Amzi L. Barber, the bride's parents. Every big room on the ground floor of the house had blossomed for the occasion in a profusion of floral splendor.

The stairway was converted into a bridal bower. The newel posts were but big nosegays of bride roses, fringed with lilies of the valley, and the balustrades but strings of blossoms, from which depended innumerable garlands. The huge fireplace was a mass of white sweet peas and roses, and suspended in front of it was a canopy of roses and lilies.

At the time appointed for the ceremony the front doors were swung open by the attendants and the bridal procession entered, passing through a central aisle of ribbon and roses to the stairway bower.

The couple stood under a floral canopy. The bride was appareled in white moire, with a broad point lace flounce on the skirt. In the rufflings on the waist was a pearl brooch, which was presented by the bridegroom. Ranged on either side of the couple were the bridemaids, all in tulle frocks made over taffeta, and in tulle veils caught with ostrich feathers. Though alike in material and style, their attire was varied in color. Two of them were all in blue, two in yellow, and some in green.

Nearest to the bride was the maid of honor, in white satin and tulle. In her girdle and stock were all the hues of the bridemaids' dresses and her bouquet combined all the flowers.

The ushers stood behind the bridemaids, and all wore boutonnieres of lilies of the valley and the pearl scarf pins presented by the bridegroom. When the question was asked, "Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?" Mr. and Mrs. Barber came forward together and responded. After the marriage Mr. and Mrs. Davis went to the library at the left of the hall, where they received felicitations. A collation was served in the gay marquee erected on the lawn. This was nearly 100 feet across each way.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis, who have known each other since they were children, were driven away amid showers of rice in a victoria to the yacht Calyphso, on which they will pass the honeymoon.

Among the wedding guests were Miss Helen Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hewitt, General and Mrs. Sam Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Villard, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Archbold, Dr. and Mrs. Lucien P. Warner, Baron and Baroness Fava, Lieutenant and Mrs. Peary, Mrs. E. L. Woodward of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, General and Mrs. Edmund Hays of Buffalo, the Greek Minister, Pandelli G. Fachiri; Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Holden, Mrs. Nathaniel McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Jaffray, Mrs. Arthur L. Barney, Senator and Mrs. Davis of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, Miss Frost of Washington, Dr. and Mrs. Pentacoat, Mr. and Mrs. Schieffelin Stebbins, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Fargo, and Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon Leavitt.

SENTENCE HELD OVER BOOTH-TUCKER

Commander of the Salvation Army Freed from the Bar of the Court Temporarily.

New York, June 22.—[Special.]—The long-deferred case of Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army was settled today by Judge Newberger, who suspended sentence on the head of the army after giving him a lecture on his duties as a citizen. Mr. Tucker was represented by former Mayor A. Oakey Hall and General Benjamin F. Tracy, who argued for a stay in proceedings and asked that sentence be deferred. Judge Newberger replied that he would dispose of the matter then. "No one objects to the work in which you and your associates are engaged," said the Judge, "but you ought to consider the rights of those who live about you. If the services had been so conducted in the hours at which such services usually are conducted you would not be before this bar. I propose to suspend sentence, which means that the court may at any time, if you fail to obey the law, call upon you and impose the punishment prescribed by the statute."

Booth-Tucker said he could not promise the performance would not be repeated.

CRASH OCCURS ON DEAD MAN'S CURVE

Ten Cable Cars, Blocked by a Broken Strand, Impede Traffic Three Hours.

New York, June 22.—A block that crippled the entire system of the Metropolitan Traction company and impeded traffic on the Broadway, Lexington avenue, and Columbus avenue lines for nearly three hours occurred today at a time when traffic is at its height on these roads.

It was caused by a broken strand in the cable which runs from Houston to Thirty-sixth street. Ten cars came together and were pushed around Dead Man's curve, while men, women, and children, panic stricken, tried to jump for their lives. So great was the excitement and danger that a hurried call for ambulances was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

The panic was great for a while, but only two persons were hurt badly, and these not fatally.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Ex-Governor Levi P. Morton Loses His Coachman, Who Decamps Under a Cloud.

New York, June 22.—[Special.]—Lucas Krom, driver for ex-Governor Levi P. Morton at his country residence at Ellerslie, near Rhinecliff, is missing. He took away with him $10 which he held in trust for a youth employed on the place. Grace Butler, a fair-haired maiden of Rhinecliff, bemoans his loss. Incidentally she was the cause of his disappearance. For three months Krom has kept company with the girl. Finally, after plighting her troth to him, Miss Butler discovered her lover was a married man. She taxed him with this fact and he denied it. Yesterday he fled.

Senator Lexow Declines to Answer.

New York, June 22.—[Special.]—At the trial of the tobacco trust directors today Senator Clarence Lexow, the famous framer of anti-trust laws and reformer generally, declined to answer questions regarding his Trust committee investigations on the ground that it would be against State policy. The appearance of Senator Lexow, famous for his investigations, was a surprise. He was the last witness of the day, a sort of climax, and only the adjournment of court stopped a stand for Senatorial dignity and a wrangle of lawyers that would have been the sensation of the trial.

Death of Meyer Lehman.

Meyer Lehmann is dead at his home in this city, aged 67 years. He was a native of Bavaria and came to this country with his two brothers and settled in Montgomery, Ala., where they started the firm of Lehman Bros. In 1867 Mr. Lehman came to New York. Aside from his large mercantile interests he engaged in railroad, mining, and industrial enterprises, and was one of the twenty men who established the first iron furnace in the South before the war.

Receivers for an Illinois Mine.

Henry S. White and Elmer Stockton have been appointed receivers for the Randolph Coal and Coke company, that operates mines near Sparta, Ill. The application was made by Francis M. Gillette, President of the company. It was shown that the assets were only $100,000, owing to the depreciation of the company's lands, while the liabilities are $717,000. Of this $500,000 is for capital stock, $200,000 for bonds, and $17,000 for floating debt.

TIME BAFFLES A CHICAGO DIVORCE.

Man and Wife Remarried After a Legal Separation Lasting Thirty Years.

Glenwood Springs, Colo., June 22.—[Special.]—A romantic marriage ceremony was performed here this morning, Dr. Watt Cameron being remarried to Elizabeth M. Cameron after a separation of thirty years. Justice R. M. Hedden officiated. The parties were first married at Shreveport, La., in 1859. During the war they resided in Chicago, where they separated in 1867. Dr. Cameron secured a divorce in the fall of that year. Mrs. Cameron, during most of the time, has resided in the State of Texas, and Dr. Cameron has made his home during most of the period in the State of Colorado. He is 67 years old and his wife 55.

Mrs. Cameron during the last eight years has been determined to be reunited to her husband, and by correspondence with him has at last been successful in her efforts. They met for the first time since their separation at the residence of the doctor on Sunday morning, and the meeting was a joyous one for both parties.

The couple had two sons and two daughters, only one of whom is living, Eli W. Cameron, who is married and resides in Chicago.

Banquet for P. A. Conne.

Friends of P. A. Conne, heretofore advertising manager for The Hub, gave a dinner for him at the Chicago Beach Hotel on Monday evening. The affair was in the nature of a "good-by" to Mr. Conne, who is going to New York as advertising manager for Siegel, Cooper & Co. W. C. Blaine presided at the feast. A loving cup was presented to Mr. Conne, and afterward a set of resolutions beautifully engraved. Following the regular toasts nearly every member present made a brief address, wishing Mr. Conne all manner of success in his new field.

FRESHMEN RACE TODAY.

YALE, HARVARD, AND CORNELL YOUNGSTERS WILL CONTEST.

Blue Underclassmen Said to Be Ill Owing to the Effect of the Milk Furnished at Poughkeepsie—New Haven and Ithaca Eights Expected to Do Battle for First Honors, with Harvard Third—Sons of Eli Try the Four-Mile Regatta Course.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 22.—[Special.]—Everything is ready for the battle of the youngsters from Cornell, Harvard, and Yale tomorrow. The race will be between the three finest freshmen crews ever brought together. Freshmen crews, no matter how careful their training has been, can't be depended upon to do very much, but this year the boys are going to astonish every one. They look like record-breakers, and so they will be if the weather is only favorable.

But that "if," in connection with the weather, means a great deal. For the last four or five days the wind and the tide have made fast time an impossibility and roughness of water is the great bugbear of crews. Referee Meikleham said this evening if it was rough he should not hesitate to postpone the race, as he had full power to do so. The Yale freshmen could not go out this morning and only did a little sprinting this afternoon on account of an illness which may have been, however, a case of Yale bluff, as so often happens on the day before a big game or race.

The story, as Manager Wheelwright says, was that something, probably the Poughkeepsie milk, made all the freshmen and Payne Whitney of the varsity ill, and Bob Cook spent all night nursing the boys. This afternoon they are reported better. It is dollars to doughnuts that they can and will show up in fine form at the start.

Light Cornell Crew.

Cornell freshmen are the lightest of the three, averaging only 154 pounds, but what they lack in weight they make up in pure grit and sand. They did little today, but Courtney said they were the pluckiest freshmen he had ever trained, and proclaimed himself entirely satisfied with their prospects for victory. Every one picks the Harvard boys for third place, and on their previous work they had no right to hope for more, barring accidents, but Coach Lehmann, after taking his boys out for a last trial at starts, and said the crimson would make a creditable stand.

The race will be between Yale and Cornell. When one sees the great muscular giants who represent Yale, pulling away with their steady, strong, and sure stroke, it is hard to see how they can be beaten. Cornell's hope is that the Poughkeepsie milk really did affect Yale, just a trifle.

All the freshmen were in bed early tonight. The Cornell boys seemed to have the most joyful evening; in fact, they are just spoiling for the time of the race to come. Courtney says that they cannot row slowly if they try. From the singing and laughing in the Cornell quarters one would imagine it to be the eve of the first race of the 1900 crew.

Harvard was more quiet. Its eight realized that it has an uphill task before it, and while it hopes for success evidently does not expect it.

Yale Tries the Course.

Bob Cook said that the Yale freshmen had gone to bed early in order to get over their loss of sleep last night.

For the first time the Yale varsity went over the four-mile course this morning, but apparently was not trying for especially fast time. They did the distance in just twenty-one minutes fourteen seconds. It was a surprise to see Pennsylvania start off only about six lengths behind Yale and keep that distance all the way down. And yet Pennsylvania is not considered to be in it.

Columbia, as usual, rowed more than any of the others. Longacre, at No. 7, who is expected to captain next year's crew, had to get out of the boat today for the rest of the year. Cornell's varsity and scrub got in their usual rowing without much effort at speed. It looks now as though Courtney would send the second or former varsity crew out against Pennsylvania and Columbia next week. Either of Cornell's two varsity crews is equal to the task of coming in first next week.

Harvard's eight staid at home this morning and this afternoon went down to call on Yale, but found the boys in blue not at home. The crimson eight contented itself there with rowing slowly about a mile and a half down the river and back. A few students and graduates with money have arrived and there were a few bets made tonight. Even money on Cornell or Yale can be had for the varsity, and one bet of 100 to 250 was made that the order tomorrow would be Cornell, Yale, Harvard.

Burr MacIntosh of Princeton says that will be the winning order. Only a few steam yachts have applied for positions tomorrow compared with the Friday applications already in.

Among those to be here tomorrow are the boats of James Stillman, John Jacob Astor, Fred W. Vanderbilt, and J. D. Rockefeller. The Poughkeepsie Athletic club has arranged a couple of prize fights for tomorrow night. Thursday the Cornell musical clubs give an entertainment, followed by a ball. Cornell has by far the greatest number of "rooters" here tonight, but Thursday will find Harvard and Yale on deck. Both colleges will send special trains of students.

PROTEST COLUMBIA YACHT CLUB RACE

Vice Commodore Ramsdell Will Establish a Precedent Regarding Towing Over Starting Line.

Vice Commodore Ramsdell of the Columbia Yacht club will file a protest on the result of the Michigan City race, which took place last Saturday. The protest is not made with a view of having any of the prizes awarded to his sloop Blade, but to establish a precedent and secure legislation on a point which has been the subject of considerable talk among yachtsmen ever since the race.

The Regatta committee may ignore the protest altogether, as it comes in too late, but it will bear fruit in the future. It will be remembered that owing to the light wind all the boats except Vanenna and Blade were towed to the starting line after the starting gun had been fired. This is in direct violation of all laws of yacht racing, which provide that after the preparatory signal has been given the yachts shall make headway solely by the aid of their sails. Commodore Ramsdell should have hoisted his protest flag at once at the time of the race to have the other boats disqualified, but he neglected his opportunity and they sailed the course without hindrance, and the judges did not take it upon themselves to disqualify, practically, the whole fleet.

Vanenna and Blade maneuvered to the starting point before the firing of the first gun, but many of the other boats had not even slipped their moorings then, and the steam yachts Thistle, Leywandyne, and Wilber towed all but Charlotte R. to the line, sending them across by the impetus so acquired. Should the committee refuse to consider the protest a motion will be made at the next meeting of the club's Racing Board to legislate upon this point.

VARSITY CAPTAINS ARRANGE RACES.

Drawing for Position of Crews, Time of Starts, and Officials Decided—Cornell Has Shore Side.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 22.—[Special.]—The three varsity Captains of Cornell, Harvard, and Yale, and Referee Meikleham had a prolonged conference tonight lasting until nearly midnight, to decide on the terms of the two races, freshmen and varsity. It was agreed finally that the freshmen race should be for two miles up stream tomorrow afternoon between 5:30 and 7 p. m. The tide will be up then. If it is postponed on account of the weather the crews will race on Thursday at between 6 and 7 p. m. up stream. The varsity race will be on Friday at 3:30 up stream. If the conditions are not favorable then the referee will call it off until 6:45 the same day. If again postponed the varsity crews will race on Saturday at 3:30. Then came the drawing for positions, which resulted in Cornell's getting the shore side, with Harvard and Yale in the order named. The judges for both races will be: For Yale, R. G. Cook; for Harvard, E. C. Storrow; and Cornell, Charles Courtney. The timers will be Walter Camp for Yale; Dr. White for Cornell; and R. C. Lehman for Harvard. J. J. McCormick is to officiate at judge at the finish. Mr. Lehman has been asked to be referee of the Cornell-Columbia-Pennsylvania race next week, but leaves for England before the race, so Richard Crimble, Harvard '79, will take his place.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLING WORLD.

American Road Association Officers Believe the Professional Road Race Is Assured.

The officers of the American Road Cycling association believe that the professional road race is assured. Yesterday $500 was secured for prizes. On Saturday President Charles E. Jones goes to Milwaukee to advise with representatives of the Cream City cycling clubs as to route and other details. It is suggested that the shore road from Racine north to Milwaukee be used. The race will be open to all professionals in good standing. The prize money so far obtained will be divided into twenty-five place and five time prizes, as follows: One hundred dollars to first, $50 to second, $25 to third, $15 to fourth, $10 to fifth, in each class, and twenty consolation prizes of $5 each for place winners. More money may be added by the merchants of Racine and Milwaukee. The entry fee will be $2, and entry blanks will be ready Tuesday. Saturday, July 24, will be selected, and the race will be started at 2:30. The course used will be about twenty-two miles long, and this will be the first professional road race ever run. Local professionals have waited patiently for an opportunity to try their efforts once more at the game where they first won renown and laurels.

A party of cycling enthusiasts, headed by Vice Consul Arthur and Chairman Reed, will leave the city for the state meet at Springfield on Saturday evening at 11:30 over the Alton. It is probable that some will go down earlier in the day and be fresh for the opening sessions of the meet on the Sabbath. The special rates on all roads are commenced on Saturday.

Chicago is to be honored with the presence of a number of celebrities in the cycling world in a short time. President Potter is ticketed to appear within a month, and the Minnesota officials who entertained the Chicago party right royally two weeks ago will adjourn to the city after the Racine meet. Sunday, July 4, is their day. In the party there will be M. L. Knowlton, Chief Consul of Minnesota; John I. Willson, Secretary Minnesota Division L. A. W.; A. B. Choate, member of the Good Roads committee of the Northwest; and Albert B. Ovitt, member of the Transportation Committee of the Northwest. The A. C. C. will have a committee formed to see that all these gentlemen are taken care of properly.

The Road Race committee of the A. C. C. announces the following races for Saturday, June 26, over the Lake View five mile course: Lincoln C. C., 4 p. m.; North Shore, 4:30 p. m.; Ravenswood Y. M. C. A., 5 p. m.; Garden City, 5:30 p. m. A special request is made that the contestants wear tights instead of the regulation racing costume.

The Calumet Cycling club gives a ladies' reception tonight at their clubhouse, 58 Lincoln avenue, in honor of W. D. Smedley and William Roeder, winners of the Chicago road race. It is an invitation affair.

Three additional entries in the races at Parkside next Saturday were received yesterday by Manager Burkhardt. George Hartung and W. Roeder have entered the ten mile handicap, while C. Magnusson, who won one of the heats of the cup race on Saturday, has entered all of the opens and handicaps. The ten mile handicap will be run in one heat and with thirty starters. This will keep the checkers busy, for it is hard work to run a race of this length on a quarter mile track. The Parkside track is now in fine condition, having been freshly rolled, and surprising time may be made next Saturday. The club team race will be interesting. The Chicago Cycling club, which boasts of never having been beaten in a team race, has entered three men, and the Bankers', Englewood, South Sides, Lake Parks, Lake View-Clarendon Wheelmen, Woodlawns, and Illinois have their entrants.

Over 500 entries had been received up to 6 o'clock last night for the Pullman road race, leaving the evening and today's mails to hear from. It is thought the total will be nearly 600. It is evident that popular favor is with the old course, and, although a big Chicago road race backed by the authority of the Associated Cycling Clubs has already been run, a single club with the old familiar Pullman course can manage an event of even greater size. It is true it amounts practically to another Chicago road race, and, although one club is managing it, yet for all that from the interest shown it is in reality another A. C. C. event. The old-timers who won laurels in the past on this route will enter again, and N. H. Van Sicklen says positively he will start this time.

Albany, N. Y., June 22.—[Special.]—Fred Titus today entered for the meet at Bridgeport on July 5, engaging to go on exhibition at that meet. This precluded his meeting Michael at Buffalo on July 5, as originally announced, and for the time it looked as though Titus was attempting to evade the question at issue with the little Welshman. Tonight, however, it is settled that the date of the match race will be July 3, insted of July 5. Titus will be forced to ride Michael on that date at Buffalo. In speaking of the matter today the former middle-distance champion said: "I was not trying to evade the question at all, but I had in my possession a wire from Boston saying that the date, July 5, was doubtful, and it was then that I agreed to go to Bridgeport on July 5. I am glad that the date, July 3, is settled. My entry to Bridgeport was unwise, probably, but I am paying my own way to a large extent in the match, and there was a doubt."

COOPER WINS AGAIN FROM BALD.

Stevens Is Right Up at the Pedal of the Buffalo Man at the Finish.

Saratoga, N. Y., June 22.—[Special.]—"Tommie" Cooper took the mile open race at the second day's meeting of the Saratoga Good Roads Association by an open length over Bald, and Stevens was right up to the pedal of Bald, while Newhouse was at his rear hub on the other side. Orlando Stevens came out of the so-called "tourist class" of non-winners on the circuit, when he took third in the mile open, but he was out certainly when he took the two-mile handicap in a field of twenty-one starters by an open length from McFarland, the scratch man and winner of yesterday. The summary:

Mile open, professional—Cooper won; Bald, second; Stevens, third. Time, 2:18 1-5.

Half mile, State championship—I. A. Powell, N. Y. A. C., won; George Reith, Harlem Wheelmen, New York, second; H. K. Bird, N. Y. A. C., third. Time, 1:05 1-5. Last quarter, :30 1-5.

Two-mile handicap, professional—Orlando Stevens, Iowa, 170 yards, won; F. A. McFarland, scratch, second; Carroll Jack, 160 yards, third. Time, 4:40. Scratch man's, 4:40 1-5.

Mile, State championship—M. J. De Witt, Rochester, won; A. J. Bradstreet, Rochester, second; George Reith, New York, third. Time, 2:20 2-5.

Mile open, amateur—Ray Dawson, N. Y. A. C., won; M. J. De Witt, Rochester, second; F. W. Richt, Brooklyn, third. Time, 2:22 2-5.

Half mile handicap, amateur—George Reith, New York, 10 yards, won; E. C. Hausman, New York, 10 yards, second; E. M. Blake, Keene, scratch, third. Time, 1:03 3-5.

AUSTIN IS AWARDED CHAMPIONSHIP.

Final Meeting of the High School Baseball League—Recommend a New Constitution.

Delegates to the High School Baseball league met yesterday afternoon at the Great Northern Hotel to complete the business of the season.

Austin was awarded the championship in spite of a spirited opposition by the delegate from English High, who objected to any action because the deciding game had been protested and the matter was still pending before the Board of Alumni. After a lively discussion in which the delegates were about equally divided it was decided that the protest could not be considered. The Protest Board was criticised for its lack of interest, and a motion to abolish it was unanimously carried. Defects were also discovered in the league constitution and a new one recommended.

The following was announced as the official standing of the schools:

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Austin	11	0	1.000	Northwest D.	6	4	.600
English High	10	1	.909	South Div.	5	6	.455
Hyde Park	8	2	.800	Englewood	4	7	.304
North Div.	8	3	.727	John M'rsh'll	3	8	.273
Oak Park	7	4	.636	West Div.	2	9	.182

General Sporting Notes.

Tonight at Parker's, Capron will meet Clark for the roomkeepers' emblem.

Lew Shaw is in town and expresses a willingness to meet Kerkau at "straight rail."

Now that Sutton has left Chicago, it is proposed to substitute Joe Harvey as the representative of Green's room.

John L. Sullivan has gone to White Plains, N. Y., where he is to go into training for the summer under the direction of William Muldoon, the wrestler and trainer. Sully still thinks there is a prospect of a meeting between him and Fitzsimmons.

Young Griffo made his first public appearance since his release from jail in Brooklyn on Monday night against Tommy Ryan of Philadelphia. Griffo made a poor showing against the clever young Philadelphian and surprised the spectators by quitting in the third round.

Tehuantepec Nearly Destroyed.

City of Mexico, June 22.—The Mexican Herald has a special from the City of Oaxica stating that rains and continued earthquakes have seriously interrupted communication with the Isthmus of Tehuantepec for a few days. The Town of Tehuantepec is practically destroyed, although other advices state that some substantial buildings remain intact.

RALLY TO DEBS' UTOPIA.

RECRUITS BESIEGE THE SOCIAL DEMOCRACY HEADQUARTERS.

Some Want to March, Others Wish Merely to Enroll Their Sentiments—Disappointed When Told the Preliminary Work of Campaign Is Incomplete—Attitude of Organized Labor Toward the Industrial Army Plans—Union Leader Talks.

Crowds of men and women besieged the headquarters of Debs' Social Democracy, 225 Dearborn street, from early morning yesterday. Before the office in room 733 was opened scores were waiting in the corridors and in the street. The majority came to enlist in the "industrial army." Others who did not wish to join the march across country were anxious to enroll their names on the roster of the new organization.

Five women were among the volunteers who wished to join the pilgrimage to the promised Utopia and cast their lot with the pioneers who will turn their faces westward when Debs says "march!"

All were much disappointed when told the officials were not ready to begin the work of organization. Several men who offered to subscribe cash in small amounts to aid the movement were told to call again in a few days, when the officials had been given time to systematize their work and arrange preliminary details.

Officials Hard at Work.

Debs and the officials of the Executive board spent the day in seclusion at McCoy's Hotel. Debs received 500 letters during the day, which were packed away with nearly 4,000 others which yet remain unopened.

The work of the day consisted in preparing "copy" for printed matter, including propaganda literature, letterheads, and other office stationery, together with membership cards and copies of the proceedings of the convention just adjourned.

Last night Debs returned to his home at Terre Haute, Ind., where he will spend several days clearing up his correspondence before going to New York on important work in connection with the plans for the Social Democracy.

Debs said last night:

"The men who are flocking to our standard are not tramps and bums. The great majority are honest American citizens who want work, and see no prospect of better times under the present system.

"We most earnestly protest against the publication of inflammatory or revolutionary statements as coming from us. Such stories are circulated by enemies. We are true Americans seeking to better our condition and to start a general crusade against the competitive system, which makes free men slaves.

"The speech which I made at Uhlich's Hall yesterday was correctly reported in THE TRIBUNE of today, and I will stand by what I said."

Attitude of Organized Labor.

Much has been said and written about the attitude of organized labor toward Debs' plans. According to local labor leaders the actual situation is peculiar. It is said the strongest labor bodies are much in sympathy with the movement, but as their primary principles forbid recognition of socialism in any form the leading representatives of labor are slow in giving any expression which might be interpreted as an indorsement.

One of the chief officials of the Chicago Building Trades Council said last night:

"Debs has a strong personal following among working people everywhere. Many labor leaders who do not believe his present plans to be practical are hopeful that he will succeed in banding the unemployed together for some common purpose.

"Debs is frequently accused by those who do not know him personally of being a firebrand. If the truth was known there are more radicals in our own ranks than among his followers."

WILL WELCOME DEBS TO WASHINGTON

Governor Rogers Says, However, That the Colonists Must Obey State Laws.

Tacoma, Wash., June 22.—[Special.]—Governor Rogers stated today in reply to a Chicago dispatch regarding the Debs colony that the laws of the State would be maintained and would not be revolutionized by any body or any set of men. He did not believe that Mr. Debs had stated that he proposed to stir up revolution and revolutionize this government. But so far as the State of Washington is concerned, he said, the laws would be sustained if every loyal citizen had to be enlisted to do it. He did not anticipate that the Debs colony would throw into the State a lot of men who had no means of supporting themselves. He has had some correspondence with Mr. Debs, and the plan of colonization which the Governor approves is that of having 100,000, or a large body of men contribute a small amount, say 25 cents per month, towards colonization purposes. This would bring $25,000 per month to this State, provided Debs located his colony here, and the people of the State generally desire to encourage an enterprise that will bring that amount of money here for development purposes.

The Governor expects the colony to make a small beginning and gradually develop strength. Debs and a committee will first come to the State and inspect the lands that will be placed at their disposal.

BOIES SEEMS TO BE OUT OF THE RACE

Free Silver Forces of the Hawkeye State Look Elsewhere for a Candidate.

Des Moines, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—Uncle Horace Boies seems to be practically out of the race tonight and wise ones do not hesitate to predict that Fred White will be the Popocratic nominee, although his district will be pretty evenly divided between him and Postmaster Burgess of Ottumwa. An attempt was made this afternoon to get White off the track, but it was unsuccessful, and he authorized the statement that if the convention gave him the nomination he would not refuse it. Tonight there has been quite a demonstration for Burgess, but the supporters of White say that Burgess will be here in the morning and will not allow his name to be used.

The opposition to Boies by the Populists and free silver men developed to such an extent that the friends of Uncle Horace say tonight that his name will not come before the convention and that if it is mentioned National Committeeman Walsh will announce that under the circumstances Mr. Boies will not be a candidate. Boies' letters on the silver question have punctured his boom.

There will be three conventions held in this city tomorrow simultaneously, and the three are expected to adopt the same platform and nominate the same candidates. The three are the Bryan Democrats, the silver Republicans, and the Populists, constituting the free silver forces of Iowa. The intention is to merge them all into one and make another determined fight for silver. The conventions will be called to order at 10. The main convention of the Democrats will be presided over by ex-Congressman F. E. White of Webster.

Ohio Valley Bimetallic League.

Cincinnati, O., June 22.—The Ohio Valley Bimetallic league met today at the Pike Opera-House Building and chose George Washington of Newport, Ky., temporary chairman. Delegates were present from Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and West Virginia. D. T. Schneider of Newport was chosen temporary secretary, after which the convention listened to a set address by the Hon. Charles A. Towne of Minnesota.

The principal event in the day's closing of the league was a meeting at the Pike Opera-House at night, and the leading feature of that meeting was the reception to William J. Bryan. Mr. Bryan said he was not there to speak, but to exhort. What he wanted was organization and agitation until bimetallism triumphed. After his speech he had to go through a short season of hand-shaking.

Captain Horace E. Sarson, U. S. A., [illegible]

Omaha, Neb., June 22.—Captain Horace E. Sarson, U. S. A., retired, died here today, aged 61.

GIVE KORWAN A TRIAL.

COLTS GIVE THEIR NEW TWIRLER NO SUPPORT IN HIS WORK.

Had Any Assistance Been Given the Latest Addition to Chicago Pitching Talent in the Game at Pittsburg Yesterday He Would Have Won His Game—Does Good Service in His Initial Attempt in Fast Company—Results of Other League Contests.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Baltimore	34	12	.739	Pittsburg	22	24	.478
Boston	34	13	.723	Cleveland	22	25	.468
Cincinnati	29	17	.630	Washington	19	26	.422
New York	27	18	.600	Louisville	19	28	.404
Brooklyn	24	23	.511	Chicago	18	30	.375
Philadelphia	24	26	.480	St. Louis	10	40	.200

Yesterday's Results.

Pittsburg, 7; Chicago, 3.
Brooklyn, 7; Boston, 4.
Baltimore, 4; New York, 2.
Cincinnati, 7; St. Louis, 3.
Louisville, 14; Cleveland, 6.
Washington, 12; Philadelphia, 11.

Games Today.

Chicago at Pittsburg.
Louisville at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Washington.
Boston at Brooklyn.
New York at Baltimore.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 22.—[Special.]—The Pirates, helped on by errors, won easily from the Colts today. The score was 3 to 7. In a dozen stages of the game the Colts threatened to win and a hit would have retrieved them. On the other hand, every time a Pirate got amidships some Colts went wrong and permitted him to reach the place of registration.

The story of the game is almost told when the score is read. The Colts earned their tallies by long drives, while every Pirate who came to the counting-house did so by grace of a fielding mistake.

Anson sent his new-found Colt, Korwan, to the slab, and although he was as wild as a home rule orator, he would have won easily had he been accorded even fair support. After the team had given away the game he steadied and pitched better than ever.

Smith made his influence felt in the game and by two grand catches nipped home runs in their incipiency, and each at a stage where results would have followed.

The Colts retired runless and the first pair of Pirates expired without a struggle. Then came a symposium of accidents that was enough to discourage a Rusie. Davis rolled a small bounder that ambled slowly down to Everitt and beat it out. He stole second because Connor dropped her Majesty's subject, T. Donahue's, throw, and he took one more on a half-passed ball. Brodie drew a base and stole. Then Timothy signed Korwan in the middle of the act of delivery and the balk sent home a run. Donovan hit to McCormick, whose throw to Anson was a trifle high, and Sheridan adjudged that your Uncle had misplaced his feet about the bag. This allowed the second run.

In the second Anson came to bat while the crowd whistled "Auld Lang Syne" and inquired if he remembered the Queen's coronation, and he replied by almost amputating Padden's legs. Ryan hit to Davis and was called out with Anson in the double. The decision was close. Then Decker and Connor each tripled and Donahue flew out. Had Ryan been called safe three runs would have resulted instead of one.

Davis leaned against the sphere in the second and floated it on a line to Decker, who misjudged and permitted it to go as a triple and sent in two runs. Decker recovered the ball and Korwan shot it to the pan, catching Davis a yard off.

In the fourth the Colts fell fiercely upon Hawley and but for magnificent fielding would have scored many runs.

With two out in the Pirates' half more troubles came. Padden popped a fly safe to center and Davis singled. Donahue threw into the field trying to catch Davis stealing and allowed one run, and a moment later McCormick gave the second by throwing to the stands after smothering Brodie's bounder.

Brodie singled to inaugurate the seventh and was thrown out a block when he stole, but McCormick dropped the ball. Donovan scratched a single, and the final tally came on Merritt's out. The score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Everitt, 3b..	4	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
M'C'm'k, ss	5	0	1	4	4	3	0	1	0	0	1
Lange, cf..	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anson, 1b..	4	0	1	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ryan, rf..	4	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Decker, lf..	3	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Connor, 2b..	4	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1
Donahue, c..	4	0	1	3	4	2	0	1	0	0	1
Korwan, p..	3	0	0	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	0
*Thornton ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals..	36	3	10	24	19	6	1	4	2	1	7

*Thornton batted for Korwan in ninth.

PITTSBURG.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Smith, lf..	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Padden, 2b.	5	1	1	4	4	1	0	1	0	0	1
Davis, 3b..	5	2	3	1	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
Brodie, cf..	4	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Don'van, rf	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	2
Ely, ss....	3	0	2	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	2
Merritt, 1b.	4	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sugden, c..	3	1	0	5	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
Hawley, p..	3	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1
Totals..	33	7	9	27	12	2	5	2	7	3	9

Chicago ....0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—3
Base hits..............1 3 1 3 0 0 0 2 0—10
Pittsburg ....2 2 0 2 0 0 1 0 *—7
Base hits..............2 1 1 2 0 0 2 1 *—9

Place and date—Pittsburg, Pa., June 22. Exact attendance—1,228. Earned runs—Chicago, 3. Three-base hits—Decker, Connor, Ryan, Donahue, Davis. Double play—Davis-Padden-Merritt. Passed ball—Donahue. Umpire—Sheridan. Time of game—2:12.

Baltimore, 4; New York, 2.

Baltimore, Md., June 22.—The champions today captured the last of the present series from the Giants. It was a pitchers' battle throughout, in which Corbett had decidedly the best of the argument. The fielding on both sides was full of snap and fast double plays were the features. Attendance, 2,365. Score:

Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E	New York.	R	B	P	A	E
McGraw, 3b.	0	1	2	4	2	V'H't'n, cf..	0	1	8	2	0
Keeler, rf..	0	1	0	0	0	Tiernan, rf..	0	1	1	0	0
Jennings, ss.	1	0	4	3	0	Joyce, 3b...	0	0	4	2	0
Kelley, lf...	0	1	3	0	0	Davis, ss....	1	2	0	3	1
Stenzel, cf..	1	1	0	0	0	Gleason, 2b.	1	0	4	1	2
O'Brien, 1b.	0	0	10	1	0	Warner, c...	0	1	3	1	0
Reitz, 2b....	1	1	2	3	0	Clark, 1b....	0	1	9	1	0
Rob'son, c..	0	1	5	1	0	Holmes, lf..	0	0	2	0	0
Corbett, p...	1	2	1	3	0	Seymour, p.	0	0	1	4	1
Totals...	4	8	27	15	2	Totals...	2	6	27	14	4

Baltimore ....0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1—4
New York ....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—2

Two-base hit—Davis. Three-base hits—Davis, Clark. Stolen bases—Stenzel, Gleason [2], Jennings. Double plays—Seymour-Clark; McGraw-O'Brien; Reitz-Jennings; Van Haltren-Joyce. First base on balls—Off Corbett, 3; off Seymour, 6. Hit by pitched ball—Jennings. Struck out—By Corbett, 4; by Seymour, 2. Passed balls—Warner, 2. Left on bases—Baltimore, 8; New York, 6. Sacrifice hits—McGraw, Corbett. Time, 2:15. Umpire—Lynch.

Brooklyn, 7; Boston, 4.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 22.—After scoring seventeen straight victories Boston fell down before the Brooklyns at Eastern Park this afternoon. It was by no means a model contest, and the Beaneaters had several chances of winning, but let them slip by. The score:

Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E	Boston.	R	B	P	A	E
Griffin, cf...	0	0	0	0	0	Hamil'n, cf.	2	1	3	0	0
Haniv'n, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	Tenney, 1b.	0	2	10	0	0
Jones, rf....	1	0	1	0	0	Long, ss....	0	1	0	1	1
Ander'n, lf..	2	1	2	0	0	Duffy, lf....	1	1	4	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	0	2	1	4	1	Yaeger, rf..	0	1	3	0	1
La Ch'e, 1b.	1	2	10	0	1	Lowe, 2b....	0	1	2	1	1
Cav'n, 2b...	1	1	5	2	1	Collins, 3b..	0	1	0	4	0
G. Sm'h, ss.	1	1	2	5	0	Ganzel, c....	0	1	2	1	1
A. Smith, c.	0	1	5	0	0	Stivetts, p..	1	1	0	4	0
Ken'dy, p...	1	0	0	5	0						
Totals...	7	9	27	16	3	Totals...	4	10	24	11	4

Brooklyn ....1 1 0 0 0 1 3 1 *—7
Boston ....1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2—4

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3; Boston, 1. Two-base hit—Shindle. Home run—Anderson. Stolen bases—Hannivan, La Chance, Ganzel. Double play—Canavan-La Chance. First base on balls—Off Kennedy, 5; off Stivetts, 1. Hit by pitcher—Anderson. Struck out—By Kennedy, 3; by Stivetts, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Boston, 11. Sacrifice hits—A. Smith, Tenney, Long, Kennedy. Time—2:00. Umpires—O'Day and McDonald. Attendance—3,658.

Washington, 12; Philadelphia, 11.

Washington, D. C., June 22.—Today's was another slugging game, in which both King and Fifield were knocked out of the box. German went in at the end of the first after five hits had been made off King. Taylor replaced Fifield in the tenth. The visitors made a batting rally in the ninth, but in the next inning German did not give them a hit. Attendance, 4,800. Score:

Washing'n.	R	B	P	A	E	Philadel'a.	R	B	P	A	E
Brown, cf..	1	2	0	1	0	Cooley, cf..	2	3	4	0	0
Selbach, lf.	2	1	7	0	0	Dowd, 2b....	0	1	1	4	0
Demont, ss.	2	3	3	6	1	Deleh'y, lf..	2	3	2	1	0
Farrell, c..	1	2	2	1	0	Lajoie, rf...	2	3	2	0	0
Tucker, 1b..	1	2	11	2	0	Boyle, 1b...	2	2	8	0	0
Reilly, 3b...	0	1	0	5	0	Clements, c.	1	2	5	1	0
Abbey, rf...	1	1	2	1	1	Gillen, ss...	0	1	4	2	1
O'Brien, 2b.	2	1	4	3	0	Cross, 3b....	1	2	1	2	1
King, p......	0	0	0	0	0	Fifield, p....	1	2	2	3	0
German, p..	1	2	1	1	0	Taylor, p....	0	0	0	0	0
*Maguire ..	1	0	0	0	0						
Totals..	12	15	30	20	2	Totals...	11	19	29	13	2

*Maguire batted for German in tenth.

Washington ....4 1 0 5 0 0 0 0 1 1—12
Philadelphia ....4 0 0 0 0 0 2 2 3 0—11

Earned runs—Washington, 7; Philadelphia, 9. Two-base hits—Cross, Gillen, Delehanty, Dowd, Demont. Three-base hits—Delehanty, Clements, Abbey, Tucker, Brown, Selbach. Home run—Cross. Stolen bases—Cooley, Clements, Farrell, Selbach, Abbey. Double plays—O'Brien-Demont-Tucker; Reilly-O'Brien-Tucker. First base on balls—By King, 1; by Fifield, 4; by German, 2; by Taylor, 1. Struck out—By Fifield, 3; by Taylor, 1. Left on bases—Washington, 5; Philadelphia, 9. Sacrifice hits—Gillen, Boyle, Brown. Time, 2:45. Umpire—Emslie.

Louisville, 14; Cleveland, 6.

Cleveland, O., June 22.—Pappalau pitched his first full game for the Clevelands and was hit hard. The Colonels had everything practically their own way. The feature of the game was the throwing to bases of Criger, who caught six men while trying to steal. Attendance, 600. Score:

Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E	Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	1	1	0	1	Clark, lf....	2	3	2	0	0
Childs, 2b.	1	0	3	3	0	McCreery, rf	0	1	2	1	0
Socka'is, rf.	1	1	2	0	0	Picker'g, cf.	1	2	5	1	0
Wallace, 3b.	1	3	2	3	0	Stafford, ss.	0	0	1	2	0
McKean, ss.	0	2	0	0	0	Werden, 1b.	3	2	6	1	0
Tebeau, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0	Dexter, c...	2	3	2	1	0
McAleer, cf.	1	2	1	0	2	Johnson, 2b.	3	2	4	3	0
Criger, c...	0	1	6	6	0	Cling'n, 3b..	2	3	4	2	0
Pappalau, p	0	1	1	3	0	Frazer, p...	1	2	1	2	0
Totals...	6	12	27	15	3	Totals..	14	18	27	13	0

Cleveland ....4 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—6
Louisville ....1 2 3 3 1 0 2 2 0—14

Earned runs—Cleveland, 4; Louisville, 6. First base by errors—Louisville, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 13; Louisville, 7. First base on balls—Off Pappalau, 6; off Frazer, 7. Struck out—By Pappalau, 3; by Frazer, 1. Three-base hit—Dexter. Two-base hits—Wallace, McAleer, Clark, Werden, Johnson. Sacrifice hit—McCreery. Stolen bases—Tebeau, Criger. Double play—Wallace-Criger-Tebeau. Hit by pitcher—Sockalexis, Tebeau, Clingman. Wild pitches—Frazer, 2. Umpires—Cunningham, Wilson, and Hurst. Time—2:40.

Cincinnati, 7; St. Louis, 3.

Cincinnati, O., June 22.—The Reds won today's game easily from the Browns. The latter were unable to hit Rhines, who held the visitors down to five hits. Attendance, 4,000. Score:

Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E
Burke, lf...	0	1	2	0	0	Turner, rf..	2	2	0	0	0
Hoy, cf......	1	2	1	0	0	Hallman, 2b	1	1	1	1	0
Corcor'n, 2b	0	0	3	5	0	Hartm'n, 3b	0	1	2	1	0
Irwin, 3b...	3	2	1	0	0	Douglass, c.	0	0	2	5	0
Miller, rf...	1	3	0	0	0	Grady, 1b...	0	1	7	1	0
Beckley, 1b.	1	0	13	1	0	Lally, lf....	0	0	3	0	1
Ritchey, ss.	1	2	0	4	2	Cross, ss....	0	0	5	2	0
Peitz, c.....	0	1	6	2	0	Harley, cf..	0	0	2	0	0
Rhines, p...	0	0	1	0	1	Donahue, p.	0	0	2	1	0
Totals..	7	11	27	12	3	Totals..	3	5	24	11	1

Cincinnati ....0 2 1 0 0 1 0 3 *—7
St. Louis ....0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0—3

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2; St. Louis, 1. Two-base hits—Irwin, Miller [2], Turner, Hartman. Three-base hits—Ritchey, Turner. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 2; St. Louis, 6. Stolen bases—Hoy [2], Irwin, Beckley, Ritchey, Hallman. Double plays—Hartman-Hallman, Douglass-Grady. First on balls—Off Rhines, 2; off Donahue, 5. Hit by pitched ball—Harley. Struck out—By Rhines, 5. Wild pitch—Donahue. Time—1:55. Umpire—McDermott.

GAMES IN THE WESTERN LEAGUE.

Friend Wins His Last Game with Kansas City and Rejoins the Chicago Team.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Columbus	34	15	.693	Detroit	23	29	.442
Indianapolis	33	15	.687	Minneapolis	18	34	.346
St. Paul	36	19	.654	Grand Rap.	18	34	.346
Milwaukee	28	25	.528	Kansas City	18	37	.327

Kansas City, 11 Minneapolis, 8.

Kansas City, Mo., June 22.—Friend pitched his last game with the Blues today and enabled them to win for the first time this season four consecutive games. In the first five innings the Millers did not score a hit. Friend eased up a little in the sixth and the visitors made five hits, which netted as many runs. The game was called at the end of the sixth inning to allow the visitors to catch a train. Friend left tonight to rejoin the Chicago team. Score:

Kan. City.	R	B	P	A	E	Min'apolis.	R	B	P	A	E
O'Ro'rke, 3b	1	0	0	2	0	Letcher, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Con'ghtn, ss	2	3	0	2	0	Miller, rf...	1	1	0	0	0
Getting'r, cf	2	2	3	0	0	Wilmot, lf...	1	0	2	0	1
MVicker, rf	2	3	1	0	0	Cartwg't, 1b	1	1	8	1	0
Carney, 1b..	1	0	7	0	0	Pickett, 2b.	1	1	2	2	0
Bannon, lf..	0	2	1	1	0	Eustace, ss.	1	0	4	0	1
Menefee, 2b	0	0	0	1	2	Kuehne, 3b.	0	1	0	0	1
Blanford, c.	1	1	6	0	0	Boyle, c....	0	1	7	3	0
Friend, p...	2	1	0	2	1	Huchns'n, p	0	0	0	1	0
Totals..	11	12	18	8	3	Totals..	5	5	18	7	3

Kansas City ....1 0 0 3 4 3—11
Minneapolis..............0 0 0 0 0 5—5

Earned runs—Kansas City, 6; Minneapolis, 2. Two-base hits—Gettinger [2], Bannon, Pickett. Three-base hits — Connaughton, Cartwright. Passed balls—Boyle, 2. Bases on balls—Off Friend, 3; off Hutchinson, 6. First base on errors—Kansas City, 1; Minneapolis, 3. First base on hit by pitched ball—Carney. Struck out—By Friend, Letcher [3], Hutchinson, Boyle; by Hutchinson, Menefee, O'Rourke. Left on bases—Kansas City, 4; Minneapolis, 5. Time—1:40. Umpire—Daily.

Columbus, 10; Detroit, 3.

Columbus, O., June 22.—[Special.]—Today's game was close, until the eighth inning, when Columbus fell onto Hahn and batted him all over the lot. The fusillade continued through the ninth and Detroit was swamped. Columbus played a strong game in all departments, and the Wolverines had no chance to win when the batting rally commenced. The fielding of Crooks and Butler were features of the game. Score:

Columbus.	R	B	P	A	E	Detroit.	R	B	P	A	E
Hulen, ss...	1	1	1	0	0	Dungan, rf..	0	0	2	0	0
Butler, lf...	0	3	3	0	0	Dillard, 1b..	0	0	14	0	1
Mertes, cf...	1	1	4	0	0	Hines, 2b...	0	1	2	2	2
Frank, rf....	0	1	1	0	0	Nichol, cf...	0	0	2	1	0
Genins, 3b..	1	1	2	1	0	Trost, c.....	1	1	3	1	0
Tebeau, 1b..	2	2	7	0	0	Burnett, lf..	1	1	2	0	0
Crooks, 2b..	1	2	4	3	0	S'feldt, 3b..	1	2	2	2	1
Fisher, c....	1	0	5	3	0	Allen, ss....	0	1	0	3	0
M'F'land, p.	3	3	0	1	0	Hahn, p.....	0	0	0	5	1
						*McAuley ..	0	1	0	0	0
Totals..	10	14	27	8	0	Totals...	3	7	27	14	5

*Batted for Hahn in ninth.

Columbus ....0 0 1 0 0 0 1 4 4—10
Detroit ....0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—3

Earned runs—Columbus, 4; Detroit, 1. Two-base hits—Tebeau [2], Genins, Hines, Burnett. Stolen bases—Columbus, 2. First base on balls—Off McFarland, 7; off Hahn, 4. Left on bases—Columbus, 11; Detroit, 8. Struck out—By McFarland, 3; by Hahn, 2. Wild pitch—Hahn. Time of game—2:30. Umpire—Manassau.

Indianapolis, 6; Grand Rapids, 5.

Grand Rapids, Mich., June 22.—Mr. Brady was wild again today and lost the game by giving away bases. It was a close contest that would have been won by the locals with steadiness in the box. The score:

Grand Rap.	R	B	P	A	E	Indianap's.	R	B	P	A	E
Slagel, cf..	1	3	3	0	0	Hog'r rf,ss.	0	0	5	4	2
Newell, 3b..	1	0	4	3	1	Gray, 3b....	2	2	2	1	1
Campau, lf.	1	1	3	0	0	McFar'd, cf.	1	1	5	1	0
Glena'n, 2b.	0	1	0	0	0	Motz, 1b....	2	0	6	1	0
Ganzel, 1b..	1	1	7	3	0	Flynn, ss,rf.	1	1	4	1	1
Strauss, ss..	1	2	3	0	0	Stew't, 2b...	0	2	0	1	0
Twine'm, c.	0	3	5	2	0	Wood, c.....	0	1	4	1	0
Hunt, rf....	0	0	2	0	0	McC'thy, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Brady, p....	0	0	0	2	0	Phillips, p..	0	0	0	0	0
						Foreman, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Totals..	5	11	27	10	1	Totals..	6	7	*26	11	4

*Slagel out on infield hit.

Grand Rapids ....3 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—5
Indianapolis ....0 1 0 2 2 0 1 0 0—6

Runs earned—Grand Rapids, 2; Indianapolis, 1. Sacrifice hits, Motz, Stewart. Two-base hits—Slagel, Stewart. Stolen base—Slagel. Three-base hit—Strauss. Double plays—Gray-Hogreiver-Motz, McFarland-Motz. Home run—Ganzel. Hit by pitched ball—Phillips. Wild pitch—By Brady, 1. Struck out—By Brady, 2; Foreman, 1. Umpires—Graves and Gayle. Time—2:15. Attendance—500.

Milwaukee, 4; St. Paul, 2.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 22.—[Special.]—The local team supported Reidy much better today than the Apostles did Mullane. Shugart made seven errors. Score:

St. Paul.	R	B	P	A	E	Milwaukee.	R	B	P	A	E
McBride, cf.	1	2	1	0	0	Blake, rf....	0	0	4	0	0
Nichol'n, 2b	0	2	3	0	0	Weaver, lf..	2	2	3	0	0
Glassc'k, 1b	1	1	8	0	0	Myers, 3b...	2	1	0	4	2
George, rf..	0	1	0	0	0	Stafford, 1b.	0	2	11	2	0
Preston, lf..	0	0	4	0	0	Daly, 2b.....	0	0	4	5	0
Shugart, ss..	0	1	1	4	7	Nicol, cf....	0	0	0	0	1
Hol'w'th, 3b	0	0	3	2	0	Spear, c.....	0	1	3	0	1
Spiess, c....	0	0	4	1	0	Lewee, ss...	0	1	1	3	0
Mullane, p..	0	0	0	1	2	Reidy, p.....	0	0	1	3	0
Totals...	2	7	24	8	9	Totals...	4	7	27	17	4

St. Paul..............0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—2
Milwaukee ....0 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 0—4

Earned run—St. Paul. Two-base hits—Glasscock, Spear. Three-base hits—George, Stafford. Struck out—By Mullane, 3. Base on hit by pitched ball—Spear. Double play—Myers, Daly, Stafford. Umpire—Haskell. Time—1:25.

Western Association.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
St. Joseph	30	12	.714	Burlington	20	25	.444
Cedar Rap's	30	14	.681	Quincy	19	24	.441
Des Moines	24	19	.558	Dubuque	19	25	.431
Rockford	20	22	.476	Peoria	11	32	.255

AT BURLINGTON.

Burlington ....4 3 2 6 0 0 1 3 1—20
Dubuque ....0 2 0 0 1 0 0 2 0—5

Batteries—Kagey and Berryhill; Striet, Nonemaker, Sullivan. Hits—Burlington, 21; Dubuque, 12. Errors—Burlington, 5; Dubuque, 10.

AT ST. JOSEPH.

St. Joseph ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Cedar Rapids ....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 *—3

Base hits—Saints, 5; Cedar Rapids, 5. Errors—Saints, 4; Cedar Rapids, 0. Batteries—Saints, Pardee and Collins; Cedar Rapids, Mahaffy and Fuller. Umpire—Kennedy.

AT QUINCY.

Quincy ....1 0 4 2 0 0 0 0 1—8
Rockford ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Batteries—Monroe, Traffley; Underwood, Bubser, Huff. Base hits—Quincy, 14; Rockford, 5. Errors—Quincy, 2; Rockford, 0. Umpire—Alberts.

AT DES MOINES.

Des Moines ....1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0—4
Peoria ....0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0—3

Batteries—Sonier, Mauck, and Lohman; Hansen and Dugdale. Hits—Des Moines, 5; Peoria, 8. Errors—Des Moines, 1; Peoria, 3.

Eastern League.

Syracuse, 14; Buffalo, 6.
Scranton, 5; Providence, 0.
Wilkesbarre, 2; Springfield, 4.
Toronto, 3; Rochester, 7. Second game—Toronto, 29; Rochester, 12.

Michigan League Games.

At Kalamazoo—Saginaw, 16; Kalamazoo, 15.
At Lansing—Lansing, 9; Bay City, 0. [Forfeited.]

Central League Games.

At Henderson—Henderson, 6; Evansville, 2.
At Cairo—Cairo, 5; Washington, 3.

Other Games.

At Dixon—Drake University, 18; Des Moines, 16.
At Paxton—Paxton, 11; Gibson City, 4.

Bertrand Challenges Jimmy Barry.

Joe Bertrand has issued the following: "I hereby challenge and will meet in a finish contest or a limited number of rounds any man in the world from 108 to 115 pounds, Jimmy Barry preferred. I am now lighter than him and will meet him any time he may mention.

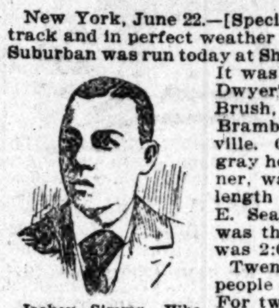
"JOE BERTRAND, 15 North Clark street."

BEN BRUSH THE VICTOR.

M. F. DWYER'S GREAT COLT WINS THE SUBURBAN.

Ambition of His Owner Gratified After Many Trials—Contest Witnessed by 20,000 People—Scenes in the Crowd at Start and Finish—Havoc Seems to Have a Lead, but the Son of Bramble and Roseville Forges Ahead in a Game Struggle.

New York, June 22.—[Special.]—On a fast track and in perfect weather the fourteenth Suburban was run today at Sheepshead Bay. It was won by M. F. Dwyer's bay colt Ben Brush, the son of Bramble and Roseville. G. E. Smith's gray horse, The Winner, was second, a length away, and J. E. Seagram's Havoc was third. The time was 2:07⅕. Twenty thousand people saw the race. For two hours they had rolled and swung from end to end of the wide promenade, a tireless, fuming sea, restless and ever-changing.

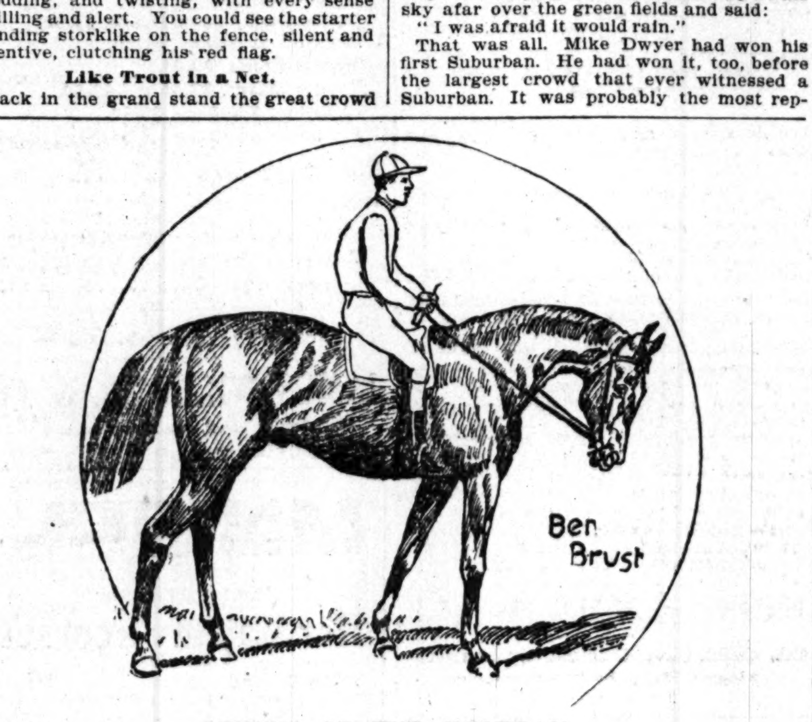


Jockey Simms, Who Rode Ben Brush.

The horses were at the post. Away up the track, past the bulwark of tally-hos, with their loud bugles and fluttering flags, you could see them veering hawklike for the start. You could see the jockeys, peak-faced, sharp-eyed, bony lads, pushing, and prodding, and twisting, with every sense thrilling and alert. You could see the starter standing storklike on the fence, silent and attentive, clutching his red flag.

Like Trout in a Net.

Back in the grand stand the great crowd swung and sung like a giant wind harp. From the green oval of the inner field it loomed as the shadow of a storm-cloud. Where the sunlight fell it was limned with purple and fringed with golden gleams. In the shadows it was streaked with the foam of white gowns, like the breakers of a shallow sea. And through all the splendid sight there was the crash and rattle and roll of countless feet like hail in a forest—the rasp and shuffle, and shift, and sway of tens of thousands of men burning with the fever of gambling.



WINNER OF THE SUBURBAN.

In front of the dancing line of horses stretched the starter's net, giving the field the appearance of a school of trout. At every swift evolution of heads and heels and flashing colors there were hoarse roars and shrill inarticulate screams of excitement..

With their broad breasts rising and filling together the horses came away in wild jumble of color from which no one but an expert could select the particular animal carrying his money. Long since the great crowd had leaped to the chair seats, and to every point from which they could get a glimpse of the flying field. Women as fat and slow as hay wagons stood on the railings stertrous and braying a horrible discord. Women as thin and as fast as the horses themselves screamed in a shrill delirium. Men were popping up and down in the black puddle of humanity like raindrops pattering in a pool.

They who could not see the race could hear the rush and roar of it. Those who could see were howling information to their friends. Upon the steps of the judges' stand stood a gaunt and grizzled man with a pair of field glasses at his eyes.

Dwyer Watches His Horse.

It was Mike Dwyer, the owner of Ben Brush, the favorite. He had never won a Suburban. It had been the dream of his life to win that race. He had fought for it year by year without success until it had become a superstition that he would never own a Suburban winner.

All about him there was a stupendous reek and rout and the loud roll of lung artillery. Dwyer heeded it not. He was praying a racetrack prayer to Lachesis and Clotho of the Greeks, to Hapi and Amenti of the Egyptians, or to any other old god with power to add wings to the feet of Ben Brush.

As the field swept past the grand stand the sight was a curious one. Bits of the picture for no earthly reason thrust themselves into prominence. You could see a foam fleck on the shoulder of Ben Brush as he raced headlong by the side of Sir Walter; you could hear a strange, snapping sound of bit and buckle. There was a swift vision of red nostrils and tossing manes. There were low, warning cries from jockeys crowded perilously near the rail. Then the vision passed with a whirl, a rumble, and a cloud of gray dust.

Quiet After the Start.

The crowd settled into a transient quiet. It was not yet time to howl. Through the glasses you could see the small and monkey-like band humping along the backstretch for dear life. In the wake of them stretched a long ribbon of gray dust.

There were sea-like murmurs of "Havoc," of "Belmar," of "Sir Walter," of "Ben Brush."

The crowd was wrapped in a vast speculation, in a murmuring study of events. On the upper turn one little yellow fellow was swinging his whip like a flail.

"Lakeshore is gone," cried somebody. There was a multitudinous groan that meant lost money. Then another cry arose. It was, "Brush is lying third, easy and strong."

"Easy and strong," the word went all over the place.

There was a bay horse in front. His jockey was yellow and black, like an oriole. The horse was Havoc, the jockey Lewis.

Seem to Stand Still.

There is a moment in the running of a race at Sheepshead Bay when the horses seem to be almost at a standstill. It is on the upper turn, just as they reach into the straight stretch for home. It is the moment also when the spectators take a long breath.

As the horses reached this point the crowd became almost silent. It was only for a second. Away up the line beyond the betting ring a skinny tout, with a face like a coyote, suddenly began to scream from the fencetop, "Havoc, Havoc, Havoc wins! It's a lead pipe. Hallalujah, hal——" just then he fell and was swallowed up in the crush.

Round the turn came Havoc, flying like the wind. Hard on his heels were the others in a black and cloud-like bunch, ripping the track into smoke behind them. Again the crowd brayed and bellowed. It was all for Havoc. Those who had bet on him could not see how he could lose. They prayed to the horse and to his jockey and cursed the remainder in one vast, comprehensive epithet.

A moment more and the crowd could hear the drum-like roll of flying feet and mark the gray dust and foam blurring the faces of the jockeys. Then, as if by one grand impulse, from center and circumference of the grandstand rang the name of "Ben Brush."

Stops to Look Back.

Lewis, on Havoc, turned in his saddle and looked back. Right upon him out of the press of hoofs and shoulders a gaunt and bony head was rising and falling. It was that of Ben Brush. Lewis knew that he was doomed. He could feel with a despairing heart his horse weakening under him. His whip played cruelly on the brute's flanks and shoulders, but without avail. However indomitable and however wild with nervous energy, Havoc was surely losing ground. The bony head of Brush crept slowly up past flank and saddle girth and shoulder and throat latch, while 20,000 spectators, massed in a heaving chaos, and seething with their own vast bulk, threw flip flaps and handsprings and hugged one another regardless of age, sex, or previous condition.

Just for a moment, nostril to nostril and eye to eye, the two game brutes hung, the one with confidence, the other with despair. Neither would bate a jot so long as equine strength held out. At last Brush, running low, poked his nose to the front, and Havoc was beaten off.

Close behind, running fast and strong, came The Winner. He, too, passed Havoc. Still the beaten horse did not give in. Goaded by whip and steel he strained with thundering feet to the last desperate yard of that long course. Third money was his lot.

For a moment after the horses passed the finish the air was rent and shaken and torn up so badly by roaring lung storms that it could not get up enough energy to lift the grand stand flags from their halyards.

The horses came trooping back to the judges' stand, foam-flecked and weary. The saddles were removed and the winning jockey was deposited in the orthodox floral horseshoe.

Dwyer Afraid of Race.

Then the gaunt and grizzled man on the steps of the judges' stand looked up at the sky afar over the green fields and said:

"I was afraid it would rain."

That was all. Mike Dwyer had won his first Suburban. He had won it, too, before the largest crowd that ever witnessed a Suburban. It was probably the most representative concourse of spectators that ever gathered at the Sheepshead Bay track. It was cosmopolitan. It contained New York's fairest and best. Never were Umbrian and Iberian girls of old more fair than those which hung over the balconies. They were bedecked and beribboned in a way that made the changing scene a fairy show of color.

Gay groups of men gathered about the boxes, where beauty sat, holding court or caucusing for tips, as the case might be. Betting was a frivolity merely, not a trade.

The day could not have been finer. The sky was flecked with clouds, and the wind was as gentle as ever swung the Sheepshead daisies to sleep. Altogether it was one of the most enjoyable Suburbans ever run.

Of great interest in a comparative way, for interest was all subordinate to the Suburban, was the race of Clifford in the first event. The game horse was a great favorite with the spectators, and his performance was applauded wildly. He won from Harry Reed and Sunny Slope in a beautiful finish. He seemed to be outrun during the first part of the journey, but soon caught his stride, and then came away easily.

Sheepshead Bay Summaries June 22.

Weather clear, track fast.

First race:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
11—10..	Clifford, 126 [Sloane]..	1	3^h	4^h	3^1	1^3
13—5..	Harry Reed, 126[Simms]	7	4	$3^{½}$	2^{nk}	$1^{½}$
12—1..	Sunnys'e, 107 [Doggett]	8	8	8	7	3^h

Time, 1:01 2-5. Gotham, 126 pounds; Tremargo, 114; Set Fast, 105; Full Speed, 112½; Eileen D., 84, finished in order named. Kaiser Ludwig, 110, finished riderless. Start poor, won easily. Ludwig unseated Martin. Clifford outrun first part of the journey, but when well in his stride came away easily.

Second race:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
6—5..	On Deck, 113 [Taral]...	5	5	4	1^h	1^1
7—2..	Wolhurst, 110 [Sloane].	3	3^{nk}	2^h	2^1	2^2
7—1..	Elkins, 114 [Griffin]....	4	4	$3^{1½}$	$3^{½}$	3^1

Time, 1:42 1-5. Arabian, 111 pounds; Caldron, 111; Lady Mitchell, 111; Parmesan, 111; Minnie Alphonse, 104; St. Nicholas II., 111, finished in order named. Start good. Won easily. On Deck much the best.

Third race, double event:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
5—2..	B. Brook,112[Littlefield]	3	4	4	2^{nk}	1^{nk}
100—1..	Laudemann,117[Thorpe]	7	8	7	1^{nk}	2^2
4—5..	Hamburg, 122 [Wilhite].	1	$3^{½}$	3^{nk}	3^{nk}	3^h
15—1..	Mr. Baiter, 117 [Sloane].	4	$2^{½}$	6	5	4

Swange, 122 pounds [Scherrer]; Varus, 122 [Penn]; Briar Sweet, 114 [Taral]; Prince Lee, 122 [Perkins], also ran. Start fair, won driving. Time, 1:09 1-5. Bowling Brook answered gamely. Littlefield rode the race of his life. Hamburg pulled up lame. Varus overrated.

Fourth race:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
2—1..	Ben Brush, 123 [Simms]	6	3^{nk}	3^{nk}	2^h	1^1
7—1..	The Winner,115[Sloane]	1	5	5	4	$2^{½}$
7—1..	Havoc, 104½ [H.Lewis].	3	1^1	1^h	1^{nk}	3^3
7—1..	Belmar, 121 [H. Martin].	2	2^1	4	6	4
9—1..	Lake Shore, 104[Thorpe]	7	7	6	5	5
15—1..	Sir Walter, 115[Doggett]	4	8	9	7	6
30—1..	Volley, 101 [Bergen]....	5	9	7	9	7
20—1..	SemperEgo,109[Sherrer]	8	4	2^1	3^1	8
10—1..	Dutch Skater, 108 [Penn]	9	6	8	8	9

Time, 2:07 1-5. Start good; won easily. Best horse won. Lake Shore and Volley suffered from crowding at first corner, but doubtful if it made any difference. A true run race.

Fifth race:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
2—1..	Archduke, 122 [Sloane].	8	8	8	4	$1^{½}$
20—1..	Olney, 122 [Wilhite]....	1	7	7	5	2^3
8—1..	Wasteful,122[H.Martin]	6	$3^{½}$	$3^{½}$	3^{nk}	3^h

Time, 1:03 2-5. Colonial Dame, 119 pounds; Dogtown, 122; Ella Daly, 120; Wild Warrior, 122; Hairpin, 122; Sir Gawain, 122; Lyrinx, 119; Athanas, 122; Checkers, 119; Julius Cæsar, 122; Maximo Gomez, 199, finished in order named. Start fair, won easily. Archduke showed quality.

Sixth race:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
5—2..	Flushing, 151 [Slack]...	2	1^3	1^3	1^3	$1^{½}$
4—5..	Forget, 144 [English]...	3	$2^{½}$	2^3	2^{10}	2^3
15—1..	Tuxedo, 145 [Owens]..	1	3^h	3^2	3^3	3^4

Time, 2:50 2-5. Brown Red, 148; Thackeray, 146; Phœbus, 156, finished in the order named. Start good. Won driving. English claimed foul against Flushing, but not allowed.

Interstate League.

	W.	L.	P.ct.		W.	L.	P.ct.
Newcastle	34	15	.693	Fort Wayne	21	25	.456
Toledo	31	20	.607	Mansfield	21	26	.446
Dayton	26	22	.541	Wheeling	19	29	.395
Youngstown	21	25	.456	Springfield	17	28	.377

AT YOUNGSTOWN.

Youngstown ....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—4
Mansfield ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—3

Batteries—Bridie and Zinram; Ely and Lynch. Hits—Youngstown, 10; Mansfield, 11. Errors—Youngstown, 1; Mansfield, 5.

AT WHEELING.

First game:

Wheeling ....3 3 0 1 1 0 0 2 0—10
Newcastle ....4 0 0 4 3 1 1 0 *—13

Batteries—Campbell and Messett; Johnson, Smith, Donovan, and Graffius. Hits—Wheeling, 8; Newcastle, 14. Errors—Wheeling, 4; Newcastle, 5.

Second game:

Wheeling ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—2
Newcastle ....1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—3

Hits—Wheeling, 6; Newcastle, 10. Errors—Wheeling 5; Newcastle, 5.

AT TOLEDO.

Toledo ....3 3 0 0 0 1 0 2 0—9
Dayton ....0 0 1 1 0 3 0 0 0—5

Batteries—Blue and Arthur, Emig and Weand. Hits—Toledo, 11; Dayton, 9. Errors—Toledo, 4; Dayton, 4.

AT FORT WAYNE.

Fort Wayne..............0 2 3 0 1 0 0 2 2—10
Springfield ....2 4 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—7

Batteries—Herr and Campbell; Cogswell and Stevick. Hits—Fort Wayne, 13; Springfield, 11. Errors—Fort Wayne, 6; Springfield, 3.

Yale-Harvard Game Today.

Cambridge, Mass., June 22.—Harvard and Yale meet on the diamond here tomorrow for the first time in two years. The odds are now in favor of the crimson, and Harvard men generally are looking for a victory over their ancient rivals. The two teams are in one class. Both were clearly outclassed by Princeton, and neither team has done any phenomenal playing. Their fielding is about on the par, though Harvard has a dangerously weak spot in Chandler, the shortstop. The crimson men have not been hitting well of late, but not much more can be said for Yale. Harvard, with Paine, will excel in the box. Hecker is scarcely up to him in speed or form. All in all, Harvard expects victory.

HARD HIT.

A Kentucky editor announces that he was shot "through the window and the thigh."

Too bad—to wound an editor in two places.—Atlanta Constitution.

CLOSE AT INGALLS PARK.

WINDUP OF A FAIRLY SUCCESSFUL THIRTY-DAY MEETING.

Dr. Sheppard Captures the Handicap After a Fighting Finish with Evanatus, Both Boys Claiming a Foul—Good Day in the Saddle for Jockey Barrett—Tillo Wins the Latonia Spring Prize—Results at St. Louis and Highland Park.

The closing of the thirty-day meeting at Ingalls Park took some 1,500 Chicagoans to the Joliet track. The day was enjoyable as far as the weather was concerned, and the dry, fast track suited the horses admirably. The Foster Stable jockey, A. Barrett, carried off the honors by two wins, two seconds, and one third out of five starts. It was said that "Paddy" Ryan had $100 on Warren Point, whose win was in the nature of a turf flipflap.

Irene Woods was "boosted" $500 over the $1,000 for which she was entered to be sold by Jim Rand, the owner of the second horse, but was retained by Freudenberg.

For the last race of the day a 50 to 1 shot, Demirep, was backed down to 25 to 1, and ran second, Glenoid, 2 to 1, winning by an eyelash, with Hollywood, 2½ to 1 to show, third. The favorite, at 9 to 10, Weola, was never prominent.

Warren Point, backed from 20 down to 10 to 1, won the first race handily, the even-money favorite, Uncas, finishnig second after leading to the last sixteenth. Gracie C., 2½ to 1 to show, was a close third. Outgo ran second for three-eighths and then had enough. Katherine showed fourth the first quarter. Gracie C. was never worse than third.

Hardly, 3 to 5, took matters leisurely in the 2-year-old event, and, going to the front in the homestretch, won, with Virgie A. lapped on, Trickster, lengths away, third. The place price was 6 to 5 and that to show 2 to 1. The start was good. Trickster broke in front, but Richard J. passed him and led to the turn for home, where Virgie O. took command.

Irene Woods, favorite at even money, was first away and first home. Ella Penzance, who got off last, ran second and paid 2 to 1 for place. The Deuce, backed from 4 to 1 to 13 to 5, was second for one-half mile, but was beaten for the third money by Glenmoyne. Incitatus delayed the start.

Dr. Sheppard, favorite at 11 to 5, won the handicap after a drive with Evanatus. The latter led to the last 100 yards, where Dr. Sheppard got his head in front. Dorsey, who rode Evanatus, went into the judges' stand, followed by A. Barrett. A small crowd gathered about, and such cries were voiced as are usually heard when a disqualification is possible. Some persons claimed that Dr. Sheppard bore in on Evanatus and others stoutly maintained that no foul occurred, and the latter position was sustained by the judges. Babe Murphy finished third. Blaise Rock ran second for three-quarters, but, still high in flesh, was beaten off. Evanatus paid even money for place.

Dorsey, on his own horse, Fonshway, evened up his followers by winning the fifth race. In this he showed excellent judgment, for as Southworth, the 8 to 5 favorite, was racing off in front, tagged by Lottie, Dorsey sat patiently in third place until away in past the last sixteenth, then shuffled up his steed and just managed to beat Southworth in the last three strides. Lottie, 4 to 1 show, was third. Fonshway went to the post at 6 to 1. Lady Dixon and Dockstader finished close up.

Mr. Whitten, the owner of Rival and other good horses, was at the track. Ten bookmakers were thought sufficient to accommodate the crowd. The meeting just closed was up to the average, the only black eyes given it coming through a few "shoo-outs."

Ingalls Park Summaries June 22.

First race, 6½ furlongs, purse $250, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
15—1..	W.Point,104 [A.Barrett]	4^{nk}	3^1	2^2	$2^{1½}$	1^2
Even...	Uncas, 104 [Caywood]..	2^{nk}	$1^{1½}$	1^2	1^1	2^{nk}
20—1..	Gracie C.,104[A.T'mp'n]	3^h	4^h	3^1	3^2	3^8

Teeta May, 104; Joe Mancini, 107; Outgo, 106; Terramie, 102; Katherine, 104, also ran. Time, 1:21¾.

Winner—Ch. g., 4, by Bishop—Guildura. Start good. Won cleverly; second driving; third with a bit left. Warren Point was well handled. Teeta May ran an improved race.

Second race, ⅝ mile, purse $250, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
1—2..	Hardly,104 [A.Thomp'n]	5^{nk}	3^{nk}	$3^{½}$	$2^{½}$	$1^{½}$
5—1..	Virgie O.,100[A.Barrett]	4^h	4^1	2^h	$1^{½}$	2^5
30—1..	Trickster,106 [M'Hugh]	2^h	$2^{½}$	1^{nk}	3^1	3^4

Belle of Corsica, 100 pounds; Richard J., 101; The Professor, 104, also ran. Time, 1:02¾. Winner ch. f., by Candlemas—Perhaps. Start good. Won well in hand; second, third, and fourth driving. Hardly was the best and showed it.

Third race, ⅝ mile, purse $300, 3-year-olds and upward, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
Even...	Irene Woods,95 [Dorsey]	1^{nk}	1^{nk}	1^{nk}	$1^{½}$	1^2
8—1..	E.Penzance,94 [Webber]	5^{nk}	$3^{½}$	$3^{½}$	$3^{1½}$	$2^{1½}$
4—1..	Glenmoyne,99[A.Barr't]	4^{nk}	$4^{½}$	$4^{1½}$	4^2	3^2

The Deuce, 99; Belle of Niles, 100; and Incetatus, 95, also ran.

Winner, b. f., by Pontiac—Jenny H. Post 12 minutes. Start good. Won driving; next three driving even harder. Irene Woods was the best. Glenmoyne was coming fast on the end.

Weather clear, track fast.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
7—5..	Dr.Shepp'd,100[A.Bar't]	2^h	$3^{½}$	2^2	2^2	1^h
6—1..	Evanatus, 95 [Dorsey].	3^{nk}	$1^{½}$	$1^{½}$	$1^{½}$	2^6
3—1..	B.Murphy,103[Bozem'n]	4	$2^{½}$	3^2	3^5	3^5

Time, 1:48½. Blaiserock, 105, also ran. Winner, b. c., 3, by Buchanan—Voltine. Start good. Won in a long, hard drive of two; third eased up. Dorsey claimed foul against Dr. Sheppard. It was not allowed.

Fifth race, 6½ furlongs, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
4—1..	Fonschway,109 [Dorsey]	3^{nk}	3^{nk}	$3^{½}$	3^1	1^h
6—5..	Southw'h,107 [A.Bar't]	$1^{½}$	$1^{1½}$	1^1	1^4	$2^{½}$
8—1..	Lottie, 101 [Bozeman].	2^{nk}	2^3	2^4	2^{nk}	3^h

Time, 1:22¾. Lady Dixon, 104 pounds; Dockstader, 106; Mollie King, 104; Little Thorn, 107; Lon Jones, 104; King Henry, 106; Spitfire, 106; Santa Cruz, 106, also ran.

Winner, ch. h., a, by Fonso—Limo. Start fair. Fonschway was the best and best ridden too. Dorsey placed him with judgment and saved a lot of ground on the stretch turn. Dockstader had bad luck. He was cut off at the start and interfered with several times during the race. He finished like a whirlwind.

Sixth race, ⅝ mile, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
..—...	Glenoid, 94 [Gray]	1^{nk}	5^{nk}	$3^{1½}$	2^1	1^h
..—...	Demirep, 90 [A.Rob't'n]	2^h	2^h	1^{nk}	$1^{1½}$	2^{12}
..—...	Hollyw'd,94 [J.Webber]	7^{nk}	7^1	8	5^3	3^3

Time, 1:03. Sadie K., 104 pounds; Mrs. Murray, 85; Weola, 95; Loretta, 92; Rosa A., 92, also ran.

Winner, b. g., 8, by Lisbon—Mag Rapture. Start good, won in a long hard drive of two. Glenoid was the best. He was interfered with a couple of times, but ran game and true the last eighth. Demirep ran a surprising race. She had evidently been saved for this race.

TILLO WINS LATONIA SPRING PRIZE.

Shows Himself a Great Colt by Taking the Star Race with an Impost of 12.5 Pounds.

Cincinnati, O., June 22.—[Special.]—Tillo today furnished further evidence of the fact he is a cracking good colt. In this afternoon's star event, the Latonia Spring Prize, a handicap for 3-year-olds, at 1¼ miles, the son of Leonatus took up the crushing impost of 12.5 pounds, conceded a lot of weight to a good field, and without at any time being extended won in easy fashion from Cavalero, with Taluca, good filly that she has shown herself to be, eight lengths away.

It was, considering the weight carried, an impressive race from a time standpoint, the fractional time being as follows: Quarter, :26; half, :51; five furlongs, 1:03½; six furlongs, 1:16; mile, 1:41¼; and mile and an eighth, 1:54¾.

Today's stake, worth $1,200 to the winner, was the third straight for Turney Bros.' colt at this meeting. There were a couple of other brilliant speed displays during the afternoon.

Ed Corrigan's Ben Ali colt Geyser, after a delay of nearly half an hour at the post, won the mile selling dash with something left from Sidekeland Whaterlou in the fast time of 1:41, while in the final six furlong dash Gid Law, after getting all the worst of the send-off, won easily in 1:14¾.

Latonia Summaries June 22.

Weather threatening, track fast.

First race, 6 furlongs, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
10—1..	Sedan, 89 [T. Burns]....	1	$2^{½}$	2^2	$2^{½}$	1^2
5—1..	Sierra Gorda,103[C.Reiff]	2	$1^{½}$	1^2	1^1	2^3
6—1..	Sir Andrew, 101 [Piggott]	3	3^1	$3^{½}$	$4^{½}$	3^h

Time 1:15¼. Shuttlecock, 105; Elloro, 108; Rampage, 90; Our Hope, 108; Gallante, 95; T. W. W., 87; Mitchell, 99; and Tonto, 102, also ran as named. Start good, won easily, place same. Sierra Gorda was tiring ot end. Our Hope ran third into stretch and stopped. Rampage ran a good race under weak ride.

Second race, 1 mile, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
3—5..	Geyser, 103 [Piggott]....	2	2^h	1^h	$2^{½}$	1^1
8—1..	Sidkel, 108 [C. Reiff]....	3	3^1	4^3	4^3	2^{nk}
15—1..	Whaterlou, 99 [Morrison]	4	4^3	$3^{½}$	1^1	3^{10}

Time, 1:41. Serrano, 101 pounds; Chicot, 104; The Socman, 99; and Person, 98, also ran as named. Post, 25 minutes. Start good, won first three driving hard. Serrano ran second to turn, when pace told on him. Whaterlou was bumped into below eighth pole, injuring his chances. Sidkel came strong at end.

Third race, Latonia Spring Prize Handicap for 3-year-olds, 1¼ miles:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
4—5..	Tillo, 121 [R. Williams]..	2	2^h	1^h	$1^{½}$	$1^{½}$
5—1..	Cavalero, 116 [C. Reiff]...	5	$1^{½}$	2^2	2^3	2^3
5—1..	Taluca, 117 [J. Hill].......	6	3^1	3^5	3^5	$3^{½}$

Time, 1:54¾. Banquo II., 103; Little Buck, 95; and Remp, 108, finished as named. Start good. Won very handily, place driving hard. Tillo was never straight. Could have won farther off. Taluca was eased up last sixteenth. Last three outclassed.

Fourth race, 2-year-old colts, 5 furlongs:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
4—1..	Chalmette,108 [Beauch'p]	6	2^h	1^1	1^2	1^1
6—5..	John Bright,108 [C.Reiff]	2	3^h	$2^{½}$	2^1	2^5
20—1..	K. Kringle, 113 [Mor's'n]	5	5^1	3^5	$3^{½}$	3^{nk}

Time, 1:02½. Cyril, 105 pounds; Aragnol, 113; Li Hung Chang, 108; Snake, 103; Straymond, 105; and The Devil, 105, also ran as named. Post, 20 minutes. Start fair, won easily, place same. Chalmette was much the best horse. Cyril ran a good race. Aragnol had no speed.

Fifth race, same as first:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
2—1..	Gid Law, 105 [J. Hill]...	9	8^1	7^1	6^1	1^1
15—1..	Annie M., 103 [Morrison].	1	2^1	2^1	$2^{½}$	2^h
2—1..	Trolley, 108 [Conley]...	2	$1^{½}$	1^1	1^1	3^2

Time, 1:14¾. J. Walter, 101 pounds; Blanton, 110; Old Center, 109; Cyclone, 108; Sim W., 107; and Robinson, 106, also ran as named. Post 12 minutes. Start good. Won handily; next two driving hard. Gid Law was much the best horse. Trolley was tiring on end. J. Walter badly ridden. Cyclone had no speed.

Entries for Today.

First race, selling, ¾ mile—Miss Alice, Infelice, Cue Tip, Jazebel, 93 pounds; Katie L., 96; Lyles, Kalmia, 99; Play Day, Alverdee, Belzara, Kathie May, Black Heart, Adowa, 102.

Second race, selling, 1 mile—La Moore, Miss Rowett, Honor, Mermaid, Patsy, 100 pounds; Sim W., Chatterbox, Whiteside, 102; Leaflet, Urania, Chicot, 106; J. P. B., Jamboree, Elano, Simple Jack, 107; Frontman, 110.

Third race, ¾ mile—Acrasia, Crennan, Metaphysics, 97 pounds; Indelible, Lottie Love, Traitress, 100; Strathlou, 102; Pauline M., 105; Miss C., French Gray, 110.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles—Imp. Eddie Burke, Brossart, Orinda, San Juan, Rheinstrom, Dorothy II., 95 pounds; Royal Dance, Parson, 97; Three Bars, Oscuro, 100; Joe Clark, 110.

Fifth race, 11-16 mile—Chauncey Fisher, 97 pounds; La Grange, James De Bow, Idolator, Millersburg, 100; Bucksaw, 105; Ruiz, 107; Sound Money, Jack Donohue, Stanhope, Tempo, Wilfred Laurier, King Bermuda, 110.

Sixth race, selling, hurdles, 1¼ miles—Royal Oak, 130 pounds; Zaldivar, 131; Reddington, 132; Uncle Jim, 134; Fugitive, 151.

Results at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., June 22.—Only mud horses had a chance at the fair grounds today. The track was a quagmire and scratching was liberal. Three favorites won. Attendance, 5,000. Weather clear. The summaries:

First race, selling, 6 furlongs—Our Bishop, 98 pounds [E. Jones], 3 to 1, won; Elsie D., 102 [J. Matthews], 3 to 2, second; Botanic, 96, third. Time, 1:18. Ultima, Holy Terror, Rowland Duett, No Pull, Maid of Honor, Rose d'Or, Blacking Brush, Martha Griffin, and Revenue also ran.

Second race, 2-year-old fillies, 4½ furlongs—Schoolgirl, 98 pounds [C. Combs], 3 to 2, won; Allie B., 103 [Reidy], 40 to 1, second; Sister Josephine, 103, third. Time, :59¼. High Priestess, Marietta, Highborn Lady, Celia B., Raps and Taps, Wilhelmina, Katie Rutherford, Hyda Bradford, and Miss Impudence also ran.

Third race, 6 furlongs—Sweet William, 108 pounds [C. Slaughter], 4 to 5, won; Lady Britannic, 103 [C. Combs], 25 to 1, second; Miss Bramble, 109, third. Time, 1:18¼. Can I See 'Em, Polly Hatton, Gladys II., Courtesy, and Muddalo also ran.

Fourth race, selling, 1 mile and 20 yards—Penamela, 105 pounds [Foucon], 6 to 5, won; Goldtop, 98 [E. Jones], 5 to 2, second; Inflammator, 92, third. Time, 1:48¾. Miss Alfarrow, Harrie Floyd, and Whispers also ran.

Fifth race, selling, 6 furlongs—May Galop, 102 pounds [Peterman], 11 to 1, won; Goldcorn, 104 [J. Matthews], 8 to 5, second; Loyaletta, 91, third. Time, 1:18½. Helen H. Gardner, and Ursula also ran.

Sixth race, 2-year-olds, 4½ furlongs—Lieberose, 103 pounds [T. Murphy], 7 to 1, won; Eva Rice, 108 [C. Slaughter], 2 to 5, second; Afra, 100 [W. Dean], 9 to 1, third. Time, :58¾. Whirlmantine, Nobody's Claim, Acritea, Kalissa also ran.

Entries for tomorrow:

First race, 5 furlongs—Leona G., Whirlmantine, Mark Hanna, Smart Aleck, 110 pounds; Watchmaker, Moch, Rathburn, African, 113.

Second race, 6 furlongs, selling—Groganette, Queen Leb, Gallilee, Dawn, 92 pounds; Rosny, 96; Hano Belle, Minnie Weldon, 103; Hill Billy, 104; Bravo, Papa Specht, Pavan, 105; Horseshoe Tobacco, Braw Scott, Rex Regent, 107; Cass, 110; Montgomery, 115.

Third race, 6 furlongs—Zarina, Miss Pressly, Polka Dot, Amarea, 97; Reuben Rowett, 102; Lady Cordell, El Alma, Can Galop, Princess Nyanza, 107; Plantation, 99; Nylic, Biscuit Cutter, Garnet Ripple, Play Boy, Bob White, 109; Botanic, Hallotor, 112.

Fourth race, 6 furlongs—Treopia, 99 pounds; Johnny McHale, 101; David, 109; Timemaker, 111; Gath, 121.

Fifth race, 1 mile and 20 yards, selling—Floridas, Moralist, 92 pounds; Rookwood, 100; Al Miles, Jack Bradley, 101; Helen H. Gardner, 102; Utopia, 104; Hawthorne, 116.

Sixth race, 5 furlongs—Little Gallant, Hurdler, Bouquet, Balance All, Temanite, 100 pounds; Collars and Cuffs, 102; Omer, 103; Trix, 110; Annie Oldfield, 110; Thurles, 113.

Results at Detroit.

Detroit, Mich., June 22.—[Special.]—The betting choices were generally successful at Highland Park today, four decided favorites putting it safely over, and the other winners were at short prices. The summaries:

First race, selling, 6 furlongs—Kisme, 99 pounds [Campbell], even, won; Naughty Girl, 90 [Valentine], 4 to 1, second; Swordsman, 105 [Walker], 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:15. Wellesborn, Traveller, Mr. Dunlap, Manzanita, Pete Kelly, Reformation, and Whiff also ran.

Second race, 4½ furlongs—Wenlock, 110 pounds [Irving], 2 to 1, won; Mystery, 103 [N. Turner], 10 to 1, second; Bob Walker, 105 [Milburn], 20 to 1, third. Time, :56¼. Des Dressen, Black Will, Gypsy Prince, Prince Zeno, Bob Chance, Scraps, and Bigstaff also ran.

Third race, 7 furlongs—Gooseliver, 97 pounds [Milburn], 1 to 2, won; Garnet Beach, 97 [Cassidy], 12 to 1, second; Springtime, 105 [W. Jones], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:30¾. Robert Latta, Proteus, Pinchback, and Majestic also ran.

Fourth race, 5 furlongs—Alice Farley, 105 pounds [Sherland], 5 to 1, won; Ma Angeline, 105 [Newcom], 10 to 1, second; Pearl, 105 [N. Turner], 7 to 5, third. Time, 1:02. Madam Gerst, Mary Cavalier, Esther R., Verna J., and Farm Life also ran.

Fifth race, 6½ furlongs, selling—Kallatin, 104 pounds [Walker], 3 to 2, won; Necedah, 105 [Irving], 8 to 5, second; Epona, 106 [W. Jones], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:21¼. Patrician, Bessie Browning, Negoncie, and Larrania also ran. Audrax left at post.

Sixth race, selling, 6 furlongs—Her Excellency, 106 pounds [Ross], 2 to 5, won; Dr. Work, 103 [Irving], 6 to 1, second; Anna Mayes, 103 [W. Jones], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1.14½. Cecil, Crocus, Rapalatchie, and Susie B. also ran.

Kansas City Summaries.

Kansas City, Mo., June 22.—Weather hot. Track fair. Results:

First race, 5 furlongs, selling—Pat Gore won, Never Mine second, Bill Powell third. Time, 1:05.

Second race, 2-year-olds, 4 furlongs—Eleway won, Clarinda second, Speaker third. Time, :53.

Third race, 6 furlongs, selling—Melody won, Fairy Queen second, Daziamoor third. Time, 1:18.

Fourth race, 5 furlongs, selling—Thurman won, Albertine second, Crumbine third. Time, 1:04½.

Fifth race, 6½ furlongs—Hymenia won, Wild Tartar second, Artless third. Time, 1:25½.

Michigan Trotting Circuit Opens.

Jackson, Mich., June 22.—[Special.]—The Michigan circuit races opened here today with a fine track and good weather. Summaries:

2:40 trotting, purse $200, nine starters—Blue Bells won, Leora Wright second, McKinley Wilkes third. Best time, 2:29¼.

2:19 pace, purse $300, fourteen starters—Wilkie Egbert won, Annie V. second, Glen Mack third. Best time, 2:21¼.

De La Salle Institute Games.

Close contests and exciting sport marked the field day of the pupils of the De La Salle Institute at Bankers' Athletic Field yesterday afternoon. Nearly 4,000 of the relatives and friends of the contestants flocked out to the old baseball grounds and filled the grand stand with a bright, summery looking crowd, largely composed of gaily dressed women. The boys of the institute made a fine showing and the favorites were cheered and applauded until they were well repaid for their endeavors. The meet was well managed, tedious delays being remarkable by their absence, and in all the events the finishes were hotly contested.

A fine list of prizes brought out a large list of entries for each event, and the sport was sufficiently varied to afford amusement to all. Bicycle races were dominant features, and some really fine riding was done. The juniors showed the best time, their elders being inclined to loaf all the way in the long races, reserving all their speed for a final burst. At last time limits were placed on the different races, and after that the racers "hit it up" at a little more lively gait. Following is a summary of the events and winners:

One mile bicycle, for all ages—E. Gelderman won, J. V. Cinnin second, E. A. Barrett third. Time, 2:55 3-5.

One mile, alumni—E. P. Kelly won, J. F. Hudson second, J. M. Cudahy third. Time, 2:59.

Fifty-yard dash, running, minims—T. J. Kinsella won, R. M. Scheinde second, G. H. McAuliff third. Time, :06 1-5.

One hundred yard dash, juniors—W. Corcoran won, T. W. Wallace second, W. Hafer third. Time, :11 1-5.

One hundred yard dash, running, seniors—W. H. Halley won, B. A. McDermott second, P. J. Angsten third. Time, :11 4-5.

Blind race—T. J. Ludes won, B. J. Fallon second.

Sack race—T. J. Kinsella won, J. J. Smith second, E. M. Kerwin third.

One-third mile bicycle, seniors—E. J. Gelderman won, M. J. O'Shea second, P. Eppstein third. Time, :49 4-5.

One-third mile bicycle, juniors—E. A. Barrett won, J. A. Cox second, G. Orfstein third. Time, :48 1-5.

One-third mile bicycle, alumni—J. F. Hudson won, after running a dead heat with C. E. Foley, E. P. Kelly third. Time, :49 4-5.

One-third mile bicycle, juniors, second division—C. E. Griffin won, R. M. Schneider second. Time, :51 2-5.

Bicycle oddity, juniors, last in wins—N. H. Van Sicklen won.

Sack race, seniors—A. J. Weber won.

Tug of war—The Cubans defeated the Spaniards and the Greeks defeated the Turks.

Two hundred and twenty yard run, seniors—W. H. Hally won, P. J. Angsten second, B. A. McDermott third. Time, :23 2-5.

One mile bicycle, juniors, first division—E. A. Barrett won, G. Ortseifen second, J. J. Hayes third. Time, 2:39 1-5.

One mile bicycle, juniors, second division—R. M. Schneider won, C. E. Griffin second, C. F. Van Sicklen third. Time, 3:00.

One mile bicycle, seniors—J. F. Clinnin won, E. Gelderman second, J. I. Hayes third. Time, 2:47.

Half-mile bicycle, minims—N. H. Van Sicklen won, E. J. Leonard second, W. J. Davis third. Time, 1:21.

Tug of war—Manhattan beat De La Salle.

Egg race, any age—First heat won by P. Prato, second heat by J. F. Clinnin.

One hundred and twenty yards, hurdling—P. J. Angsten won, W. H. Hally second. Time, :16 3-5.

Bicycle oddity—M. J. Murray won.

Tug of war—New York beat Chicago, Rockies beat Alleghenies.

One mile bicycle, minims—N. H. Van Sicklen won, E. J. Leonard second, G. H. McAuliff third. Time, 3:00.

Two mile bicycle, juniors—C. E. Griffin won, C. F. Van Sicklen second, J. I. Hayes third. Time, 5:50.

Three mile bicycle, seniors—J. F. Clinnin won, E. Gelderman second, W. J. Zimmerman third. Time, 9:07.

Three mile bicycle, alumni—E. P. Kelly won, J. M. Cudahy second, J. F. Hudson third. Time, 8:38.

BRAIN-WORKERS SHOULD

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. C. H. Goodman, St. Louis, Mo., says: "I have used it for several years, with especially good results in nervous prostration, the result of mental efforts; also in sleepless condition of brain-workers."

Sheep Poisoned by Larkspur.

Sheep dealers in Montana have lost hundreds of sheep through the poisonous plant known as larkspur. It is expected that many more will die, although the veterinary surgeons have succeeded in saving some.

MUNYON

Has Made a Wonderful Record in This City for His Cures of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Even Gout.

EVIDENCE

In Support of This Statement Is by No Means Lacking—It Is Furnished by People You Know, and Not by Imaginary or Unreachable Witnesses.

Mr. James Wood, manager Saratoga Hotel bar, Chicago, says: "I was afflicted with swelling of the knees, accompanied by most severe pain from that terrible disease rheumatism. Munyon's Rheumatism Cure removed all pain and gave me immediate relief."

Mr. A. D. Young, 203 Sangamon-st., Chicago, who has held many prominent positions in political affairs, writes: "I had the most acute pains from rheumatism in my right arm and shoulder. Could not sleep or write. Mud baths and various remedies failed to cure me. Less than one vial of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure cured me. I deem it my duty to write to you a letter to that effect."

Miss P. McClure, 50 Artesian-av., Chicago, Ill., says: "I had a most severe attack of sciatic rheumatism. I could neither sleep nor sit in any posture, so great was the pain. One-half vial of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure cured me. I have never had a return of sciatic rheumatism."

Mr. W. Warner, 1510 West Lake-st., Chicago, says: "Rheumatism was the bane of my life for 15 years, and it seemed every joint in my body creaked with pain. I never found permanent relief from doctors or remedies until I took Munyon's Rheumatism Cure, which gave me relief from pain and a thorough cure."

MUNYON'S ELECTRIC MACHINE

Cures Paralysis, Stiff Joints, Neuralgia, Nervous Diseases and All Muscular Pains.

MUNYON'S LIFE CHAMBER

Cures Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, and All Throat and Lung Diseases.

Munyon's Remedies at all druggists, mostly 25 cents a vial.

Eminent doctors at your service free.

If you have Catarrh or any Throat or Lung Complaint, call and receive a free trial local treatment. We positively cure catarrh.

Personal letters answered with free medical advice for any disease.

OPEN ALL DAY AND EVENING.

ATWOOD BUILDING,
Cor. Clark and Madison-sts.

$31.00

The Bicycle Bargain of the Season!

GRAB IT!

GOOD ONLY TO-DAY and FRIDAY.

A RELIABLE BICYCLE,

97 Model, Up to Date in design and mechanical construction. Better quality and value never given for the money.

Don't Miss It.

MADE AND GUARANTEED BY THE

Monarch Cycle Mfg. Co.

Our Models 46, 47, $100—and Worth It.

RETAIL SALESROOMS,

152 Dearborn-st. * 87-89 Ashland-av.

"SPALDING"

When stamped on Athletic Goods and Bicycles means "STANDARD of MERIT"

Men's Bicycle Clothing

BICYCLE SUITS $4.70

Former prices from $8.00 to $24.00

Sweaters - - 95c

Trousers - $1.00

Former prices from $2.75 to $3.00.

The Best Bicycle Bargain Offer of the Year.

$50 SPALDING BICYCLES

New 1896 models, fitted with 1897 tires and 1897 Christy Saddle. Spalding's guarantee. Sold on installments.

A. G. Spalding & Bros.

Chicago Bicycle and Athletic Headquarters,
147-149 Wabash Avenue.

"Search-Light" Always Bright.

SEARCH LIGHT

Sold Everywhere.

A lantern that does not jar or blow out.
Reflecting surfaces are always bright.
All riders say it is—THE BEST.

THE TRIBUNE:

CHICAGO'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

WEEK DAYS..............ONE CENT
SUNDAY..............FIVE CENTS

NO BURIAL FOR BLOCK.

CORONER AND POLICE IN A DEADLOCK OVER SUICIDE'S BODY.

Undertaker Maloney Refuses to Deliver Remains to Berz, Who Says He Will Hold No Inquest and Give No Permit for Burial, So That It Looks as if the Funeral Director Has an Elephant on His Hands—To Test Kipley's Authority.

In Peter Maloney's undertaking establishment, 269 Orleans street, is the body of Otto Block, an unemployed bookbinder, who put a bullet in his brain at the Lake Shore drive and Oak street early yesterday morning. Coroner Berz refuses to hold an inquest on the body unless it is surrendered to him. Maloney says that he will not relinquish the remains to the Coroner, as the police had turned the body over to his care. As no inquest is to be held no burial permit can be issued, and without a permit there will be no funeral for the suicide.

When the police secured the body yesterday morning they hurried it to Maloney's place. Coroner Berz sent Chief Deputy Mandelbaum and Deputy Elbe to remove the remains to Rolston's place, 22 Adams street. They demanded the body, but Maloney refused to deliver it, saying that the police told him not to surrender it.

"I can care for a body as well as any undertaker in Cook County," proudly declared Maloney.

Maloney's White Elephant.

"Well, I'll let Maloney see how long he can keep a corpse," said Coroner Berz, "for I will hold no inquest on the body, and as Maloney can't bury it without a permit, and as he will receive no permit, we will all see what Maloney will do with the body."

Then Coroner Berz had a conference with Assistant State's Attorneys Barnes and Blair. It was decided to test in the courts the authority of Chief of Police Kipley to interfere with the Coroner's jurisdiction over the bodies of persons who meet violent deaths.

"The idea that Chief of Police Kipley can dictate to me how I shall conduct my office," said Coroner Berz, "is refreshing because of the impudence it implies. Here is a city official holding an appointive office and subject to discharge any day at the whim of the Mayor seeking to dictate to the occupant of an elective office of the county.

Berz Roasts Kipley.

"Kipley seeks to justify his action by saying that the police are tired of carting bodies long distances, and will now take them to the nearest undertaking rooms, and the falsity of this was illustrated today when the body of Block was driven by the doors of two other undertaking parlors to get to Maloney's combination livery stable and morgue. Kipley may be under some political obligations to Maloney, but he is not going to pay the bill by supplying Maloney with business from the Coroner's office."

Block was 31 years old, and had lived at 36 Tell court. Herman Kerlach, 508 Sedgwick street, found the man's body at daylight. Park policemen say Block had been acting as if demented when in Lincoln Park on Monday night. Block's parents, who live at 490 Marshfield avenue, say their son had been out of employment and had become despondent.

At an early hour this morning Maloney still had the body.

NEW WORDS OF JUBILEE TIMES.

These Terms Have Been Called Into Existence by the Coming Victorian Festival.

The jubilee, says a London exchange, has called into existence so many new words and terms and will give birth to so many more that a jubilee dictionary becomes little less than a necessity. We have therefore much pleasure in presenting to our readers with the first edition, and trust that it may fill a "long-wanted gap," as the inevitable Irishman, seeking to improve a well-worn phrase, is reputed to have said. The work may be enlarged and revised as occasion demands or opportunities occur:

Jube—A cheat; one who defrauds.

Jubed—Cheated; swindled.

Jube-jube—A jubilee sweetmeat.

Jubilate—To celebrate; to make merry.

Jubilated—Elated; flushed with loyalty; a police court charge supplanting "drunk and disorderly."

Jubilant—One who jubes or celebrates; being merry.

Jubilater—Ditto.

Jubilite—Ditto.

Jubilation—Celebration; enjoyment of jubilee festivities.

Jubilious—Suffering from too much celebration.

Jubilatious—Ditto.

Jubilarity—Hilarity occasioned by the jubilee; jubilee gayety.

Jubilletti—A kind of jubilee confetti.

Jubility—A state of nervous weakness brought about by jubilee excitement.

Jubilitated—Weakened or enfeebled by jubilee excitement.

Jublicant—One who asks for jubilee alms; a jubilee supplicant.

Jublicate—To request jubilee alms.

To-jube—To celebrate; to cheat; to defraud.

Killed by a Sand Train.

Anton Macholowicz, a laborer working for the Chicago, Hammond and Western railroad on the grade elevation at La Grange, was killed yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock by a sand train half a mile east of the station. Macholowicz, after the train had been unloaded, had been sitting between two cars asleep. The train made a sudden start and the man was jarerd from his position, falling directly on the rails under the cars. The entire train passed over him.

WOMEN RUN ELGIN'S STREET RAILWAY

Citizens Spend the Day in Riding, All for the Sake of Charity.

Elgin, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—No one who is anybody walked today. "All aboard" has been cried by the fair conductors of the Elgin Woman's club since they took possession of the electric railway of this city and interurban lines at 6 o'clock this morning until 11 this evening. Indeed, it is rumored that not a few sat up all night so as to be ready at the first knell of the bell in the morning.

The cars had been beautifully decorated with the club colors, yellow and white, American flags, red, white, and blue bunting, festoons of smilax, and roses everywhere. The conductors and aids were handsomely attired, wore badges of the office, and the most winning of smiles. Slung over their shoulders were capacious satchels to hold the nickels. It was the initial trolley day and proved so delightful a success that it bids fair to become an annual institution.

The early cars bore workmen to the factories and clerks to their places of business, then came loads of pleasure seekers from Aurora, Batavia, St. Charles, Dundee, and elsewhere up and down the Fox River, until it seemed a veritable Fourth of July. Elgin society women have brainy heads as well as warm hearts. They fully understood the harvest of fares depended upon the distribution of drawing attractions that would keep crowds moving from one section of the city to another. There were races at the trotting park, music and dancing, clay pigeon shooting, and the Algonquin Indian at Trout Park, baseball games at Elgin King Park, and a great variety of entertainments at Lord's Park. All these places are widely separated and pedestrianism was tabooed.

Among the prominent attractions at Lord's Park in the afternoon was the meeting of the Fox River Valley Sunday School association. Addresses were made by the Rev. W. R. Gaylord of Elgin, the Rev. J. N. Hearkness of St. Charles, W. T. Mills of Rockford, and others. The races were largely patronized, and as the horses were all owned by well-known Elgin men excitement ran high.

The trolley day was pronounced by everybody a gratifying success. Not a woman who participated will admit that she is tired, and there is not a citizen who is not proud of Elgin's first trolley day and its Woman's club. It is too early to give the financial results, but careful estimates place the net sum from $750 to $1,000, which will all be devoted to sweet charity. The general officers of the day were: President, Mrs. A. H. Lowrie; Secretary, Mrs. E. A. Barclay; Treasurer, Mrs. Frank E. Allen; General Manager, Mrs. J. S. Wilcox; Superintendent, Mrs. E. Dunbar Waldron.

MISS ELLEN TERRY IN A NEW ROLE.

Celebrated Actress Tries Her Hand at Sketching Off Hand Likenesses of Two Celebrities.

Galtee More, according to a correspondent of the Westminster Gazette, was not the only "lightning performer" on Epsom Downs last week. Between the races Stanley, the boy sketcher, plied his craft on the green in front of the grand stand. Stanley is 13 years old, and besides sketching a portrait on the spot he can portray from memory some 250 familiar faces. His easel is a man's back.

While he was at work a certain peer came and spoke to him; two ladies followed. They asked him to draw some notable faces, and he drew royalties, actors, and statesmen. One of the ladies said: "Can you draw Ellen Terry? Would you know her if you saw her?" "Rather!" "Well, then, is it one of us two?" "Yes—not you—the other lady is Miss Ellen Terry."

They asked the boy how he learned to draw, and then Miss Terry said: "And I can draw as well as you. Wouldn't you like to see me?" Thereupon she took the boy's charcoal and slab, and with the greatest ease drew a striking portrait of Mr Pinero, giving a forcible expression to that bright eye of his.

Then the same fair hand drew a living picture of Sir Henry Irving, and initialed each portrait. Stanley carried them off in triumph. In his little home by the sea the pictures are to form his first household gods.

A tempting offer was made for the pictures, but the boy stuck to his treasures.

ENSLEY'S BROTHER-IN-LAW ARRIVES

Dr. J. H. Hodgson of New York Goes to St. Louis to Look After the Defense.

St. Louis, Mo., June 22.—Dr. J. E. Hodgson, a prominent physician of New York City, and a brother-in-law of Martin Ensley, who is confined in the county jail at Clayton upon a charge of assaulting and robbing C. D. Collins at Meramec Highlands, has arrived in St. Louis. He had a conference with Ensley's attorneys as to the method of defense to be adopted. Two more attachment suits have been filed in the justice court at Clayton to force the payment of judgments rendered against Ensley in Tennessee.

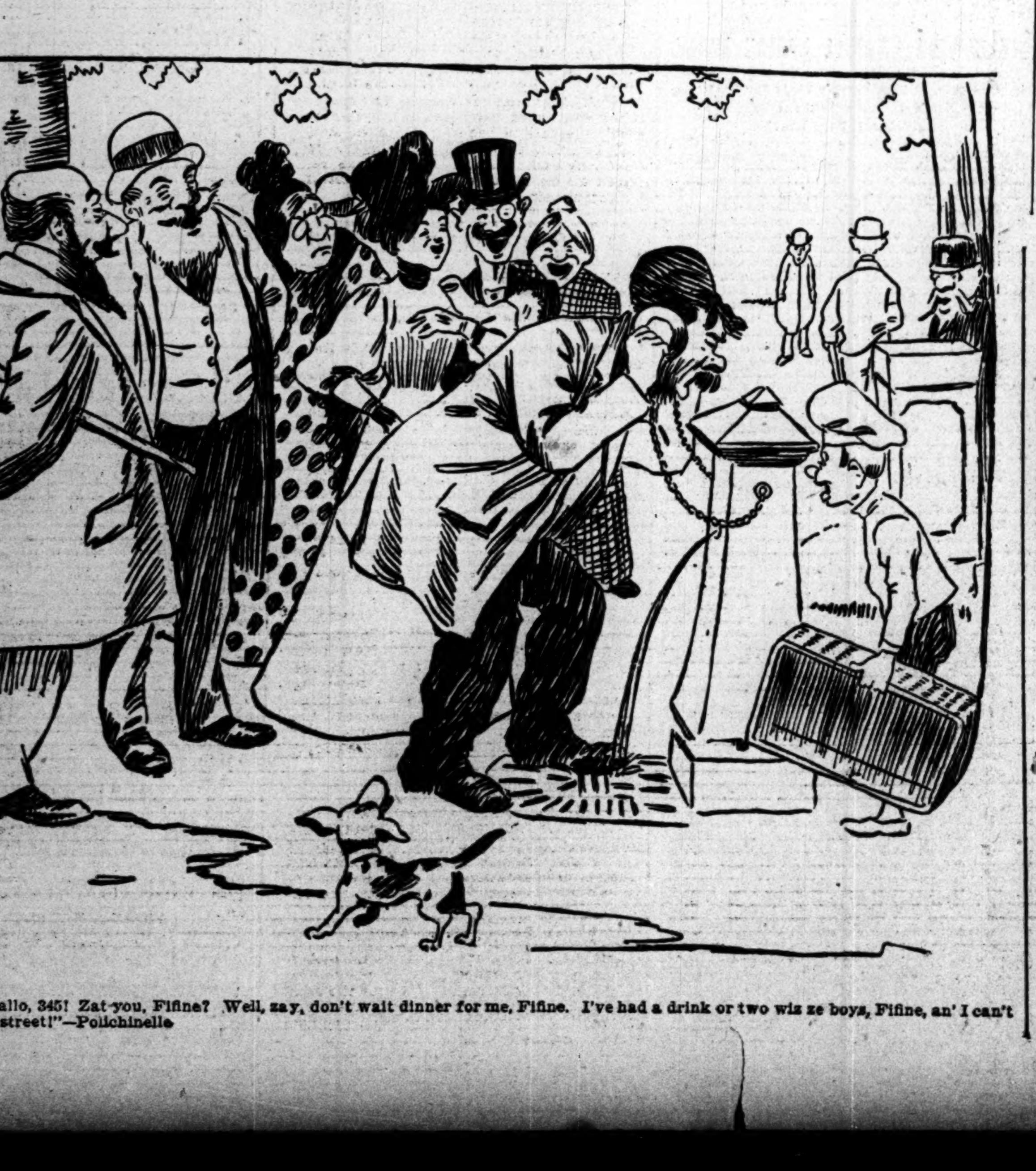
Retrospective.

Heigh-ho! The ball last night I thought
(Although the men for dances fought,
  And I looked at my best)
The slowest, stupidest affair—
(That firm is horrid, I declare,
  To send Jack west!)

—Except one waltz. He danced like Jack—
I shut my eyes and thought him back,
  So well did it deceive;
And then, while we went circling round,
Just looked in silence on the ground
  And make believe.

The music stopped. He begged my card.
"What! Full?"—then bit his pencil hard
  And drew a sigh.
"You dance so like her!" he confessed,
"A girl I know at home, out west."
  "How strange!" said I.
—Truth.

NOT THE BELL SYSTEM.



"Hello, 345! Zat you, Fifine? Well, say, don't wait dinner for me, Fifine. I've had a drink or two wiz ze boys, Fifine, an' I can't find our street!"—Polichinelle.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER

Before stock-counting clearance

Suits—skirts. Seriously sacrificed.

A critical shopping tour will reveal the fact that the three biggest bargains in women's dresses ever advertised are told of today. They are the remains of our own superb stock, averaged with remarkable purchases from wholesale tailors glad to sell at any price—the all-absorbing purpose being to close before stock-counting—and count the loss a gain.

$6½ for $12 suits—some silk lined—Eton and reefer jackets—fitted and trimmed waists—made of high-class novelty goods—all colors.

$12¾ for $20 suits—Eton jackets—capped sleeves—large reveres—deep collars—some braid trimmed—entire suit lined throughout with colored silk taffeta—new military red, purple, green, cerise.

$16¾ for $25 man-tailored suits—reefer and box jacket effects—fine English check and fancy mixtures—5 different shades—jacket, sleeves, and skirt lined with finest quality colored taffeta silk—material used controlled by S. & M.

$3¾ for $5 lawn suits—percales—blouse fronts and bolero jacket effects—ruffles of embroidery and insertion—all colors.

$5½ for $8 suits—duck—linen crash—reefer, Eton, and blazer jacket—perfect hanging skirt—emb. and appliqued in white and colors—some braid trim'd.

$4¼ for $7½ bicycle suits—tan covert cloth—broken sizes—200 all told.

$6¾ for $12 bicycle suits—5 pieces—jacket, skirt, bloomers, leggins, cap—jacket lined and faced with silk—broken sizes.

A special sale of washable skirts—
duck— 85c—$1.00.
crash—
pique— $1.50—$2.50.

Basement—$1.23 for $2 black mohair dress skirts—$2.98 for $5 black and navy serge dress skirts—$2.15 for $5 brocaded silk capes—$1.35 for $7 fly-front silk-lined jackets—$2.23 for $5 separate bicycle skirt.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

These are the last days of our semi-annual PRE-INVENTORY SALE OF

Clothing.

Saturday at 1 p. m. we close to take inventory of our remaining stock. Until that time our efforts shall be toward making this remainder as small as possible. Great numbers have taken advantage of this sale; many may yet be accommodated—can yet practice economy by purchasing our Fashionable, Ready-to-Wear Apparel at the "specially reduced, pre-inventory" prices now in force.

Our entire stock of Men's and Youths' Business Suits and Trousers and light-weight Overcoats are included in this sale. "Brokaw" clothing and our own special makes. The "Pre-Inventory" prices are as follows:

MEN'S CLOTHING.			YOUTHS' CLOTHING.		
$15 Suits and Overcoats	now	$12.00	$12 Suits and Overcoats	now	$ 9.00
$20 Suits and Overcoats	now	15.00	$15 & $16 Suits and Overcoats	now	12.00
$25 & $27 Suits and Overcoats	now	20.00	$20 & $22 Suits and Overcoats	now	15.00
$30 Suits and Overcoats	now	24.00	$ 4 Trousers	now	3.00
$35 Suits and Overcoats	now	28.00	$ 6 Trousers	now	4.00
$ 6 Trousers	now	4.00	$7.50 Trousers	now	5.00
$ 9 Trousers	now	6.00			
$12 Trousers	now	8.00			

This is a clothing "opportunity" which occurs but twice a year.

Closed Saturdays 1 P. M.

This store will be closed on Saturdays during the summer at 1 p. m.—other days at 5:30 p. m.

Marshall Field & Co.

Burlington Route

FINEST TRAIN IN THE WORLD TO ST PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS

MONSOON

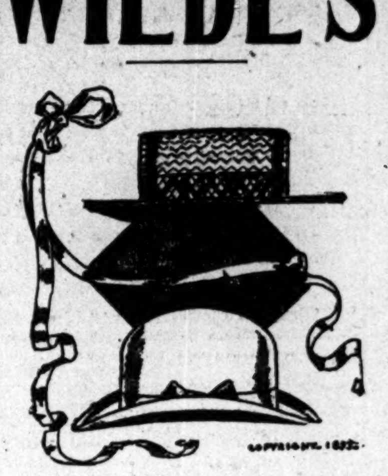
To drink a tea that is perfection, after using ordinary kinds, surprises most people and may surprise you. Try MONSOON. Sold in 1 lb. and ½ lb. lead pkgs. only.

INDIA TEA CEYLON

What is nicer than a diamond or a watch for a graduating present? Something that can be kept a lifetime. There are many reasons why you should buy here, principal of which is price; then our terms are interesting if you need them.

GEO. E. MARSHALL,
S.-E. Corner State and Washington, 3d Floor.

WILDE'S



The Straw Hat's On Top

just now, and we have them in such varieties that you'll not want to look further.

A little higher in the crown—a a little narrower in the brim—says fashion—but a good deal lower in the prices say we—

Good Straw Hats for 50c.
Japanese and Canton Braids, $1.00.
English Split Straws, $1.50.
Manilla Braids, $2.00.
English Milans, $2.50 and $3.00.
Palmettos, $3.00 and $3.50.
Finest French Palmettos, $6.00 and $7.50.

For those who want other than straws we have—

Light-weight Derbys, $2, $2.50 and $3.
Feather-weight Fedoras, $2, $2.50 and $3
Golf and Bicycle Caps, 50c, 75c and $1.

Open until 10 Saturday Nights.

JAMES WILDE JR. & CO.
State and Madison Sts.
FRANK REED, Manager.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Headquarters for Her Majesty's corset

"Your Grace" is every woman's title by natural right. Make it doubly yours.

AMERICAN TRADE MARK

Her Majesty's Corset insures a perfect contour—long, slender waist, graceful bust, and shapely hips. It corrects stooping shoulders and gives a delightful ease and freedom to the bearing.

Many modistes prefer it to all others for setting off their dresses.

It is built honestly and on scientific principles. Every pair warranted.

By THE WEST SIDE AUCTION HOUSE CO.
381, 383 & 385 WEST MADISON-ST.

TRADE AUCTION SALE
Of 3,500 High and Medium Grade
BICYCLES
At Our Rooms on
Saturday, June 26, at 2 O'Clock, P. M.,
All New and Perfect 1897
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wheels
Will be sold in lots to suit the trade without reserve. Now on view.

AUCTION.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) MORNING, 10 O'CLOCK.
Great Clearing Sale Furniture from
50-ROOM HOTEL.
Carpets, Bedding, etc., 2 FINE UPRIGHT PIANOS and General Merchandise.
FLERSHEIM, BARKER & SEVERN
186 Wabash-av.

BY POMEROY, SON & CO.
AUCTION SALE OF
HIGH-GRADE FURNITURE.
To-day (Wednesday) at 10 a. m.
Contents of a 16-Room Residence,
1515 MICHIGAN AVENUE.
POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Strehl's HAIR Store,
191 Wabash Avenue.
Have on exhibition a life-size figure of
QUEEN VICTORIA.

Victoria Waves and Bangs are the latest style for hair dressing.

Victoria Wigs, a new design, are the most natural and perfect wigs for wear, especially in summer. No netting to heat the head in warm weather. Call and see them.

Sherman's Egg Shampoo cannot be excelled. 25c per bottle.

WEBER PIANOS
258-260 Wabash-av.

The Tribune
Does Not Publish
Part of the News
All of the Time,
Nor All of the News
Part of the Time,
But All of the News
All of the Time.

KNOX AT SHAYNE'S, 193 State-st. HATS

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Modish wash dresses.

"August Clearing" in June..

Beginning this morning—fashionable folks and economists are privileged to pick from Chicago's choicest collection of chic wash suits at the kind of prices you'll see quoted in other "ads" at the season's close. Mandel's peremptory policy of clearing suits *in* their season will meet with such a hearty response that intending purchasers may be disappointed delaying selections.

3.75 for all those $5.50 fancy striped lawn dresses—waist and skirt neatly trimmed with plaited ruching of same—six colors . . Also a line of crash suits.

4.90 for all those $7.50 figured dimity dresses, trimmed with white lace—deep flounce on bottom of skirt . . . Also a lot of white pique outing suits.

7.50 for all those $11.00 figured and plain white lawn and dimity dresses—handsomely trimmed with lace and colored ribbon—new shaped skirts.

10.00 for all those $18.00 summer dresses—an immense variety of organdies, lawns, etc.—beautiful flowered and figured effects . . . Also plain white and fancy stripes—light and dark effects—beautifully trimmed with lace and ribbon . . . And a big line of piques, crashes, and ducks—for $10.00.

12.00 for all those $20.00 figured organdie dresses—the large floral effects—handsomely trimmed with lace, ribbons, and inserting—extra drop skirts.

Jackets extraordinary—An offering with *no* equal—an offering of EVERY cloth coat. The usual July clearing sale will start this season—*today*. All those beautiful covert cloths—tan kerseys—those new cheviots—diagonals—meltons, etc.—all this season's newest styles, shapes, and shades—nearly all silk lined.

All $7 jackets for 3.75
All $8 jackets for 3.90
All $9 jackets for 5.00
All $12 jackets for 7.50
All $18 jackets for 10.00

MANDEL BROTHERS

Great waist event.

Mussed waists, soiled waists, reduced half.

These pre-inventory prices for all soiled or mussed waists will form one of the most attractive features of the season's selling. Six great lots—more modish wash waists—in more exquisite effects—*at lower prices*—than the season's selling has produced.

Every waist in this great stock in any way mussed, or soiled, or crumpled, will be put to price without parallel. They are all Mandel's regular high-grade waists—the Mandel waist—the Fisk, Clark & Flagg waist—and other famous waists—the perfection of shirt making—modish materials—correct colorings. Gingham waists—linen waists—organdie waists—dimity waists—percale waists—mull waists—Swiss waists—nainsook waists—batiste waists—lawn waists—75c waists—$1.00 waists—$1.25 waists—$1.50 waists—$1.75 waists—$1.98 waists—$2.25 waists—waist style and waist value as you've never before been shown—for 25c, 35c, 45c, 65c, 95c and $1.25—six of 97 great waist lots.

25c 35c 45c 65c 95c 1.25

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EDITORIAL SHEET.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.
Pages 9 to 16.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1897—SIXTEEN PAGES.

WOOL MEN REVOLT.

Sensational Break in Tariff Line in the Senate.

ALLISON ON HIS KNEES.

Threats Intimidate the Author of the Reductions.

PLAIN TALK TO M'KINLEY.

Resentment Because of His Negative Cuban Policy.

OTHER GOSSIP FROM WASHINGTON

Washington, D. C., June 22.—[Special.]—Silver Senators from the West, including some who are Republicans as well as protectionists who supported Bryan, showed their teeth in an unmistakable manner today in the discussion over the wool duties. They have insisted that adequate protection for all classes of wool was one of the few features of the tariff bill which really afforded any advantage to the West, and that a bill without such duties was simply an invitation to the West to take all buzzard while the East took all the turkey.

* * *

Senator Allison brought in this morning a long list of amendments to the wool schedule, substantially those which have already been announced, but involving the abolition of the differential duty on skirted wool and no allowance of extra duty on scoured wool of the third class. The attempt to get these duties adopted resulted in a vote of 55 against 13, all the Democratic members voting for the committee amendments, because they were reductions from the House bill. Thirteen negative votes were cast by Western Senators and Populists, the two members farthest east being Foraker of Ohio and Butler of North Carolina. The result called out a violent protest from the Western members which quickly brought Senator Allison to his knees.

* * *

Senator Carter of Montana joined Senator Foraker in defying the combination which Carter declared existed for the purpose of reducing the wool duties. Foraker charged that that was a distinct violation of agreements and declared that Quay, Allison, and Platt of Connecticut had been parties to the acceptance of a schedule which Foraker had submitted. Allison and Platt denied they had accepted these propositions, but Allison finally submitted an amendment imposing triple duties on scoured wool of the third class, and Platt declared that if there was anything in the schedule which was unsatisfactory it could be adjusted in conference. The amendment proposed by Senator Allison was adopted by three majority and the wool growers were temporarily placated.

* * *

The strong hint given today by the thirteen Republicans and Populists who voted against accepting the rates of the Finance committee was intended as a notice that these rates could not be juggled with in conference without throwing away their votes. It has been the scheme of the carpet manufacturers of Philadelphia, represented by Quay and Penrose, and of other manufacturers, to have changes made in the wool duties in conference committee which would reduce the high duties adopted by the Senate and leave the schedule in satisfactory shape. This program cannot be carried out if the six regular Republicans who voted today against the committee amendments refuse to accept the conference report. Senator Carter intimates that this is just what they will do, both in respect to this matter and Chinese and Japanese matting, which was put on the free list Saturday by their votes.

* * *

The struggle has been a long one between the wool growers and the manufacturers as to whether the production of carpets should be handicapped by high duties on the raw materials for the benefit of the Western sheep herders. The manufacturing interests had complete control of the Republican majority of the Finance committee through Senators Allison, Aldrich, and Platt of Connecticut until Jones of Nevada stepped in and insisted that the duties on carpet wool must be made satisfactory to the Western Republicans. This resulted in reporting rates of four cents per pound on carpet wool costing 10 cents per pound or less and seven cents per pound on such wool of a higher value, and these rates were accepted by the Finance committee in order to obtain a favorable report to the Senate on the bill.

* * *

Many of the representatives of the wool-growing States were not satisfied even with these rates. Warren of Wyoming, Carter of Montana, and Mantle of Montana have been laboring with other Senators for many weeks for the purpose of securing a minimum rate of five cents on carpet wool such as is usually imported. They came near carrying their point, but the committee finally decided to stick to the rates of four and seven cents. The Ohio members are more interested in clothing wool, and resented strongly the reductions made by the Senate committee. These reductions were partially abandoned on Monday, but the changes did not quite satisfy Senator Foraker, who did not hesitate to say so today in unmistakable language.

* * *

A conference report on a tariff bill is usually forced through both Houses by the crack of the party whip, in spite of the objections of members to individual paragraphs of the report. Such a report in this case cannot be caried, however, if a few Western Republicans refuse to accept it, and move that it be recommitted. A motion to recommit or to ask a further conference, made by a Western Republican or by Senator Foraker, would undoubtedly receive the solid Democratic vote and would pass the Senate. The manufacturers would then have to take what they could get from the Western men or invite the defeat of the bill and the continuance of free wool under the existing law. This is the feast to which they will be invited if they attempt to control the conference committee.

* * *

The duty on Chinese matting is wrapped up with that on wool. The duty was not imposed for the protection of the manufacturers of American matting, but to shut out a powerful rival of woolen carpets, which the manufacturers will be compelled to advance in price when they have to pay a duty on wool. The destruction of the matting import trade means that the vessels which now carry out American grain from the fields of the Northwest can get no return cargoes, and that this export trade will be destroyed. President Hill of the Great Northern railway has made this clear in recent interviews, and the result has been to awaken the Western Senators to the danger of continuing the duty. If the duty is wiped out, however, it makes the position of the carpet manufacturers worse, and will make them more than ever bent upon keeping down the duties on carpet wool. A lively struggle, therefore, is promised in the conference committee of the two Houses, which may lead to some sensational votes and speeches on the floor of the Senate.

* * *

Plans and specifications for the new building intended for the use of the National Congress of Mexico have been issued by the Minister of Public Works of that republic. Architects who are interested in submitting designs for the construction of this building can obtain all necessary information published in English by applying to the Bureau of American Republics, Washington, D. C.

* * *

Superintendent McGrath of the city delivery department of the Chicago Postoffice, having almost recovered from his injuries, received in a runaway accident with Postmaster Gordon, will start homeward tomorrow. Captain McGrath's injuries consisted of several bruises and a wrenched shoulder, which necessitated his being taken to Providence Hospital for treatment, and he has remained in that institution for a couple of weeks. While not entirely recovered from the effects of his accident, he was anxious to return home, and it is likely he will be able to resume his duties at the Postoffice by the 1st of next month.

* * *

The President has given up all idea of going to Utah July 23, but has not abandoned the intention of visiting the West at the first opportunity. Some time in August he may start on a Western journey, his main desire being to visit Yellowstone Park. Secretary Porter is receiving invitations from places throughout the region where the Presidential train will be likely to pass urging the President to become the guest of the municipalities through which he may pass.

* * *

Senator Mason left for Chicago this afternoon to attend the graduating exercises of the Chicago West Division High School, where his daughter is a pupil.

* * *

Adjutant General George D. Ruggles has practically closed his active career in the army, having gone to Vineyard Haven, where he will remain on leave of absence until Sept. 1, 1897. Ten days later he will reach the legal retiring age—64 years—and hence it is not likely he will burden himself with the cares of official life again. Upon his retirement Colonel Samuel Breck will be next in line for promotion, and he will probably succeed General Ruggles. Colonel Breck will be eligible for retirement in February of next year, and this will bring Colonel Henry C. Corbin to the front as Adjutant General, for he is next in seniority to Colonel Breck. He is now on duty at New York with Major General Wesley Merritt. Should he become Adjutant General upon the retirement of General Breck there will be eight years' service ahead as a Brigadier General, for Colonel Corbin will not be eligible for retirement until Sept. 15, 1906.

* * *

A number of changes have been inaugurated by the detail of army officers for duty at colleges throughout the United States, most of which will take effect next October. First Lieutenant Alfred B. Jackson, Ninth Cavalry, is to relieve Captain John F. Guilfoyle of the same regiment as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Nebraska, and First Lieutenant Ulysses G. Kemp, Seventh Cavalry, relieved from duty, De Pauw University, Indiana, is to be succeeded by Second Lieutenant Samuel V. Ham, Fifth Infantry.

* * *

Receiver McKeon of the National Bank of Illinois, W. D. Kerfoot, and Andrew McNally, who are interested in that institution, had an interview with the Controller of the Currency today. While none of the party would discuss just what they were talking about it is understood the principal subject under consideration was the disposition of the Calumet Electric stock, which is among the assets of the bank. It was necessary that the consent of Controller Eckels should be obtained before certain negotiations now in progress could be completed, and it was deemed advisable for those interested to come to Washington for a personal consultation in regard to this matter.

* * *

A few days ago a prominent Republican Senator went to the White House to talk over the Spanish-Cuban question with the President for the purpose of ascertaining what line of policy the administration proposed to follow. This Senator said he went for information and guidance in any future discussion of the subject that might come up in the Senate. He plied the President with all sorts of questions on the subject, but could not get Mr. McKinley in a communicative frame of mind. The reticence of the Chief Executive grew exasperating, and before the interview closed some plain American language had been indulged in, especially on the part of the Senator.

* * *

Another Senator, who is a member of the Foreign Affairs committee, called upon the President recently and endeavored to learn from him what line of policy the administration proposed to follow on the Spanish question. He was disappointed to find the President not only uncommunicative on the subject, but he was convinced that he has no fixed line of policy settled upon. This disposition to hold the Senate at arm's length in connection with this all-absorbing question is not relished by Republican Senators, who are anxious and willing to stand by the administration on any reasonable line of policy.

* * *

Secretary Sherman is even more cautious in his statements on these subjects to his former Senatorial associates than the President. Hence there is a disposition on the part of certain Senators to resent the peculiar methods recently adopted by those supposed to be the custodians of the foreign policy of the United States in its dealings with Spain.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS APPOINTMENTS.

Nominations of Humphrey, Hitch, and Gates Are Sent to the Senate.

Washington, D. C., June 22.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

J. Otis Humphrey, to be Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois.

Charles P. Hitch, Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois.

Richard Yates, of Illinois, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth District of Illinois.

John Goodnow of Minnesota, to be Consul General at Shanghai, China; Horace W. Metcalf of Maine, Consul at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England; L. Edwin Dudley of Massachusetts, Consul at Vancouver, B. C.; William Jarvis of New Hampshire, Consul at Milan, Italy.

Charles P. Hitch resides in Paris, Edgar County, and in addition to his political business conducts there a daily and weekly newspaper. He was born in Indiana, is 45 years old, came to Illinois after quitting school, and is popular with all who know him. Following close upon the heels of the State convention a year ago last April at Springfield, Mr. Hitch was chosen chairman of the Republican State Central committee and conducted the campaign of 1896.

Otis Humphrey lives in Springfield and is well known throughout the State both as a good lawyer and strong political stump speaker. He has been a wheel horse of the Republican party in Central Illinois and has taken an active part in all the conventions and campaigns of recent years. He has also been one of Senator Cullom's most substantial supporters and is the Senator's special selection for an appointment.

Richard Yates is the son of Illinois' "war Governor," always and familiarly referred to as "Dick" Yates. His home is at Jacksonville, where he was born some forty years ago, and where, since he became old enough, he has engaged in the practice of law and played politics. Mr. Yates ran as the Republican nominee for Congressman-at-large in 1891, but was defeated by Andrew Hunter, his Democratic opponent.

Last of Sugar Trust Cases.

Washington, D. C., June 22.—Judge Bradley today sustained the motion of the defense in the case of John W. Macartney, the broker of this city on trial for alleged contempt of the Senate sugar trust investigating committee, and ordered the jury to return a verdict of acquittal. The ground of the Judge's decision was that the questions asked were individual questions of Senator Allen's and not committee questions. Mr. Macartney was the last of the alleged recusant witnesses to be tried, so that the record stands, acquittals, six; convictions, one, namely, Broker Elverton R. Chapman of New York City, who served twenty-five days (actual) in jail.

Armor Plate at $425.

Washington, D. C., June 22.—The general deficiency bill reported to the Senate today by the Committee on Appropriations fixes the price of armor plate on the three vessels now building at $425 per ton of 2,240 pounds, and gives discretionary authority to contract direct with the boat builders for armor.

LIVELY TIME OVER WOOL.

WARM DEBATE IN THE SENATE BETWEEN REPUBLICANS.

Several Western Senators, Including the Silver Republicans, Protest Against a Reduction from the House Rates on Wool—Senator Foraker Accuses Allison and Others of the Finance Committee of Breach of Faith—An Alleged Agreement.

Washington, D. C., June 22.—An exciting debate marked the consideration of the wool schedule, which began in the Senate yesterday. It developed the first serious disagreement on the Republican side of the chamber and led to a warm personal exchange between Senators Carter of Montana and Foraker of Ohio on the one hand and Mr. Allison of Iowa, in charge of the bill, on the other.

Mr. Foraker asserted that an agreement concerning rates on certain wools was being violated and that, under such circumstances, every Senator would be free to act for himself.

Mr. Allison, with great vehemence, declared that he could not be driven by threats.

Mr. Carter, who had aroused the storm, endeavored to have the paragraphs relating to carpet wools go over, with a view to securing some united action, but Mr. Vest, in an ironical speech, objected to delaying the era of prosperity and postponing the public business while Republican Senators held a caucus. Mr. Teller of Colorado also spoke against delay and took occasion to say he would not vote for the bill unless objectionable features were eliminated.

Aside from this stormy interruption fair progress was made on the wool schedule. The duty on first-class wool was agreed to at 10 cents per pound and on second-class wool 11 cents, which is between the House and Senate rates in each case. The rates on third-class wools went over. Most of the other amendments related to the classification of wools. On one of the amendments Jones of Arkansas spoke against the entire schedule as severely oppressive on the consumers of woolen goods.

Split in the Ranks.

On the first class the House rate was 11 cents per pound, the Senate committee rate 8 cents per pound. Mr. Allison moved to substitute 10 cents per pound. On second-class wool the House rate was 12 cents, the committee rate 9 cents. Mr. Allison moved to substitute 11 cents per pound.

Mr. Mills of Texas demanded a separate vote on each proposition, and the first vote was taken on Mr. Allison's motion to make the rate 10 cents per pound on first-class wool. It was adopted: Yeas, 55; nays, 13. Messrs. Butler, Carter, Clark, Foraker, Heitfeld, McBride, Mantle, Pettigrew, Shoup, Stewart, Teller, Turner, and Warren voted in the negative.

"A Day of Reckoning."

The announcement of the vote was the signal for an unexpected outburst on the Republican side of the chamber. Mr. Carter [Rep., Mont.] arose, and speaking deliberately and impressively, said the vote just given disclosed a purpose to make reductions in the rates on wool. There would be a day of reckoning for such action. In view of what had been done he asked that the consideration of the wool schedule be now suspended.

This declaration, coming from a Republican Senator, caused a sensation, which was but the prelude to another scene.

Foraker Springs an Agreement.

Mr. Foraker, with great positiveness in his tones, said he had supposed there was an agreement as to the manner of dealing with this wool schedule. Unless this agreement was respected then, Mr. Foraker declared vehemently, every Senator must act for himself. He added that there was an agreement in writing, and not until he had entered the chamber today did he know of the changes which were contemplated.

Allison Denies It.

"And I do not propose," concluded Mr. Foraker, with energy, "to be bound by any such action."

Mr. Allison, still preserving his outward calm, said there was no written agreement that he knew of, and he wished to resent, in mild terms, he said, the suggestion of a combination that had been made by the Senator from Montana.

The amendments now offered, he said, were an increase on the original committee rates on first and second class wool, although a reduction from the House rates. He intimated a willingness to postpone the disputed rates, but with rising temper said: "Senators are not to be driven and the Senate is not a good place to drive."

"And that is why I won't drive," retorted Mr. Foraker.

"Nor will I," came in Mr. Allison, for the first time, flushing, and showing great feeling. If there had not been an insinuation of a combination he would have moved a postponement of all paragraphs open to the question, but with the Senate "thrown into a condition of excitement" he did not propose to submit to threats.

"And therefore it is," proceeded Mr. Allison, passionately, "I am not to be driven by threats by anybody. We are told we are in a combination, and that the combination will not vote for the bill. I am for the bill and expect to perfect it and vote for it, and I do not wish to be charged, as a member of the Finance committee, directly or indirectly, with dealing with this question in a covert way."

Mr. Foraker had remained on his feet, and with biting scorn he replied to Mr. Allison: "If anybody is excited," he said, sarcastically, "we have only to look about the chamber and see who the excited persons are." He proceeded to show that entirely new features had been proposed on the wool schedule which Senators had not had an opportunity to examine.

Quay Gets Up and Sits Down.

Mr. Quay [Rep., Pa.] came in to inquire as to what the agreement was to which Mr. Foraker had referred.

The Ohio Senator said the agreement was informal, but Mr. Quay was informed as to it, having been invited to attend a meeting when Senators considered what could be done toward an agreement on certain features of the wool schedule. Subsequently the results of this meeting had been laid before the Finance committee.

"In fact, you were present and a party to the agreement," said Mr. Foraker blandly to Mr. Quay. The Pennsylvania Senator sat down and shook his head.

Foraker's Specification.

Mr. Foraker referred in general terms to the agreement until asked by Mr. Burrows to specify the agreement. Then Mr. Foraker said: "We understood that if third-class wools were given a specific duty then the scoured third-class wools should have the triple duty just as first and second class wools have a triple duty. We did not suppose there was any dissent from that. Everybody acquiesced in it who was consulted in regard to it, and our agreement was made with that distinct understanding. Now for the first time we are notified there is objection to it."

Mr. Platt [Rep., Conn.] here arose and declared that the Finance committee had never heard of this proposition.

"I suggest that the Senator did hear of it," insisted Mr. Foraker, "and he may have forgotten it. I carried it to the committee room and the Senator himself (Platt) wrote it down with a blue pencil in his copy of the tariff bill. The Senator from Iowa (Allison) also wrote it in his copy." He added that some twenty Senators were present at the time, and every item of the agreement was gone over and written down in the bills of Mr. Allison and Mr. Platt.

Thus reminded, Mr. Platt said he would modify his statement. There was a meeting at which certain suggestions were presented as to what was wanted, but these were not assented to.

Mr. Foraker asserted that Mr. Allison had said that in case specific rates were placed on third-class wool the duties on scoured wools would be tripled.

Chance for Mr. Vest.

Mr. Hale's effort to calm the disturbance by suggesting a postponement in order to secure united action seemed about to quiet the storm when Mr. Vest smilingly arose and said: "I object." He then spoke in ironical terms of Republican dissension.

Mr. Teller of Colorado followed Mr. Vest in opposition to any postponement of the bill. He said the wool schedule contained about all there was in the bill for the West. He did not believe the schedule was a fair one.

Mr. Mantle asserted the bill to be full of loopholes and snares for the unwary and said that the situation was fitly described by Bret Harte's lines:

> And the cards, they were stocked,
> In a way that I grieve,
> And my feelings were shocked
> At the state of his sleeve,
> Which were stuffed full of aces and bowers,
> And the same with intent to deceive.

To Placate Wool Men.

Mr. Allison then offered an amendment requiring scoured wool of the third class to pay three times the duty of unscoured wool of that class.

Mr. Allison stated that the amendment was made to meet the objections raised by Senators on the floor of the Senate today.

Changes Contemplated.

Before the vote was taken Mr. Allison yielded to appeals and specified all changes contemplated by the committee throughout the schedule.

Mr. Allison's amendment to paragraph 353 was then agreed to—29 to 26.

New Illinois Postmasters.

Washington, D. C., June 22.—[Special.]—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed in Illinois today: Campbell, D. J. Kimmel; Humboldt, S. C. Ashbrook; Kenney, J. J. Lake; Tremont, H. G. Woost.

MAYOR SCANS THE DITCH.

TRUSTEES SHOW HIM THE MARVELS OF THE DRAINAGE CANAL.

Accompanied by a Big Party of City Officials and Prominent Citizens Chicago's Chief Executive Travels the Embankments — Need of the City's Co-operation in the Construction of Intercepting Sewers Pointed Out to the Party of Inspection.

Mayor Harrison, seven members of the Drainage Canal board, and a number of others prominent in civic affairs made a special trip along the line of the big ditch yesterday. The party left on a Santa Fé train at 10 o'clock in the morning and at 6 o'clock had returned to the city.

Besides the Mayor the party included Sanitary Trustees Kelly, Eckhart, Jones, Wenter, Smith, Braden, and Carter, Corporation Counsel Thornton, Aldermen Walker, Maltby, and Barry, Oil Inspector Burke, Thomas Gahan, Judge Carter, Chief Engineer Randolph of the Sanitary District, Health Commissioner Reynolds, Commissioner of Public Works McGann, Frederick Noyes, attorney for the Drainage board, and others. Though the trip involved the climbing of an eighty-foot embankment of excavated rock at Romeo and clay hills elsewhere of lesser height, all more or less hard of ascent, the visitors enjoyed the inspection and marveled at the great ditch which has been dug from Chicago to Lockport, Joliet's suburb.

Object of the Trip.

There was but one object in the trip and that was made plain to Mayor Harrison and other city officials. The purpose was to have the Mayor, his Corporation Counsel, Commissioner of Public Works, and Health Commissioner see what has been done in the way of progress in the work of digging the canal, so as to enlist their coöperation in matters with which the Board of Trustees will have to contend before the completion of the channel.

It is the purpose of the trustees to ask the coöperation of the city in the work of constructing intercepting sewers, so that all sewers may empty into the river and its branches, and thence into the canal.

It was evident from the interest shown by the Mayor in this, his first, trip down the canal that he was favorably impressed with everything that he saw from the car window or while trudging along the rough banks of the canal. He expressed himself as being amazed with the proportions of the channel for carrying away Chicago's sewage, and thought it would in every way answer the purpose for which it was constructed.

The Mayor first showed his interest in the affairs of the channel when he recently sent a communication to the Drainage board, in which he requested to be further enlightened with reference to the aims of the trustees, with a view to coöperating with them.

To Enlist the City's Aid.

The first move made by the trustees toward enlisting the aid of the city was when Trustee Eckhart, then President of the board, sent a message to his colleagues a year and a half ago recommending the appointment of a committee to confer with Mayor Swift, the Commissioner of Public Works, and the Commissioner of Health with the special view of having them make arrangements to construct intercepting sewers. Mayor Swift appointed a commission of engineers, who investigated the subject and had practically made arrangements to proceed with the construction of the sewers when the city administration passed into the hands of Mayor Harrison and his party.

Mayor Harrison is believed to be willing to take up the question where his predecessor left off. It was explained to him yesterday that 85 per cent of the sewage now runs into the river and its branches and 15 per cent directly into Lake Michigan.

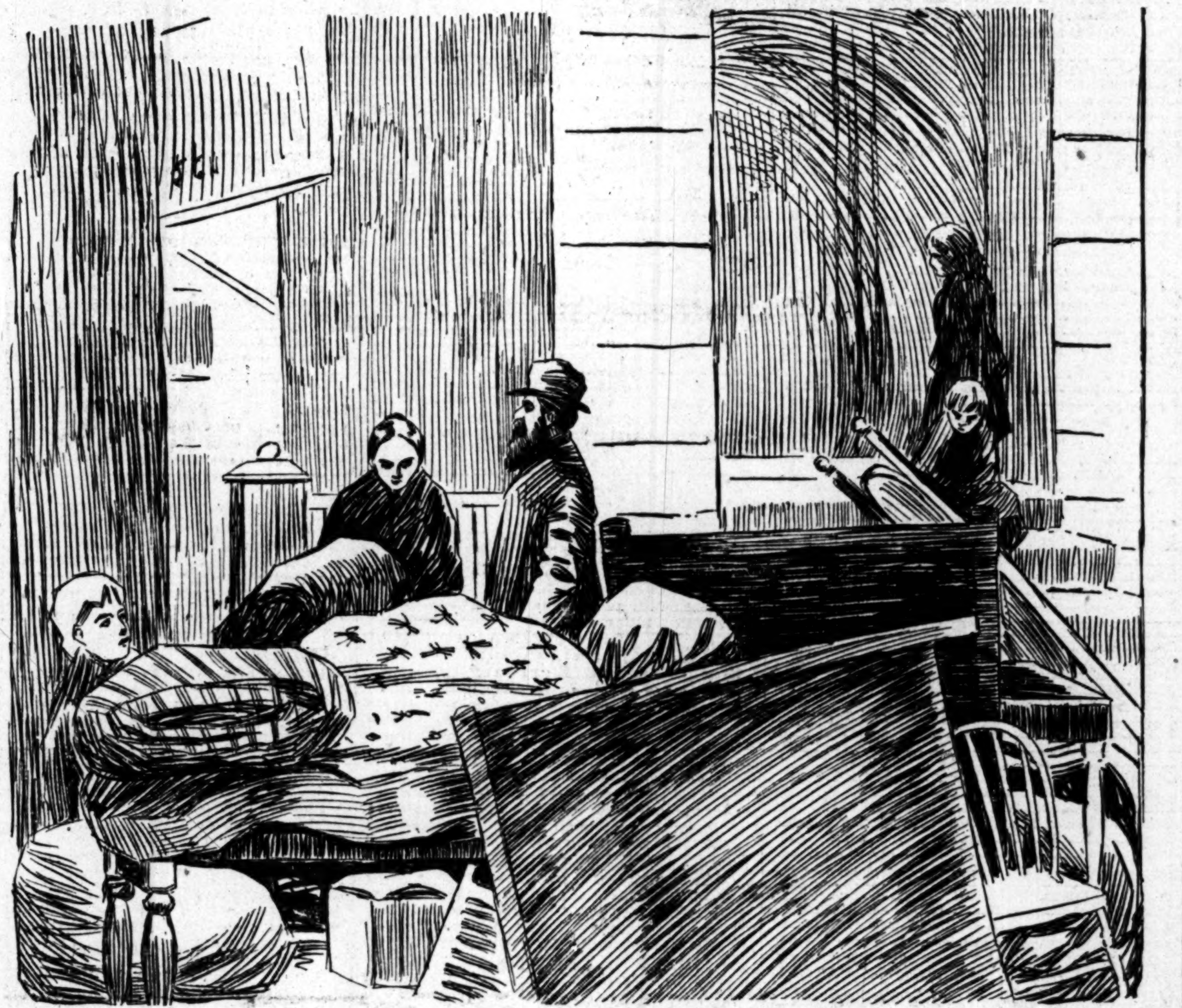
Intercepting Sewers Needed.

He was told, too, that the day the channel is opened 85 per cent of the evil will have been corrected, and that in order to get this benefit the intercepting sewers will have to be constructed to keep the sewage out of the lake and away from the city's drinking supply. As was also pointed out to the Mayor the necessity for opening the channel at the earliest possible moment is apparent, when one inspects the foul condition of the South Branch of the river in certain populous districts of the city. In some places the river's surface is buried under filth.

Upon arrival at Lockport the controlling works of the canal were examined and the usefulness of the massive mason and iron structure pointed out by Chief Engineer Randolph.

Returning the party stopped at Griffith & McDermott's camp at Willow Springs, where a luncheon was served.

OSCAR JACOBSON, HIS SECOND WIFE, AND THEIR CHILDREN, EVICTED BY HIS ELDEST SON.



Oscar Jacobson is an old man who has committed the grave error, his eldest son, William, says, of being "inconsiderate," and so the aged father, his wife, and three children have slept for two nights on the street. The neighbors have fed the homeless family.

The inconsiderateness of Oscar Jacobson consisted in his marrying a second time, and that was accentuated by the birth to the couple of two stepsisters and one stepbrother to William Jacobson.

This son by a former marriage owns a handsome flat building, 151 Newberry avenue. His father and the second family, whom the son does not like, were tenants. On Monday night William caused them to be evicted, and the old man, his wife, and three little children made their bed on the pile of furniture that filled the gutter.

All day yesterday they were still on the street. The old man told the story of his distress in the Hebrew tongue to hundreds of sympathizing countrymen. Food was brought from half a dozen houses for the family, while many denounced the man who owned the stone building just in front of the pathetic looking group perched on the top of their dilapidated furniture.

When asked why he did not apply to the charitable societies for aid the father said he had done so, but had been told that, as he was not yet quite 60 years old, he could not be assisted.

"I am going to stay here tonight with my wife and little ones," he said. "The neighbors have been so good that we have been enabled to live. Cold or rain I do not care for. They can be better stood than a child's ingratitude."

Many neighbors yesterday wanted to reinstate the old man and his family by force in the place from which they had been ejected, but two big policemen prevented the success of this movement. At a late hour the younger part of the family was soundly sleeping on a mattress. The mother was asleep near by and the father was keeping up a restless vigil.

The son, William Jacobson, says that his father is neither as old as he says he is nor as feeble as he would have people think.

"I have done all that I could for my father," said the son. "He wishes me to support not only him but his wife and three children. He is able to work, but will not. If he will but try to do a little something for himself I will help to do the rest."

JURY FINDS J. S. BARTLEY GUILTY.

Nebraska's Ex-State Treasurer Convicted of Embezzling Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Omaha, Neb., June 22.—[Special.]—This morning ex-State Treasurer Joseph S. Bartley was declared guilty of stealing $200,000 of State money. Tonight he occupies a cell in the county jail awaiting sentence. The trial consumed three weeks, and bid fair to continue another month when the State cut short its rebuttal, satisfied with the case made. The jury retired last night, and returned a verdict of guilty as charged the first thing this morning. Judge Baker refused bail, and sent the prisoner to jail. The penalty is not over twenty-one years in the penitentiary and a fine of double the amount stolen.

Bartley is yet to be tried for stealing $300,000 of State money from another fund. His shortage was something over $500,000, and he has persistently refused to explain what he did with the vast sums which he took from time to time. The amount for which he has been convicted was represented by a State warrant, which he sold to the Chemical National Bank of New York through an Omaha bank. Attorney General Smythe now declares that he will at once bring suit to recover that amount from the banks handling the warrants, apparently on the theory that they knew Bartley was appropriating the money to his own use. This is an entirely new proposition. At the same time the authorities claim to know where much of the stolen money is on deposit, and will sue to obtain it.

It is commonly believed that Bartley spent most of the stolen money in Cripple Creek mines. He will be sentenced tomorrow, but is expected to appeal to the Supreme Court to be released pending a hearing.

Previous to serving as State Treasurer two terms Bartley was a banker at Ainsworth, Neb., where he stood high as a citizen.

MEETING OF THE WEST PARK BOARD.

Deficiency in Warren Avenue and Washington Street Considered.

The West Park board yesterday received a communication from Attorney H. S. Mecartney, stating that on May 24 the County Court entered a final order in regard to the new assessment for the boulevard improvements in Warren avenue and West Washington street. The amount of the deficiency as finally confirmed is as follows:

Original amount of deficiency	$33,971
Already collected	3,476
Net amount	$30,494

The document was referred to the Finance committee, with instructions to have the amount collected.

Commissioner Graham of the Finance committee introduced to the board a new form of insurance, which it intends to use in insuring the property of the west parks.

It was decided to hold band concerts in Garfield Park every Wednesday evening during the summer and in Humboldt and Douglas Parks on Sunday afternoons.

The carp in the lake in Humboldt Park are to be removed as soon as possible. It was reported to the board yesterday that they are destroying the other fish. The removal will be accomplished by seining the lake.

During the meeting Commissioner Pavlicek said he was anxious to know just what authority and rights the persons who had rented the pavilions and refectories in the parks had. The commissioner said that a few evenings ago he went to the refectory in Garfield Park on his bicycle, and, taking his wheel into the place, sat down to rest. He had been there just a short time, when he was ordered to remove his wheel because he had not purchased anything. The commissioner at first refused to obey, but finally, he says, to save trouble he left the place.

STATE FAIR PREMIUMS ARE $45,000.

Classification Made to Conform as Near as Possible to the World's Fair.

Springfield, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—The State Board of Agriculture is now sending to exhibiters throughout the United States the premium list for the State Fair to be held at Springfield from Sept. 27 to Oct. 2. This shows that the premiums offered aggregate $45,000, and the classification has been made to conform as nearly as practicable to that of the World's Fair, which will insure a greater uniformity of exhibits than heretofore, especially in the live stock classes.

Already applications have been received for stalls for live stock and for space for farm machinery, vehicles of every description, and for mercantile exhibits.

In a short time the program of special attractions will be issued, and it is promised that it will surpass anything in that line heretofore attempted at a State fair.

Corn growers in Illinois will be especially interested in the prizes offered for Illinois corn, which are announced as follows in the premium list:

To the person raising the greatest amount of corn on one acre of measured ground, all things considered, first premium, one set of Fairbanks' farm scales and $100; second premium, $100; third premium, $50.

CONTEST ISABELLA MURPHY'S WILL.

San Francisco Relatives Try to Upset a Will Leaving All to Two Sisters.

San Francisco, Cal., June 22.—The heirs of the late Isabella M. M. Murphy, who died suddenly in England last March, have commenced a contest over her will, dated March 23, 1891. By its terms she bequeathed all her property to her sisters, Mrs. Helen Dominguez and Miss Frances J. Murphy. Lady Anna T. Woolsey, sister; Samuel J. and Daniel T. Murphy, brothers; Eugene B. and Charles Murphy, nephews, offer for probate another will dated Nov. 20, 1896, by which the whole estate is bequeathed to the Rev. W. J. Smullen of St. Helens, Onger, in Essex, England, who they allege has renounced all claim to the estate in favor of the rightful heirs.

TRIES TO KILL THE GIRL HE LOVED.

Jealous Minnesota Architect Shoots a Young Woman, Then Takes His Own Life.

St. Paul, Minn., June 22.—[Special.]—Bert Van Norstrand fired two shots from a revolver into the neck and head of Miss Jennie Geesie at Kasson, Minn., then turned the revolver on himself and fired a shot into his brain. He lived only a short time. Miss Geesie's wounds are dangerous, but not fatal.

Miss Geesie is the only daughter of William Geesie, proprietor of the Eureka House, and is 16 years old. Van Norstrand was a young man about 29 years old, an architect and carpenter, a member of the firm of E. E. Huelster & Co., contractors and builders. Jealousy and disappointment were the causes of his act.

Coadjutor Bishop of Rhode Island.

Providence, R. I., June 22.—[Special.]—The Rev. Dr. David H. Green of New York was chosen Coadjutor Bishop of Rhode Island on the first ballot today, receiving 149 votes to 83 for all others. Resolutions appropriate to the circumstance of the virtual retirement of Bishop Clark after fifty-two years' faithful service were adopted.

Judge Donnelly Resigns.

Springfield, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—Acting Governor Northcott has accepted the resignation of C. H. Donnelly as Judge of the County Court of McHenry County and issued a proclamation calling an election to be held on Tuesday, Aug 3, to fill the vacancy.

Another Denver Delegate.

Springfield, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—Acting Governor Northcott has appointed H. S. Pickands of Chicago as one of the commissioners to represent Illinois at the International Gold Mining convention to be held at Denver July 7, 8, and 9.

MAY KILL GANG BILL

Mayor Expected to Veto Commonwealth Ordinance.

ITS FRIENDS LOSE HOPE.

Good Faith and More Compensation Will Be Asked.

QUEER FACT IS DISCLOSED.

Clause Is Found Covering Telephones and Telegraphs.

TUCKED IN AN OBSCURE CORNER.

Every one around the City Hall, even the Aldermen who voted for it, expected Mayor Harrison to veto the Commonwealth electric light ordinance, and there seems to be no doubt he will do so. The measure is so notoriously an Aldermanic speculation, put forward either to sandbag the Edison company or to be sold to the highest bidders, it has no standing anywhere.

A story was started yesterday that a number of capitalists interested in electrical ventures had offered $400,000 for the franchise, providing it could be passed over the Mayor's veto or receive his signature, but it did not receive any great amount of credence. It was regarded largely as an intimation to the world at large the franchise was for sale at that or any smaller figure which could be got for it, and also as intended to brace up some of its weak-kneed supporters with hopes of large profits when the time comes to pass the measure over a veto.

Mayor Harrison will take the matter up this week and demand of the Aldermen back of the project good proof the ordinance is really bonafide and has substantial backing. He will also require that the rate of compensation to be paid the city be materially increased. The latter point could be easily yielded, but the evidence as to genuineness is impossible of production just now, and so a veto will probably follow.

Whether the ordinance could be passed over a veto is problematical. If all the Aldermen who voted for it on Monday night were to repeat the operation it would go through swimmingly, but it is known a number of them would not oppose a veto, while several absentees would stand by the Mayor.

A close examination of the ordinance shows it is a most comprehensive measure. If a company is ever really formed under it it would be empowered not only to furnish light, heat, and power, as is avowedly the purpose of the franchise, but it could put in a telephone and telegraph system covering the entire area of Chicago.

Tucked away in an obscure corner of the section defining the powers of the company are the words, "or transmission of sounds and signals."

Civil Service Commissioner Kraus, who is an authority in such matters, said to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE yesterday he had no doubt the courts would construe the half hidden words to mean telephones and telegraphs. There seems to be no question the ordinance is much wider than most people imagined when it was introduced.

HEALY BLOCKS ACTION ON COAL BIDS.

Breaks Quorum of Public Service Committee, Which Is Opposed to Lorimer's Firm.

President Healy of the County board yesterday succeeded in preventing the letting of the coal contracts to the Philadelphia and Reading company by breaking a quorum of the Public Service committee. He took this action, as he afterwards said, in the hope of securing the coal contract for a firm in which his old friend, Congressman Lorimer, is a partner.

Two bids were before the committee—one from the Philadelphia and Reading company at $2.49 a ton and one from O'Gara & Co., of which firm Congressman Lorimer is the "Co.," at two cents a ton less.

President Healy wanted to give the contract to O'Gara & Co. on the grounds they were the lowest bidders, but a lively protest went up at once. When President Healy found all the commissioners except Irwin were opposed to him he took Irwin with him, and, leaving the room, broke the quorum.

The rest of the committee having nothing else to do adjourned until Friday.

WILL PRINT A NEWSPAPER AFLOAT.

Steamer Manitou Plans Souvenir Work for the Season—Carries a Fully Equipped Publishing Office.

The steamer Manitou came up from the Calumet yesterday preparatory to beginning the season's run between Chicago, Charlevoix, Harbor Springs, and Mackinac Island.

The steamer has been supplied with a fully equipped printing office, and every afternoon a daily paper will be issued, containing telegraphic news, happenings on board, the passenger list, and items of general interest. It will be called the Manitou Light, and will be printed on heavy paper, to be kept as a souvenir of the trip by passengers.

The telegraphic news will be received at the last stopping point before the issue.

The Manitou will lie at Rush street bridge, where open house will be kept today. The boat leaves on its first trip at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

NEW PARTY LEADERS ENTHUSIASTIC.

Secretary Piggott Says Voters from Every Ward Come in Daily to Sign the Roll.

Founders of the Citizens' party have worked themselves into enthusiasm and think their movement is to sweep everything before it. This feeling was increased yesterday by the number of voters from almost every ward who called at headquarters in the Howland Block and signed their names to the roll of membership. Secretary E. J. Piggott declared they had pledges of enough money to push the work of ward and township organizations until every precinct in the city and county has been reached.

A delegation of twenty Thirteenth Ward citizens met at headquarters during the afternoon and formed a preliminary organization for that ward by electing J. B. Munger Chairman and F. E. Howard Secretary. The Twenty-fifth Ward is booked to organize on Friday afternoon and the Seventeenth Ward early next week.

MRS. OSBAR AND KIPP ARE HELD.

Persons Charged with Burning Alday's Home at Moline Placed Under $3,500 Bonds.

Rock Island, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—Mrs. Mary Osbar, the former wife of the late Adam Alday, and Joseph Kipp, who was Alday's nurse in his last illness, were each held in bonds of $3,500 by Police Judge J. T. Stafford in this city today on the charge of arson.

It is but another development in the Alday will contest case which has been described at length in THE TRIBUNE.

Kipp admitted having burned Alday's house at Moline, Jan. 15 last, but said Mrs. Osbar paid him to do it. The woman in court denied Kipp's statement.

FIFTY YEARS A COLLEGE.

BELOIT'S NOTED SCHOOL COMPLETES ITS HALF CENTURY.

Ten Full Decades Ago the Establishment of the Institution Was Celebrated by a Little Band of Earnest Workers—Yesterday Great Crowds Observed with Elaborate Exercises the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Event—Lyman J. Gage Honored.

Beloit, Wis., June 22.—[Special.]—Amid such demonstrations of genuine loyal jubilee joy as would probably bear comparison on a proportionate scale at least with the enthusiastic loyalty which marks the weightier but simultaneous jubilee pageant in the world's metropolis, Beloit College today celebrated the end of its first half-century's epoch of service to the cause of religion, morality, and education. The sentiment expressed most often among the groups of graduates assembled to do honor from many States to their alma mater on her day of jubilee was: "This is a great day for Queen Victoria, who has made the record reign of history. It is a great day also for Beloit, the Queen college of the Northwest, which completes fifty years of a reign prolific in the educational blessings which it has given to the great West in the formation period of its development."

Presence of the Coeds.

Another sentiment, one of surprise but of appreciation of Beloit's most radical and modern improvement, the "coed," was also given expression in the stares of the old grads as they would pass by on the campus the women students, who are now no less a serious but perhaps a more charming part of Beloit than its young men, and listened during the afternoon program of music to the young women students' Glee club, which is a unique organization of its kind in the nation. One veteran son of Beloit of the sixties was seen on one of the campus mounds overlooking the Rock River in contemplation of a group of young men and women students in happy conversation. Several of his chums came up to him and requested an explanation of his dreams. To them he then gave the following inspired poem, which, passing around at the alumni dinner in the evening, created considerable recognition among fathers of present sons and daughters at Beloit of the truthful aptness of the lines:

A mother college gazing still
Upon a river's waters,
Full fifty years she loved her sons
And now they love her daughters.

Fifty years ago, according to the old official Beloit Record, on this same day of the month, there gathered in the basement of the church a "band of music, the masons and carpenters, the trustees, the speechmakers, the clergy, the choir, the village school, citizens, and strangers, to celebrate in scripture, reading, and prayer the founding of Beloit. Today among the spacious buildings of the college, gayly decorated in holiday bunting, colors of gold and red, white, and blue, ceremonies in which 400 students of both sexes and some 500 of graduates participated, solemnized in song, music, oratory, banqueting, and prayer the fifty years of honorable consummation of results which grew out of such humble but devout beginnings.

Tribute to Lyman J. Gage.

Perhaps the most significant of all the events of this jubilee day was in Beloit's formal jubilee recognition of the worth of Lyman J. Gage of Chicago, the honored type of the citizenship which had builded up the great West during these last fifty years of unexampled progress. Upon the Secretary of the Treasury was conferred the title of Doctor of Laws, causa honoris, and the following telegram was sent to him at Washington:

"To the Hon. Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.: In recognition of the high attainments in literature and in the science of finance, and of social and political economics, the reward of wide and careful private studies pursued amid large and useful activities and responsibilities, in recognition also of the devotion of these attainments and activities to most useful public service, culminating in the high office wherein his wisdom commands a nation's trust, the Board of Trustees of Beloit College, on its semi-centennial jubilee, has the honor of conferring upon Lyman J. Gage the degree of Doctor of Laws, causa honoris.

"Edward D. Eaton, President;
W. E. Hale,
F. G. Logan,
E. H. Pitkin,
H. S. Osborne,
P. F. Pettibone,
"Committee of Notification."

The following in brief was the day's jubilee program:

At 10 o'clock the bust of President Chapin, executed by Lorado Taft, and presented by Mrs. J. A. Rumrill of Springfield, Mass., was unveiled by Lucius Chapin Porter, who was summoned from China to perform this office. Reminiscent addresses were then delivered by Dr. G. S. F. Savage of Chicago, Professor Emerson, and Professor Chapin of Chicago, and S. T. Kidder.

In the afternoon addresses at the Congregational Church were delivered by Professor Chamberlin of Chicago, P. F. Pettibone of Chicago, Dr. W. S. Haven, and A. E. Matheson. At 5 o'clock an organ and song recital was given in the chapel. At 6 o'clock the alumni dined at Pearsons Hall and at 7:30 p. m. they listened to the poem of Professor Hendrickson and the oration of John R. Montgomery of Chicago, who in the course of his address touched largely upon the municipal needs of Chicago.

Municipal Needs of Chicago.

"For fifty years Beloit College has borne on her great heart the problems of the republic. Her early classes watched the approach of the 'irrepressible conflict,' and saw the beginnings of the conviction in the public mind that government by a few for a few must be abolished.

"A convenient and familiar example of the present condition of municipal rule in America is found in the nighboring City of Chicago. Nearly 2,000,000 of human beings and countless millions of capital are there engaged in a stupendous struggle to live, produce, and accumulate. On whom is the responsibility laid of protecting the lives and preserving the liberties, of guarding the capital and adjusting the rights of the multitude? The State is sovereign in all matters of government within its territory, save only those which belong to the federal union. Otherwise its rule over its own people, in city or country, within its own boundaries, is absolute.

"By general laws the State has granted to various municipalities certain powers relating to local self-government, but it cannot meet the needs of Chicago by such legislation as the size of the city and its extraordinary conditions may require. There can be no dispute as to the wisdom of uniform municipal government for all cities of moderate size, but it is a serious detriment to nearly half the people of Illinois who reside in this single city. It is the first obstacle in the way of good city government.

"A second lies in the fact that the powers granted to the city are wholly inadequate in many particulars to the decent and economic administration of affairs. To cite a single example, the City of Chicago cannot make a contract for the disposal of its garbage for more than one year. No contractor can afford, for the compensation to be earned under a short contract, to erect a plant for the destruction of garbage on economic and scientific principles.

"A third source of difficulty is found in the fact that the State has granted powers over the same persons and territory to municipal divisions other than the city. The original township organization is preserved within the city's limits. The assessment of taxes is one of the town functions. Party loyalty is the chief virtue of assessors. I cannot recall any others. That the law imposes on them the impossible task of making fair assessments in sixty days is sufficient excuse for anything they may do by accident or design.

"One of the important functions of the city is the control of the streets, title to which it holds for the use of the people. The streets belong to the city as much as do the abutting lots to their several owners. The street railway is in the nature of things a monopoly. Virtually, all the streets in the heart of Chicago are now occupied by three surface roads. Each of them has a monopoly in the territory which it covers.

"Municipal ownership of street railways in Chicago today would be attended with far less scandal or abuse than the present custom of giving away railroad franchises. If the city owned and operated the roads it would be compelled to give good service, because the people ride daily, and any irregularity in the operation of the street car lines raises a storm of protest. The present roads could be obtained on a reasonable basis by a refusal to grant new franchises when the present ones expire, or by establishing as far as is now possible competing lines.

"It is one of the repetitions of history that a government of the people by a few, for a few, cannot stand. Such is the government of our great American cities. It is also a political law that ills which reason cannot cure will find their remedy through force. Not that I intend to predict a revolution. Reforms are not effected by prophecies of evil. Men cannot be driven by fear into the paths of honor. The appeal must be addressed to the people's sense of right. There is no greater power on earth than the power of the American conscience. The patriot of Beloit's earlier years would sooner have toiled under the overseer's lash than have adhered to 'the guilty fantasy that men can hold property in man.' Rather would we today labor in the bondage of monopolistic oppression than build palaces with taxes shrewdly levied on the incomes of the poor. May the fifty years to come find in Beloit College the same love of human freedom which cut in the tablets of Memorial Hall the names of her fallen heroes."

The exercises of the day wound up with numerous receptions and social functions, chief among which was the reception given by President Eaton at his residence, a party to the senior class and lady friends by Professor Bacon, and a garden party and dance given at her Beloit summer home by Mrs. John R. Adams of Chicago.

Commencement day exercises will take place tomorrow, Wednesday, and the chief event will be the oration of Horace White, editor of the New York Evening Post.

Surprise in Store for Beloit.

At the commencement exercises it is quite likely that a big and pleasant jubilee surprise may show up. For some days there have been whisperings afloat in the circles of Beloit's well informed to the effect that Dr. D. K. Pearsons, who made the munificent gifts of Chapin and Pearsons Hall, is planning to make an outright donation to Beloit of some $200,000 toward its endowment fund. About a year ago this amount was offered on condition of its duplication by subscription. The amount of $50,000 was thus raised, when the trustees, at a meeting in Chicago last month, decided to postpone their appeals until the patriotism of alumni could be stirred to its depths by the jubilee.

Dr. Pearsons refuses to discuss his intention of making an outright gift, but those who remember that on two previous occasions he has not taken even the President of the college into his confidence, but made his sensational announcement personally from the commencement stage, are thinking that perhaps in similar abrupt fashion his generosity will this time again be the means of good things for Beloit, and riches aptly commemorative of her half century struggle of "poverty and progress."

CLASS DAY EXERCISES AT MADISON.

Graduates of the University of Wisconsin Bid Farewell to Their College Life.

Madison, Wis., June 22.—[Special.]—This was class day at the University of Wisconsin and beautiful weather permitted the program to be carried out without a hitch. The exercises opened with the planting of the ivy by the side of the main hall at 10 o'clock. Marshal Cochems made a few remarks and then Miss Bertha Green gave the oration, while Roy Murat planted the ivy. Then the collegians and their friends went to the lake shore, where was presented by the class, through the generosity of Mrs. C. K. Adams, wife of President Adams, a beautiful marble slab. George H. Jones made the presentation speech. Miss Nellie Nash bid farewell to the buildings and grounds.

In the afternoon at 2 o'clock a statue of Minerva was presented to the university on behalf of the class by Walter S. Gannon and was accepted on the part of the institution by Professor J. B. Parkinson. The statistics were read by Arnold Emil Broenniman. The class poem by Miss Gertrude Spence came next. Herbert T. Ferguson gave the farewell to the under class men, which was responded to by Joseph H. Davies of the class of '98. Fred Clauson bade farewell to the faculty on behalf of the class. The class oration, a brilliant effort by Robert Wild, followed. The prophecy was two-fold, Rosa O'Brien and John Harwood Bacon being the authors. The President's address was by Llewellyn Owen. Part I. of the class history was given by Miss Sarah Jennie Thomas and part II. by John J. Rogers. The histories were bright and contained many witty and clever drives at members of the class. The afternoon exercises closed with the class song by Renette Jones. In the evening the musical clubs of the university gave a concert.

Among the many prominent graduates who are attending the commencement exercises are George A. Buckstaff of Oshkosh, Speaker of the Assembly; Judge A. Watkins of Lincoln, Attorney C. S. Montgomery of Omaha, and Dr. Maria Dean of Denver.

DEFIES BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Four Hundred Delegates from the Northwest Meet and Form a Rival Organization.

Detroit, Mich., June 22.—[Special.]—No longer can the Bell Telephone giant fight the independent Lilliputians as such. This afternoon the opposition, represented by nearly 400 keen-eyed and energetic business-men, met and formed the National Independent Telephone association. Judge James M. Thomas of Chillicothe, O., presided and dispatched business rapidly.

The routine character of the work was broken shortly before 6 o'clock, when the report of the Committee on Credentials, throwing out proxies, was presented. The fight was led by A. V. Dively and his four associates, representing twenty-seven companies banded together in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia under the title of the Interstate Telephone association. Indiana and Illinois were also in favor of proxies and put up a good fight. It was alleged that James E. Keelyn of the Western Construction company of Chicago had well-nigh fifty proxies, and the argument was made that this massing of power savored altogether too much of the Gould and Vanderbilt style of doing business. The discussion was long and somewhat bitter, but finally the report of the committee was adopted.

This evening late the convention is laboring with the constitution and bylaws, and the fight as to proxies is sure to be precipitated again. Had proxies been allowed the companies represented would have come close to the thousand mark, and the telephone appliance manufacturers more than 100 more. The latter represent a capital of about $5,000,000 and the telephone exchanges probably $35,000,000.

The election of officers is not likely to be reached until tomorrow morning, but that Judge Thomas will be chosen President there seems to be no reason to doubt. For Secretary Alex. I. McLeod of Detroit seems to have the best show, but Temporary Secretary Vezy of Fort Wayne, Ind., has many strong supporters. Mr. Keelyn, speaking for his coworkers this evening, said: "We are a commercial organization in the broadest sense, and it is unfair and untrue to say we are united to fight the Bell company. We do not fear that company, but will meet it boldly whenever occasion requires. We want and will have a good big piece of the telephone business of the country, but will act solely on the defensive. The Bell people, however, must not attempt to crush out individual companies or they will meet the strength of our national body."

Mr. Keelyn charges that the Bell has a big lobby here, but this is denied by most of the delegates.

Miners Ask for Arbitration.

Springfield, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—The miners employed by the Chicago-Virden Coal company at Virden and Auburn have sent to the State Board of Arbitration a formal application for the arbitration of the differences existing there. The real complaint is a reduction in the scale of wages from 55 cents to 45 cents a ton. It is not yet known whether the company will join in the application or not. There are over 400 miners out at the two mines.

Cigarmaking at Tampa.

The cigar industry at Tampa, Fla., and its suburbs has reached such dimensions that the average weekly pay rolls now amount to $75,000. It is reported that nineteen factories turn out on an average 3,600,000 cigars weekly.

OLD TIMES AT NORMAL.

ILLINOIS SCHOOL OBSERVES ITS FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

Hundreds of Its Former Graduates Return to Their Alma Mater for a Jubilee Celebration — Interesting Reminiscences of the Early Days in the History of the Institution Recalled in Papers Read by Members of the Alumni.

Normal, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—The celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the Illinois State Normal University opened this evening. It has brought together hundreds upon hundreds of the 1,200 graduates of this great popular institution, and a host of former students who did not complete the course. The opening meeting was held tonight in Normal Hall, which was filled to overflowing. There were four addresses, as follows: Enoch Gastman, Decatur, Ill., "The Early Teachers of the Normal School"; Captain J. H. Burnham, "The Early Students of the Normal School"; Dr. Charles De Garmo, President of Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa., "The Normal School and Dr. Edwards, Its Second President"; Miss Olive Sattley, Taylorville, Ill., "The Normal School and Dr. Hewett, Its Third President."

Early Days at Normal.

The addresses were chiefly devoted to reminiscences of the Normal University, which were highly enjoyed by the audience. J. H. Burnham of Bloomington, of the class of '61, read a paper entirely reminiscent, both historical and descriptive. He quoted from a description of the normal student of the '50s and early '60s from the pen of the late Henry B. Norton of California, the gifted poet, perhaps the most gifted of all the normal alumni.

"We were shabbily dressed in those days. We were poor, but very plucky. We boarded ourselves, mainly on corn mush, washed the floors and built the fires at Normal Hall; worked hard, lived hard, and were poorly provided for in all things. Our parents were sad-faced, struggling pioneers of the prairies; but we were cheery, resolute and happy in our life and our work. To the toiling youth of frontier homes, thirsting for knowledge, the Illinois Normal University opened up the gateway of a new life. Very few schools were ever so slightly governed. I do not believe our successors of today can be journeying under any similar slackness of rein, nevertheless the record of those years was a purely Spartan one. We were from Puritan households, schooled in discipline and in self-restraint. Industry and poverty were our safeguards."

Mr. Burnham in the course of his paper said in part:

"It required a love of teaching and considerable faith in the future to induce us to give three years of hard study in preparing for a demand not yet created. Very few positions were open in the public schools of Illinois at above $800. The first assistant in the Chicago High School got $1,200."

Mr. Burnham also reviewed the history of the normal regiment, the Thirty-third Illinois. Of the fifteen young men in the first class of the normal school every one, physically able, twelve in number, enlisted. Speaking of the work of the normal students as teachers, he continued:

Students as Teachers.

"Their numbers include 1,200 graduates of the school, with thousands in the lower classes who have imbibed the correct ideas of normal teaching, with an equally large number of model and training school pupils whose minds have been stimulated and improved by careful attention to the studies here pursued. No considerable number of these have failed to produce the results expected."

At 3:30 this afternoon a reunion of the members of the Philadelphia society was held in Normal Hall, which was filled with present and past members, nearly, if not quite, all the classes since that of 1860 being represented. It was beautifully decorated with palms, cut flowers, and the society colors—orange and black. The members of the society wore a badge, which was a pansy combining the society colors, while an immense pansy of the same colors ornamented the wall back of the stage. There was a modest banquet, followed by a program of toasts and responses. J. Dickey Templeton of Bloomington was the toastmaster. The society was organized Oct. 9, 1857, in the old Major Hall in Bloomington. The first meeting of the society in the new building was held Oct. 20, 1860. Tomorrow afternoon will be held a reunion of the members of the other literary society, the Wrightonian.

CLOSING DAYS AT OLD WELLESLEY.

One Hundred and Forty-two Maidens Receive the Bachelors' Degree.

Wellesley, Mass., June 22.—[Special.]—Lovely Wellesley never looked more charming nor the college campus more gay than on this beautiful morning. The seniors of the college feel themselves especially favored, and the commencement exercises have attracted an exceptionally large number of the old alumnæ. The exercises followed the usual course, and the maidens dignified as Masters of Art are: Susan Wade Child, Bath, N. H., B. A., Wellesley, 1890; thesis: "The Choral Lyric: Its Development from the Earliest Times to Its Perfection in the Drama." Martha Gause McCaulley, Wilmington, Del., B. A., Wellesley, 1892; thesis: "Development of English Lyrical Poetry." Josephine Emma Thorpe Fort Miller, N. Y., B. A., Wellesley, 1895; thesis: "Shakspeare and Browning as Dramatists." Ellen Amelia Vinton, Washington, D. C., B. A., Wellesley, 1884; thesis: "The Growth of Shelley Criticism."

Of bachelors there were a host, the degree being conferred upon no less than 142 candidates. Among them were Agnes Lattimer Bacon, Abingdon, Ill.; Alice Webb Burchard, Kenilworth, Ill.; Katherine Marion Porter, Freeport, Ill.; Lydia Ellen Pritchard, Chicago; and Bertha Knickerbocker Straight, Oak Park, Ill.

Alumni Day at Oberlin.

Oberlin, O., June 22.—[Special.]—This was alumni day at Oberlin. The chief address was given by the Rev. William A. Hobbs, '76, of Warsaw, N. Y. Eight minute speeches were made by the following alumni of the college: Dr. R. C. Kedzie, '47, Adrian, Mich.; President William Brooks, '57, Tabor, Ia.; James F. Hudson, '67, Pittsburg, Pa.; Thomas A. Hall, '72, Chicago; George E. Crane, '77, Kenton, O.; the Rev. S. C. Dickinson, '87, Willoughby, O.; G. J. Raynor, '91, New York City. This afternoon the seniors held their class day exercises. The following program was presented: "Free Oration," D. Edgar Morgan; address to undergraduates, Miss Grace Erwin; "Sketch," Archer H. Shaw; Ivy Ode, Miss Edith Brand; spade oration, Charles K. Tracy; reply, William L. Whitney, '98; "Reminiscences," Louis E. Lad; ceremony of the wooden spoon, Vernon O. Johnson, '97, and Louis D. Gibbs, '98; address, Henry W. Matlack; class prophecy, Miss Mabel Eells; farewell, Miss Florence M. Fitch. Tonight several class reunions and social gatherings were held.

Mission Service at Hope College.

Holland, Mich., June 22.—[Special.]—Hope College students listened to addresses on "Missions" this afternoon in Winant's Chapel by the Rev. John G. Fagg of New York, who spent seven years in China, and the Rev. A. Segawa, native pastor of First Reformed Church at Nagasaki, Japan. This evening usual alumni doings were set aside for memorial services in honor of the late Rev. Philip Phelps, D. D., first President of Hope College. His son, the Rev. Philip Phelps, and brother, William L. M. Phelps of Albany, N. Y., were present. The principal speakers were: The Rev. G. Mandeville, D. D., of New York; the Rev. William Moerdyk, Milwaukee; Professor G. J. Kollen, President Hope College. Professor William A. Shields read an original poem on the occasion.

Eleven Graduate at St. Joseph.

Dubuque, Ia., June 22.—[Special.]—The twenty-fourth annual commencement exercises of St. Joseph's College in this city were held today. The graduates were: Thomas Flood, Wisconsin; Jacob Muehe, New Vienna, Ia.; Terrence Brady, Lansing, Ia.; Francis Renier, Dubuque; Joseph Schillmeeller, New Vienna; Hubert Jelder, Guttenberg, Ia.; Alfred Heinzler, Chicago; John Friedmann, Luxemburg, Ia.; Michael Carey, Sulphur Springs, Ia.; William Kathmann, Covington, Ky.; and Albert Schaefer, Sioux City, Ia. Archbishop Hennessey conferred the degree of Bachelor of Arts on the first four named.

Exercises at Steinman Institute.

Dixon, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—The commencement exercises of Steinman Institute opened this evening in Chapel Hall. The college, preparatory, and normal departments rendered the following program: 'Cello solo, Charles Leake; exercise, "The Peaceful Valley," George Dupuy; oration, "Plowed Under," Mark C. Keller; vocal solo, S. E. Shogren; exercise, "The Poetry of Flowers," Josie Waters; exercise, "A Pedagogical Pebble," Mary I. Donaldson; cornet solo, Mariatta Street; reading, Jessie Waters; exercise, "What the Fairy Told Me," Neva Ingalls. The commencement exercises will close on Thursday evening.

Graduation Day at St. Joseph's.

Galesburg, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—At the graduating exercises of St. Joseph's Academy this evening the degrees were conferred on the following: Misses Catherine A. Clark, Alice M. O'Connor, Catherine L. McGrath, Pearl L. Dickerson, Blanche M. Fox, Teresa C. Keefe, Ada M. Geisler, and Mary E. Murphy. Gold medals for best scholarship were awarded Miss Teresa Keefe of the seniors; Miss Nellie Sutter of the intermediates, and Miss Pearl Dickerson in music.

VIEWS OF THE ILLINOIS ASSEMBLY.

Chicago Photographer Succeeds in Getting Pictures of Both Houses During Their Sessions.

ONE of the most remarkable feats of photography recently attempted in this country was successfully accomplished two weeks ago in Springfield, Ill., by a Chicago man.

The two Houses of the Illinois Legislature in session there were photographed in the midst of their proceedings, and perfect negatives, showing every member present, were secured. The completed pictures were exhibited in this city last week, and were pronounced one of the most remarkable achievements of the photographic art in recent years.

George R. Lawrence, who has devoted himself to the study of artificial lighting for years, was the photographer who undertook the task of getting a negative of the Fortieth General Assembly, without interrupting the proceedings of the body. His experience in previous trials of a similar nature had made him well acquainted with the conditions to be met, and the final success of the trial showed a new possibility of photographic reproduction.

The work was done by the aid of flashlight powder, exploded electrically. The recent invention by Samuel Rodman of this city of a practically instantaneous powder, which permits taking an artificially illuminated picture of objects in motion, led Mr. Lawrence to go into a study of artificial lighting for large interiors and assemblies. He devised special apparatus for the purpose, and has made such success that he now believes no subject is too difficult for the photographer to attempt.

Mr. Lawrence's machine consists of a holder for flashlight powder, made so that its charge can be instantaneously exploded by electricity at any required distance. With a number of these machines disposed about a room and connected to one circuit, it is possible to illuminate even the largest rooms with a brilliancy and suddenness which are sufficient to take instantaneous pictures of even rapidly moving objects. This was in general the method followed at Springfield.

The attempt was made first in the House of Representatives. Two pounds and two ounces of flash powder were disposed in seventy different places about the great hall and the machines connected to the circuit of a small storage battery. Three cameras, two of them of a size twenty by twenty-four inches, and one smaller, were placed in the gallery in positions to command the entire interior of the building. Then, five minutes after the session was called to order in the morning, the button was pressed and the flashes exploded. The resulting negatives were all that could be desired. From the nearest to the farthest person in the House, every face is a portrait, and the fact that no one knew when the picture would be taken gave a natural pose and realistic effect to the whole assemblage.

In the Senate, which is a smaller room, but thirty ounces of flash powder were used, disposed about in the same seventy machines. The arrangements were ready a little later in the day than in the previous case, and the body was just through voting on the cigaret bill when the flash was sprung. In this case the results are even better than in the other, showing a little greater clearness in the finer details. Every member of the Senate was in place except Senator Bradley, who was answering a telephone call at the moment the picture was taken.

Mr. Lawrence has made several other pictures of a similar nature to these, the most important trial before being the Chicago Board of Trade, photographed in full activity at noon. The Zion Tabernacle was also taken when filled with people in the midst of a service. A time exposure of this same hall, made by Mr. Lawrence with natural light, took a continuous exposure of two days and a half. The camera was in position and the shutter open from Monday morning to late Wednesday afternoon. This is believed to be the longest time exposure on record and gave a splendid view.

In view of his recent successes in this new field of artificial lighting Mr. Lawrence proposes to go ahead and make several pictures of national importance. The House of Representatives and Senate at Washington will be next in line, and it is proposed to secure negatives of both probably some time during the present session. After that Mr. Lawrence plans a trip abroad, where many subjects of international interest, always thought to be beyond the reach of the photographic art, will be handled.

GERMAN SINGERS COMPETE FOR PRIZES

First, Second, and Third Classes of the National Saengerbund Greeted with Cheers.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 22.—It was 2 o'clock this afternoon before the singing societies that are to compete for prizes at the eighteenth national sängerfest had reached Sänger Hall and it was half an hour later before competition began. At that hour the large hall was packed with enthusiastic Germans, who cheered lustily for the respective societies. The singing this afternoon consisted of groups of the third, second, and first classes, the third-class singers being called first. Eighteen societies contested in the third class. They sang "Anefeler" (evening devotion). Dornroeschen (Rosebriar), was the competitive song of the ten societies in the second class, and the eight societies in the first class sang, "Rudolph von Werdenberg."

Some of the most illustrious German societies in the country were competitors in the last named class, among the number being the Orpheus, Buffalo; Williamsburg Sängerbund, Brooklyn; Harmonie, Newark; Sängerbund, Brooklyn; Männergesangverein Germania, Newark; Halevy Gesangverein, New York; Arion, Newark; and Harmonie, Baltimore.

The winners will not be announced until Thursday afternoon.

The Executive committee of the sängerbund held a secret meeting in Sänger Hall this morning and completed arrangements for the business session of the bund, which will be held tomorrow. At the business session the new officers will be elected and the place of meeting for the next fest, three years hence, will be decided. It is believed that Brooklyn will be conceded the 1900 meeting.

Consult Thy Purse.

And buy your tickets from Chicago via the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway to the following named points on June 29 and 30, July 1, 2, and 3. Look at the figures:

San Francisco	$25.00
Salt Lake City	20.00
Denver and Pueblo	12.50
Sioux City	9.75
Omaha and Council Bluffs	7.75
Kansas City	7.50

and other points in proportion.

These are very cheap rates, made for these special dates. Return tickets at approximately the same rates will be sold on various dates in July and August. For further information apply at City Ticket Office, No. 95 Adams street, Chicago.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Hindercorns makes comfort for the feet and easy walking by removing the corns. 15 cts. Parker's Hair Balsam is life to the hair.

E. & W. Pocantico, Nakodas. E. & W.
Both new effects in high banded collars.

SUBURB WARS ON TRAMPS

KENILWORTH BORROWS A CHICAGO POLICEMAN ON A BIKE.

Patrolman Pearsall Is Detailed to Guard the Town Three Miles North of Evanston While the Heads of Families Are at Their Places of Business and Make It Uncomfortable for Hordes of Wanderers Terrifying Women and Children.

To rid Kenilworth of tramps, hobos, and all members of the Weary Waggles family the people of the suburb, three miles north of Evanston, have borrowed from Chicago an able-bodied policeman mounted on a bicycle. This is the outcome of two months' unrest and misery for the more timid members of the community, and, at last, the edict has issued: "The tramp must go."

George W. Pearsall is the policeman assigned to duty as the special protector of Kenilworth's women and children. He is one of the extra men on the Chicago force, and his detail is in response to the application made by L. Y. Callahan in behalf of his Kenilworth neighbors.

When seen at the Nickel-Plate offices in Adams street Mr. Callahan said:

"We mean to make it uncomfortable for the first tramp caught in Kenilworth, that the example will serve as a warning to others.

"I don't suppose Kenilworth is worse than any other suburb so far as the tramp nuisance is concerned, but we expect to make it a great deal better. We have a little calaboose out there. It isn't often used. But just during this kind of weather it is not very comfortable.

"If we catch a tramp and lock him up we will see to it he does not live as well as when he is at large. He will have nothing but scant bread and water. As it is now, if a tramp strikes Kenilworth during the day time he has anything he wants. All he has to do is to ask for it, and the women are so afraid of tramps he gets it."

Will Be a "Flag Station."

It is more than probable that hereafter Kenilworth will be a "flag station" in the itinerary of the tramp, and persons of that genus will only stop there when signaled, which, it is needless to remark, will not be often.

Kenilworth is a place admirably suited to the operations of tramps, and in that respect is a type of many Chicago suburbs. The residence portions of the lake shore village are owned and occupied largely by men who have positions or business in Chicago, and during the day, when they are away at their desks or counters, their wives are left without protection.

All a tramp has had to do was to show his face at a back door to receive anything in the way of provender he had a mind to ask for, if it was in the house. Encouraged by their successes the wanderers have multiplied and made their requests boldly at front doors.

The Kenilworth men are not particularly hard-hearted, but according to Mr. Callahan there are two things they particularly object to. One of these is being "heldup" even for a meal, and the other and greater is to have their wives frightened nearly out of their wits.

Insolent and Aggressive.

The tramps who have infested Kenilworth recently, and who are becoming more numerous since the warm weather has made it possible for them to lie all night in the woods without suffering, have been guilty of few thefts thus far. But they have become insolent and aggressive, and women give them almost anything they ask for, fearing trouble if they refuse.

Policeman Pearsall, mounted on his bicycle, will be as ubiquitous as possible during the term of his employment at Kenilworth and will keep an ear and eye open not only for tramps in his own neighborhood but for signals of distress of any kind from any part of the village. As many tramps as he succeeds in catching will be kept on bread and water until they are no longer "too strong to work."

Several times of late the Kenilworth men have formed vigilance committees and have scoured the outskirts of the village at night to drive away tramps. Now they will sleep nights, and a "scorching" copper will do the rest.

TO BAR POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

In the Case of Corporations a Tammany Man Would Have Them Declared a Felony.

A bill has been prepared by Henry D. Hotchkiss, a Sachem of the Tammany society and a member of the Tammany Hall Law committee, which bill is entitled "An act to prevent the use of money for political purposes by corporations." The full text follows:

Sec. 1. No foreign corporation doing business in this State nor any domestic corporation shall pay or contribute, directly or indirectly, any money, property, or thing of value to any political party, organization, committee, or individual for any political purpose whatsoever, or for the purpose of influencing legislation of any kind, or to promote or defeat the candidacy of any person for nomination, appointment, or election to any political office.

A violation of this act is punishable by a fine of not less than $1,000 nor more than $10,000, in the discretion of the court or Judge before which the conviction is had; and upon any such conviction the corporation, if a domestic corporation, is dissolved; if a foreign corporation its right to do business in this State ceases.

Sec. 2. Any person who shall aid or abet a violation of this act is guilty of a felony.

Sec. 3. Violations of this act shall be prosecuted in the county in which the principal office of the corporation in this State is located.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

The draft of this measure was sent to Assemblyman Dan Finn yesterday with a long explanatory letter written by Mr. Hotchkiss. Among other things in this letter Mr. Hotchkiss says to the Hon. Daniel E. Finn:

"I do not need to tell you of the extent to which money is used corruptly by corporations, and that the people do not stand an equal show before the law."

Other things which Mr. Hotchkiss said in his letter were these:

"If a jury were to determine what is the greatest danger that menaces the State they would declare it to be the corrupt use of money by corporations. The only dangerous immunity a trust can obtain arises from the corrupt control of officials and legislation. If every State should pass a similar law it would make the corrupt use of money very dangerous. Some time anarchy may have the cash, and then we will find that it is money that produces the result."—New York Sun.

THE LONG, HARD HILL.

They were standing in the sunlight
Of the summer time of life;
She was still without a husband,
He was waiting for a wife.
And her cheeks were rich and rosy
And her lips were luscious red,
So he pressed her dimpled fingers
As he looked at her and said,
As they stood there in the heather
Where the road had crossed the rill
"May we not fare together
Up this long, hard hill?"

Now her hand began to tremble
And her eyes were full of tears
As she trained them on the road that
Wound away among the years;
But she had no voice to answer
Him; she could not understand,
For the future lay before her
Like a far-off fairy land.
There was sunlight on the heather,
There was music in the rill,
As they went away together
Up the long, hard hill.

Oftentimes the way was sunny,
Other times 'twas full of lures,
But the love that had come to them
Was the true love that endures,
Though the bonny brow is wrinkled,
Though the raven lock be gray,
Yet the road might have been rougher
Had she gone the other way.
Now the frost is on the heather
And the snow is on the rill,
And they're coasting down the short side
Of the long, hard hill.

—Cy Warman in New York Sun.

To Help Portland.

Portland, Ore., has formed a Citizens' Protective association. The city has been steadily losing population and wealth, and the object of the association is to encourage home trade and industries.

LYMAN J. GAGE ON SUCCESS IN LIFE.

Secretary of the Treasury Points the Way to Young Men, and Gives Personal Experiences.

Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage has been talking to a correspondent at Washington about what a young man just out of college should do to succeed in life, and has drawn largely on his own experience for advice to the young graduate.

"Tell him," said Mr. Gage, "to look around him and put his hand to the first honest work that offers, watching for the opportunities of life, but never trying to break open doors.

"A young man makes a great mistake if he tries to force himself ahead too rapidly. When I have seen the door open before me I have gone in, but I have never tried to break down a door. I have never hesitated to do any work that was honest, but every position I have ever held has been offered to me, and perhaps for that reason my philosophy is not to be applied generally."

He denied that he intended to advise young men to sit down and wait for employment to come to them and continued:

"Everything has come to me, but my case has been exceptional. You cannot predicate success on intelligence or business capacity always. Put two young men side by side, and the less intelligent of the two may be chosen because of some peculiarity of disposition, some mannerism of speech, some swing of the shoulders; the smallest thing may make the difference, and the reason for it may never appear to most eyes. The line that divides success from failure is often too slender to be seen."

Mr. Gage admitted, in reply to a question, that true worth does not count for its full value at the present time and followed up the admission by saying:

"Men do not look beyond the shabby coat. We are putting emphasis on the wrong things. We are giving too much thought to wealth and the luxuries of life. Now, I could be very happy with a roof over my head, plain clothing to wear, and plain food to eat."

He said he was naturally an optimist, and explained his belief by recounting his personal experience, first as a clerk in a store at Rome, N. Y., where, as a boy 10 years old, he worked from 6 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night for $5 per month, and later, when a young man, he worked as nightwatchman at a lumber mill in Chicago for $10 a week.

"I have never taken a gloomy view of life," he continued. "When I was working as a nightwatchman I had plenty of time to think. I saw men in those days working in ditches, digging, and laying pipes, and I said to myself, 'Is that going to be your lot? Are you going to spend your life digging and delving?' and I was reconciled to the thought.

"The work which I did with my hands early in life hardened my muscles, and I was prepared to earn my living with my hands, and I should have been content if I had had to do it."

Referring to his coming to Chicago he gives details as follows:

"About that time my father had been to Chicago looking over a lumber and sash and door business with an idea of going into it, but he had some doubt about taking the risk. However, he said, if I would go out and be bookkeeper for the concern he'd go. So I went to Chicago in 1855 and kept the books in the lumber office. There wasn't much bookkeeping to do—not more than an hour or two of work every day—and I went out in the mill and helped lift lumber, and if one of the men was away, to feed the saw. For this they paid me $12 a week, and part of this I saved."

"How did that compare with the salaries of today?" he was asked.

"In size, you mean?"

"No, in purchasing power."

"Except in the matter of rent it wouldn't buy a bit more than it will buy today."

"What is the difference between the conditions then and now, which made it possible for a man to save on $12 a week then and makes it seem so small today?"

"Differences in the way men live. Men have accustomed themselves in this day to greater luxuries of living. Then they wore plainer clothing, and were satisfied with simpler food. On my $12 salary I saved in less than two years $300."

TOO MUCH OF ONE ELEMENT.

A stranger brought a letter of introduction to a Cleveland merchant, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. The stranger was a fine-looking fellow, with a marked Southern accent. The Cleveland man was anxious to show him around.

"It is such pleasant weather," said he, "supposing we look about the town a little? Never been here before, eh? Well, say, how would you like to walk down and take a look at our lake?"

"No, thank you, sah," said the stranger, shortly.

"All right," said the Clevelander, and they walked along. When they reached the city hall the local man stopped.

"Say," he said, "I'd like to have you meet our public works director. I want him to tell you all about our waterworks system."

"No, sah," promptly said the stranger.

"All right," said the Clevelander, "we'll go upon the avenue."

A minute or two later he stopped again.

"Hold on," he said, "they have got an awfully nice lot of water-color pictures in here. Wouldn't you like to see them?"

The stranger halted. His brow grew dark.

"By gad, sah," he exclaimed, "I can't stand this no longer, sah! Here I am from the very heart of the submerged Mississippi Valley, sah; half a mile from a busted levee, sah; got a 400-acre estate, sah, and not a dry foot of land on it, sah, and, by gad, sah, all you can talk to me about is watah, watah, watah! I've seen enough watah to last me a thousand yeahs, sah; yes, sah—let's go in and take a straight liquor, sah!"

LITTLE BREECHES.

I don't go much on religion,
I never ain't had no show;
But I've got a middlin' tight grip, sir,
On the handful of things I know.
I don't pan out on the prophets,
And free will, and that sort of thing,
But I b'lieve in God and the angels
Ever sence one night last spring.

I came into town with some turnips,
And my little Gabe came along—
No 4-year-old in the country
Could beat him for pretty and strong,
Peart and chipper and sassy,
Always ready to swear and fight—
And I'd larnt him to chaw terbacker
Jest to keep his milk teeth white.

The snow came down like a blanket
As I passed by Taggert's store;
I went in for a jug of molasses
And left the team at the door.
They scared at something and started,
I heard one little squall,
And hell-to-split over the prairie
Went team, Little Breeches, and all.

Hell-to-split over the prairie!
I was almost froze with skeer;
But we rousted up some torches
And sarched for 'em far and near.
At last we struck hosses and wagon,
Snowed under a soft white mound,
Upsot, dead beat, but of little Gabe
No hide nor hair was found.

And here all hope soured on me
Of my fellow-critters' aid—
I jest flopped down on my marrow bones,
Crotch-deep in the snow, and prayed.
By this time the torches was played out,
And me and Isrul Parr
Went off for some wood to a sheepfold
That he said was somewhar thar.

We found it at last, and a little shed
Where they shut up the lambs at night;
We looked in and seen them huddled thar,
So warm and sleepy and white;
And thar sot Little Breeches and chirped,
As peart as ever you see:
"I want a chaw of terbacker,
And that's what's the matter with me."

How did he get thar? Angels!
He could never have walked in that storm;
They just scooped down and toted him
To whar it was safe and warm.
And I think that saving a little child
And bringing him to his own
Is a derned sight better business
Than loafing round the throne.

—John Hay.

Growth of Brazil Nuts.

The familiar "Brazil nut" grows in hard, spherical pods, each of which contains from eighteen to twenty-four of the triangular seeds that come to market. So beautifully are they packed by nature that no man yet has been able to put them back in their receptacle after once they have been taken out.

First Colored Female Notary.

Old Kentucky comes to the front with her first colored female notary public, Miss Ellen Brown of Georgetown. She was commissioned last month and will make the pension business a specialty.

READ WHAT
PHYSICIANS
SAY OF
POND'S EXTRACT

Philadelphia,
Dec. 29, 1894.

I have used "Pond's Extract" for many years and always insist upon my patients getting "Pond's," not the ordinary Extraet, which is often a very poor article.

W. K. BROWN, M. D.

Philadelphia,
Jan. 9, 1895.

I use Pond's Extract a great deal in my practice. I think it very valuable in all venous enlargements.

J. L. BRADFORD, M. D.

Santa Barbara, Cal.,
Nov. 27, 1894.

I have been using Pond's Extract in my practice for twenty years. I frequently have the experience you mention of druggists insisting they can put up as good as yours. I don't believe it. I use Pond's Extract a great deal as an antiseptic in combination with glycerine and carbolic acid. I think it far superior to any antiseptic known.

F. G. FLOURNOY, M. D.

Columbia, Pa.,
Jan. 18, 1895.

I have been a constant user of Pond's Extract since 1852, and do not expect to discontinue it while I live.

S. ARMOR, M. D.

Chelsea, Mass.,
Nov. 8, 1894.

I have made diseases of the skin a specialty for thirty years, and am free to say I know of no remedy that has given me such pertect satisfaction as Pond's Extract in cases for which it is recommended.

G. W. BABCOCK, M. D.

Asthmatics' Institute,
Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1894.

I know Pond's Extract to be a valuable remedy and shall continue its use whenever the opportunity offers.

GEO. H. CALKINS, M. D.

Newark, N. J.,
Dec. 13, 1894.

I am pleased with the purity and strength of Pond's Extract.

J. L. DURYEE, M. D.

POND'S EXTRACT is used by the leading physicians and principal hospitals of America and Europe.

8,000 ORDERS FROM PHYSICIANS WITHIN ONE MONTH DURING LAST AUTUMN.

POND'S EXTRACT is unrivaled for Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Colds, Catarrh, Piles, Inflammations, Hemorrhages, and all Pain.

Send for Pamphlet (free).

POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
76 Fifth Ave., New York.

HER DIARY.

I. Events as Recorded by Her.

April 1—That tiresome Dick Rashleigh was here last night. I thought he never would go. I was awfully bored.

April 3—Dick Rashleigh was here again last night. I wonder why he persists in persecuting me with his attentions. He's dreadfully stupid, and as poor as a church mouse, mamma says.

April 5—Dick Rashleigh called, and, though I didn't want to see him the least bit, I went down. He attempted to make love to me, and I sat on him good and hard. As if I would look at him! Why, mamma says I'm sure to make a brilliant match, and if Dick thinks—pshaw! how stupid he is!

April 8—Dick tried to kiss me last night, and I threatened to tell mamma if he ever attempted to do such a thing again. I never was so indignant in my life. I could have boxed his ears. I never saw the like of his impudence. I just hate him, and I wish I would never see him again.

April 10—Dick proposed to me last night and I rejected him with scorn. I told him that dear mamma would never, never consent to our marriage, and that, anyway, I detested him, and would not marry him if he were the last man on earth. He said I was cruel and was breaking his heart, and I said I didn't care—that it was a silly presumption on his part to think for one minute that I could care for him when mamma objected to him. I told him never dare to speak to me of love again.

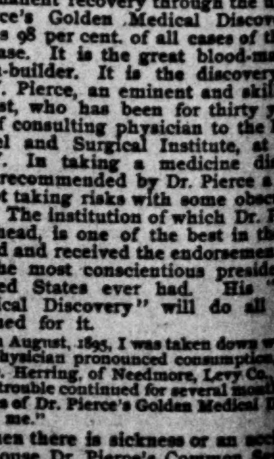
II. What Was Really Happening.

"It's all right. Mamma's up-stairs reading my diary, as usual, and now we can enjoy ourselves. You dear old boy! I'd be content to sit here on your lap forever, with your arm around me and my head on your shoulder. O, Dick, how I love you! And isn't that diary scheme great?"—New York Journal.

HOW SHOCKING.

Cholly—"Yaas, old chap, death actually stared me in the face."

Algy—"How verwy wude!"—New York World.



Manacled to death. The story has been told over and over again. One-seventh of all those who go down each year to premature graves are the victims of the most relentless enemy of mankind—consumption. An enormous percentage of those that remain are in the clutch of this deadly disease—are manacled to death. The majority of physicians say that it is impossible to break these shackles.

That is a mistake. Thousands of sufferers from consumption whose cases had been pronounced incurable, have testified over their own signatures to their complete and permanent recovery through the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of this dread disease. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It is the discovery of Dr. R. V. Pierce, an eminent and skillful specialist, who has been for thirty years the chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. In taking a medicine discovered and recommended by Dr. Pierce a sufferer is not taking risks with some obscure doctor. The institution of which Dr. Pierce is the head, is one of the best in the whole world and received the endorsement of one of the most conscientious presidents the United States ever had. His "Golden Medical Discovery" will do all that is claimed for it.

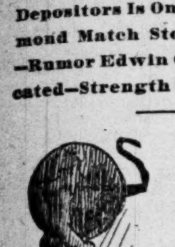
"In August, 1895, I was taken down with what my physician pronounced consumption," writes Ira D. Herring, of Needmore, Levy Co., Florida. "My trouble continued for several months. [illegible] bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cured me."

When there is sickness or an accident in the house Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is worth its weight in gold. For a paper-covered copy, send 21 one-cent stamps to cover mailing only. French cloth binding, 10 cents extra. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

WILL RECEIVE ONE-HALF.

ATLAS NATIONAL BANK STOCKHOLDERS TO GET FIFTY PER CENT.

Affairs of the Institution Nearly Wound Up—Settlement Is Made with the Van Nortwicks—Amount Due Depositors Is Only $5,225—More Diamond Match Stories in Circulation—Rumor Edwin Gould Has Been Placated—Strength in Stocks Continues.



STOCKHOLDERS in the Atlas National Bank, which closed its doors on Dec. 22, will probably receive between 45 and 50 per cent of the amount of their stock holdings. The bank has made a settlement with the Van Nortwicks of Batavia, who owed them a large sum of money, and the affairs of the institution are rapidly being closed up so that liquidation may follow. The Atlas National Bank now owes to the Associated banks of Chicago, which advanced it money to pay its depositors, a total of $191,000. There is still due depositors $5,225. Against these liabilities the bank holds securities and assets of one character and another having a face value of $1,134,000.

The Van Nortwicks owed the Atlas National Bank at the time of the failure in the neighborhood of $300,000. This acount has been liquidated by the bank taking in full settlement of its claims bonds in various paper mills controlled by the Van Nortwcks to the face value of the amount due the bank. These bonds are said to be good for nearly, if not quite, their face value. They are of the sort, however, which cannot be quickly realized upon and unless a purchaser can be found at a fair discount the officers of the bank will hold the bonds for future disposition.

The Atlas National Bank had a capital stock of $700,000. While the bank did not fail it was in a position where a run could not be met and the clearing-house banks decided to take its affairs in hand and pay all depositors in full. The Clearing-house committee, of whch Isaac G. Lombard is Chairman, took the control of the bank and depositors were paid upon presentation of their accounts. The efforts of the officers of the bank have been directed toward clearing what they could for their stockholders. It is believed 50 per cent can be realized by judicious management. To pay existing obligations and 50 per cent to the stockholders would require $550,000, or practically one-half the face value of the assets.

More Diamond Match Stories.

Diamond Match stories are in circulation which sound like the bull pointers so freely distributed during the time the Moores were carrying on their speculation in that stock. Two days ago it was the story of European negotiations practically closed and a deal in Brazil under which a South American company would be organized, in which the Diamond Match company would hold the control of stock. Yesterday it was given out on "good authority" that Edwin Gould and President Barber had come to an understanding and there would be no more fighting between the Diamond Match company of Illinois and the Continental Match company of New Jersey. If President Barber has succeeded in placating Edwin Gould he has leveled a molehill. As a matter of fact the Continental Match company has cut little figure outside of the stock market. The output of the factory at Passaic, N. J., was so small as to cut no figure with the match trade. The operation of the Continental Match company has been confined principally to the stock end of the match business, and it enabled Mr. Gould to sell match stock short, according to rumors, at considerable expense to himself. No doubt the Continental Match company was annoying to Diamond Match officials, but it could not be looked upon as a rival in the match trade.

Edwin Gould has a factory in Passaic, N. J., and two other factories not in operation, one in Kankakee and the other in Ogdensburg, N. Y. The one in Ogdensburg was built by the people of that city and presented to the Continental company, but so far it has never been operated. The Kankakee factory is an old furniture factory, which was bought under a foreclosure of mortgage by a Chicago bank. The only evidence so far of an intention to turn it into a match factory was the running of a special train from Chicago to Kankakee in January and the shipping of a smokestack in June. The machinery originally intended for the Ogdensburg factory was to have been sent to Kankakee, and that is the reason the New York factory has not yet been operated. The machinery, however, has failed to make its appearance in Kankakee.

Upward Movement in Stocks Continues.

The upward movement in stocks continues unchecked. While there are fractional declines from time to time, the general tendency is upward, and has been for the last five weeks. Brokers report an increased inquiry from investors for all sorts of securities. A prominent brokerage house reported yesterday a large number of orders on its books for the purchase of stocks on the first break. A member of the firm said so long as such orders were held by brokers there could be no break in quotations. The local stocks, which have been in practically no demand for some time, are the subject of inquiry from the investing classes. New York stocks still continue to be favorites with local traders.

The local stock market was more than dull yesterday. It was absolutely stagnant. West Chicago was the most active stock on the list, and sales of this security amounted to only 1,000 shares. It was fairly strong, opening at 98⅞, which was the low quotation of the day, except for one sale of regular stock at 98½. It advanced during the afternoon's trading to 99⅞, and closed at 99⅛. Notwithstanding the favorable news given out on Diamond Match that stock was in no demand yesterday, and not a single sale was recorded. The settlement price was at 137½. City railway showed a number of small sales ranging from an opening at 229 down to a close at 225. New York Biscuit was in little demand, there being only three sales made during the day at 50¼ and 50⅛.

Kidder, Peabody & Co. will ship $500,000 in gold from New York tomorrow.

Chicago and Northwestern stock was strong yesterday on a reported project of refunding nearly $18,000,000 in bonds drawing 6, 7, and 8 per cent. All of the grangers are strong on the crop outlook, and a possible increase in dividends before long.

Sales on the Stock Exchange.

Sales on the Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

SALES CALL—10 A. M.

5 Chi City Ry....229	10 W Chi St R R.. 98⅞
20 N Y Bis Co....50¼	45 Chi B&M com. 7⅝

SALES AFTER CALL.

50 N Y Bis Co.... 50¼	150 do act........ 99
10 Am Straw B Co 25⅞	6 Chi City Ry....228
10 do 25⅞	50 do act........225
50 W Chi S RR act 99	85 do 225
100 do act........ 99⅛	40 Chi P&P com... 30
50 do act........ 98⅞	35 Chi B&M com... 7⅝
5 do 98⅞	50 So S El Ry.... 40
100 do act........ 98⅞	8 Chi Edison Co..122

BONDS.

15000 Chi C Ry 4½s.102½	1000 do seller 60.. 43⅞
7000 W Chi deb 6s.100½	1000 do 44
2000 Met WS El 5s. 44	5000 Chi Ed gld 5s.104

SALES FROM 1:30 TO 2 P. M.

10 Am Straw B Co 26¼	10 do 99⅞
5 Chi City Ry....227	50 do act........ 99⅛
25 do 225	50 do act........ 99⅞
25 Lake St El..... 11	50 do act........ 99⅛
50 W Chi St R R. 99⅛	50 Mil & C B com. 9
10 do 99	50 do seller 10.... 8⅝
50 do act........ 99¼	30 do 9
150 do act........ 99⅛	60 Chi B&M com. 8
300 do act........ 99⅛	25 do 7⅞

Clearances at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	June 22.	June 15.
New York	$108,191,429	$116,394,807
Chicago	14,001,498	13,166,062
Boston	18,383,605	20,032,913
Philadelphia	11,578,631	11,013,531
St. Louis	3,626,404	3,843,475
Baltimore	2,085,235	2,309,550
New Orleans	1,237,462	1,269,872

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 65c premium; St. Louis, 25c premium.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Securities Continue Their Upward Course with Incidental Reactions.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The stock market today again gave a demonstration of its astonishing capacity for sustained increase of prices with only temporary pauses and trivial reactions. The maturing plan of the committee of directors of the Chicago and Northwestern for refunding the bonds of the company so as to effect a saving which may be applied to the stock has become the central object of interest in the market. The upward tendency of prices which radiated from this stock ultimately permeated the whole market, carrying even the industrial stocks, some of which had sagged during the morning, to a higher plane. Northwest's extreme rise was 3¼. Omaha, as being nearest in relations to Northwest, followed its course with closest sympathy. But the Vanderbilt stocks were all strong in sympathy. Lake Shore made a new record price, jumping 3½ to 175. This was doubtless on exact information of the benefits to accrue to the stock from refunding of the bonds, the time of the exchange of the old bonds for the new 3½s expiring tomorrow. The New York, Chicago and St. Louis stocks, on account of the close relation of traffic interests with Lake Shore, also showed marked advance. The first preferred was bid at 71 against 60 bid yesterday. The common stock gained 1½ and the second preferred 2. Lackawanna gained 3½ to 156 on a definite announcement that the regular quarterly dividend will shortly be declared.

A striking feature of the market's course was the comparatively small transactions on which prices rose. This was, of course, more markedly true of the high priced investment stocks, a very small supply of which is offering in the market at any time. A quickened demand naturally marks up the price very sharply. But the volume of transactions as a whole was not large and the dealings were lacking in animation all day. Sugar and Chicago Gas, which usually occupy so large a share of attention, and some other specialties, were rather heavy and neglected all day, though they showed a recovering tendency before the close. Southwestern railroads were particularly strong on account of the good outlook for business in that section. Continued good crop reports sustained the markets, particularly the grangers. The announcement of a $500,000 shipment of gold for Thursday's steamer and the probability that more will go did not renew yesterday's rather factitious alarm on the subject. The week's export of general merchandise from New York amounting to $7,909,680, a decrease of $2,178,124 from last week's, indicates one source of the strength in exchange.

Gains of a point or over were shown by Tobacco, Burlington, St. Paul, Omaha, Susquehanna and Western pfd., Denver and Rio Grande pfd., Manhattan, Missouri Pacific, Minnesota Iron, Kansas and Texas pfd., and Northern Pacific pfd. In the closing dealings Lake Erie and Western fell a point, and the preferred jumped two points. Laclede Gas lost 1¼ but recovered it. Tennessee Coal also fell a point and rallied feebly.

Trading in railway mortgages was in considerable volume and some striking gains were made in a few issues, including Lehigh and Wilkesbarre 5s, which improved 2½ per cent. The general tone of the market was good, and free purchases were noted of the prominent international mortgages for continental account. The aggregate sales were $1,809,000.

Governments were more active but without essential change in values. The sales were $52,000. Silver certificates, 60¼@60⅝. Bar silver, 60¼. Mexican dollars, 47⅝.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sale.	High.	Low.	Closing— Jne.22.	Jne.21.
American Sugar	13,200	123¼	122⅛	123	123¼
Do pfd	100	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106¼
Amn. Tobacco	2,800	74½	73	74	73¼
Amn. Cot. Oil	400	14½	14⅜	14⅜	....
Do pfd	100	62½	62½	62½	62
Amn. Express	50	112½	112½	112½	....
Atchison	700	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	12
Do pfd	2,800	24½	23⅞	24	24
Ann Arbor Ry pfd	10	29	29	29	....
Amn. Spirits Co.	300	11	11	11	11
Do pfd	300	30¼	30	30	....
Bkln. Rap. Tran.	300	24½	24	24½	24¼
Bay State Gas	800	12½	12¼	12½	12¼
Balto. & Ohio	200	11½	11	11½	10½
Bkln. Un. Gas	100	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
Chi. & G. W.	300	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	....
C. B. & Q.	16,700	82⅝	81⅝	82⅛	81½
C. & N. W.	14,300	114½	111¼	114¼	111⅛
C., M. & St. P.	23,800	79⅝	78⅞	79⅜	78⅞
Do pfd	100	139	139	139	139
C., R. I. & P.	7,600	71⅝	71	71⅛	70⅝
C., St. P., M. & O	8,900	62½	61¼	62¼	61
Can. Southern	900	50⅞	50¼	50⅜	50⅜
Ches. & Ohio	5,600	18⅛	17⅞	18	17⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	600	24⅜	24	24¼	24⅛
Cent. R.R. of N. J	2,600	82⅝	81⅞	81⅞	82
Con. Gas, N. Y.	2,400	166⅝	164½	165½	166¼
Chicago Gas	11,500	90¼	89⅜	89⅝	89⅝
Colo. Fuel and I.	300	19⅝	19½	19½	19⅝
Con. Ice	700	34⅜	33⅞	34⅜	34
Do pfd	200	83	83	83	83¼
Cent. Pacific	25	9½	9½	9½	....
D., L. & W.	1,000	156	154	156	152½
Del. & Hudson	400	108	107¾	108	....
D. & R. G. pfd	100	42½	42½	42½	41
Edison	125	116	116	116	....
Genl. Electric	1,400	33¾	33	33½	33¼
Iowa Central	100	8½	8½	8½	8¾
Lake Shore	1,100	175	172	175	....
Louis. & Nash	2,500	50¼	49⅜	49⅞	49¾
L., E. & W.	600	14¼	14	14	15
Do pfd	1,000	69	67¼	69	....
Laclede Gas	200	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	23¾
Do pfd	100	80	80	80	....
Met. Traction	600	111	110⅞	111	110¼
Michigan Central	100	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	100
M., K. & T.	1,200	13⅛	12⅝	13	12½
Do pfd	4,800	32¼	31⅛	32	31⅞
Manhattan	500	88⅛	87½	87⅞	87¾
Missouri Pacific	5,400	19½	18⅞	19⅛	18½
Minn. Iron	200	60	60	60	....
M. & St.L. 1st pfd	125	81⅛	81	81	....
Do 2d pfd	100	50½	50½	50½	....
Nor. Pacific	1,000	15	14⅞	14⅞	14½
Do pfd	7,600	42⅛	41⅛	42⅛	41½
N. Y. Central	5,700	102½	101⅞	102⅛	101⅝
Norfolk & W. pfd	25	29	29	29	30
N.Y., S. & W. pfd	1,500	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	26⅞
North Amn. Co	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4½
Nat. Lead	400	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	28⅞
Do pfd	7	96	95½	96	95½
Nat. Linseed	100	13	13	13	13
N. Y., C. & St. L.	100	13½	13	13½	....
Do 2d pfd	800	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛	....
O. R. & N. pfd	100	54	54	54	54
*Ogn. S. Line	1,000	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	15½
Phila. & Read	2,100	21⅞	21½	21⅞	21⅜
Do 1st pfd	800	46	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
Do 2d pfd	700	27⅞	27½	27⅞	27⅜
Pac. Mail	800	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	29¼
Pullman	185	165	165	165	164⅞
P., C., C. & St. L	600	13	12½	13	....
Do pfd	300	45	45	45	....
St. J. & G. I.	200	3½	3¼	3½	....
Do 1st pfd	130	40½	39⅜	39⅜	....
St. L. & S. F.	33	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	....
Do 1st pfd	2,300	48⅛	47⅞	47⅞	49½
Do 2d pfd	1,900	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	16⅞
Southern Ry.	200	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9
Do pfd	1,100	29⅞	29	29⅞	29⅜
So. Pacific	300	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Texas Pacific	1,700	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜
Tenn. Coal	4,100	24⅞	23⅝	24⅞	24⅜
Standard Twine	100	5½	5½	5½	5⅜
Union Pac.	800	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
U. P., D. & G.	100	2	2	2	2
U. S. Rubber	100	13	13	13	13
U. S. Leather	50	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	....
Do pfd	800	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	59
U. S. Express	100	40	40	40	....
W. & L. E.	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
Wabash	400	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
Do pfd	300	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅛
Western Union	5,900	83⅜	82⅞	83	82⅞
Wells Fargo Ex.	25	107	107	107	....

*When issued.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams 150	United States..... 38
American 112	Fargo 82⅞

BONDS.

United States 4s..124⅞	United Stats 4s reg111¼
Do coup 125	Do 4s coup........113
Do 5s reg........114	Do 2s reg........ 96½
Do 5s coup........114	

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

247000 Atch gen 4s .....83⅞@84½
124000 do adjmt 4s .....50@¼
5000 Atch C-Pist 28⅞
4000 A S 6s.76½@77
15000 AA 4s..79⅞@80
1000 Ala class B.107½
1000 A-NW 1st... 84⅞
1000 Bkn E 1st tr 74½
14000 BRT 5s.79⅞@80
22000 B U Gas 5s. .....112½@⅞
4000 BW-W 5s... 97
1000 Cent O 1st.. 97½
7000 CNJ gm 5s.111½
75000 C-O gn 4½s .....75½@76
20000 do con 5s..111
13000 CB-Q Neb ex 4s.....91⅞@92
2000 do deb 5s..102
2000 C-EI cons..126
2000 do gn 5s..100
16000 C-NP 1st tr .....42½@⅜
21000 C-NW sf 6s. .....117¼@½
5000 do sf 4s.104¼@½
26000 CRI-P ex 5s .....107⅛@⅞
1000 do deb 5s.. 99
15000 C-9th-av 5s. .....117¾@118½
2000 C-WI 1st....106
1000 DM-FtD 1st 2½s.......... 64
5000 D G 5s.81⅞@82
8000 D-IR 1st.... .....100½@101
4000 D-RG 4s... 90
2000 EL-BS 5s...100¼
11000 ETVG cns..108⅝
1000 do 1st.....111
2000 E NY cn 5s..114⅞
35000 do of Bkln 1st .....113@¼
2000 Er 1st cn 7s.143
2000 do pri bnds.. 91⅞
2000 do gm lien.. 66⅞
5000 FtW-DC 1st. 63
15000 GH-SA M-P 5s.........89@¼
6000 GE deb 5s... 98⅞
3000 G Pac 1st118¼@⅝
7000 H-TC gm 4s 68
7000 H-StJ con....121¼
10000 I-GN 1st....119
18000 do 2d 80
1000 do 3d.......40
2000 ID-W 1st....104
5000 Ky Cent 4s.. 89⅞
8000 KP con tr... 74½
10000 LV term 5s..109½
10000 LI gm 4s.... 87
4000 L-N cons... 103⅞
16000 LA-PF 1st.118@⅝
1000 L-WBM 5s.... 78
19000 L-N un 4s.82½@⅝
2000 LS-MS 1st.....114
15000 do reg......110¼
2000 L-WB con asstd 96¼
26000 Man con 4s. .....94@95
2000 M C con 7s..116¼
1000 M-N 1st 1910 M line......118
1000 M-SP C-P 6s121¼
6000 do SW div..119½
2000 do cons......139½
1000 M-StL cn 5s.103⅛
3000 MK-T 1st 4s. 83⅞
27000 do 2ds.....61½@⅞
1000 do 5s of Tex 79
8000 MO-P 1st cons....80⅞@81
29000 Met El 2d.. .....104⅜@105
1000 N-W 4s...... 73¼
9000 NC-SL 1st.133@⅛
3000 do con...... 99¼
1000 NYC 1st....120⅞
2000 NYC deb 4s.103½
3000 NYO-W con 5s.......109⅛@½
6000 do ref 4s95½@96
12000 NYS-W 1st ref 5s.........104¼
115000 NP gn lien 3s ....56⅞@57
82000 do prior 4s in tr.........90@90⅝
2000 do 1st.119½@120
1000 Nat Stch 6s.101
1000 O-StL 1st tr. 55
18000 Ohio So 4s tr 9
1000 O-M con sf..105½
6000 OSL-U cn 5s tr.........82⅞@⅞
1000 PGas-C con.107½
1000 PCC-SL 1st.110⅛
1000 do 4½s serB.111
1000 P-W 1st 4s.. 72
4000 Pac Mo 1st. ....101@¼
34000 R gn 4s.83⅞@84
1000 R-S 1st.......146½
5000 RGW 1st.76⅞@⅞
1000 StJ-GI 1st... 65½
22000 St L-SF gm 5s.........100⅞
5000 do gm 6s....115⅛
3000 StP-NP 6s..129
19000 SA-AP 4s. ....58⅞@59⅛
6000 So Ry 5s..92⅛@½
8000 Std Tw 6s..67@⅞
20000 SV-NE 4s.. ....82⅞@83
4000 Tex P 1st 5s ....90⅞@91
99000 do 2d inc.... 25½
2000 T-OC 1st.... 105
4000 AP 1st 99 tr.106
9000 UP sf tr.92@93
180000 Utah-Nor 7s.117⅞
2000 US 4s 1907..113
10000 Va 6s defd tr stamped 3½
10000 Wab 1st 6s. ....104¼@½
8000 do 2d.......70⅛@⅝
6000 West Gas 5s. 96½
5000 WNY-P 1st..109½
1000 W-LE 1st.... 91
3000 WS gtd 4s. ....109⅛@⅞
26000 do reg......107⅞@⅞

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Stock Sales and Closing Quotations at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., June 22.—[Special.]—The copper shares resumed leadership in the Boston market on evidences of advance in the price of the metal, which appears freely to have sold at 11¼c.

The amount involved in recent transactions is estimated at as high as £5,000,000. The Calumet and Hecla has been selling above 11 cents for some days, and its stock of copper on hand is not large. Improved prospects of general business have stimulated demand, and the rise is healthful and natural. Calumet and Hecla rose 5 to 390; Old Dominion, 2½ to 132; Butler, 1 to 22¼; Old Dominion, ¾ to 19; Tamarack Junior, 2¼ to 19; Osceola, ¾ to 32⅛; Quincy, 1 to 113.

The general market was firm, without particular features, save uniform strength. The gain in Mexican Central securities was sustained. Lamson store service lost ⅜ more to 14½, rallying to 15⅛. Call loans, 1½ to 2½ per cent; time money, 2½ to 4 per cent. At the clearing-house balances between the banks loaned at 1½ per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Opg.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar	2,700	123⅛	123⅝	122⅛	123
Do pfd	60	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
Atchison	200	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
Do pfd	800	23⅝	24⅛	23⅝	24
Bay State Gas	1,200	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
Bell Telephone	250	231	231	231	231
C., B. & Q.	3,000	81⅝	82⅛	81⅝	82⅛
Calumet & Hecla	125	385	392	385	390
Chicago Junct. Ry.	300	101⅝	102⅛	101⅝	102⅛
Centennial	400	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
General Electric	100	33	33	33	33
Mex. Central	800	9⅛	9⅝	9	9⅛
Pullman	100	165	165½	165	165
Union Pacific	600	6⅛	6⅜	6	6⅛
West End R. R.	175	84	84	84	84

BONDS.

15000 Atch. 4s..82⅞@83½	500 KC Ft.S-M 6s...94⅞
1200 Atch. adj. 4s....50⅛	3000 Mex C 4s........72⅛
5000 Gas 2d 5s.....73	40000 do 1st inc.......20⅛
5000 C & W M 5s..60	20000 do 2d inc.......8⅛

SIGNIFICANT.

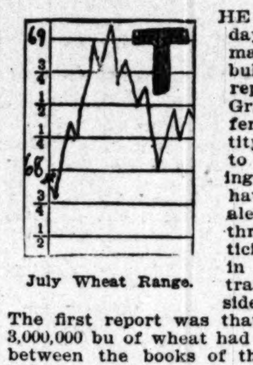
Flyaway—"What did dashing's creditors do when he died?"

Fleetwood—"Charged everything up to loss by fire."—New York Journal.

ONE MORE JULY FRIGHT.

TRANSFER OF AN ACCOUNT SCARES WHEAT TRADERS.

Sentiment Changes on the Selling Following the Bulge—Available Supply Report Is Fragmentary—Local Milling Trade Only Moderate in Volume—Provisions Lose Part of an Early Advance—Cash Trade Continues Good.



July Wheat Range.

THE incident of the day in the wheat market was the bulge in July on the report that Allen-Grier had transferred a large quantity of July wheat to Norton-Worthington. Local traders have been on the alert for two or three weeks in anticipation of a deal in July and the transfer was considered significant. The first report was that something like 3,000,000 bu of wheat had been transferred between the books of the two concerns, but later on the transfer was trimmed down to 1,000,000 bu. The house disposing of the wheat has been conspicuous in recent operations, while the concern taking the wheat does a large shipping business. The supposition was that the wheat was to be taken in on delivery and be paid for by Norton-Worthington, and the price of July wheat was run up to 69⅛c. The strength was confined to the nearby delivery, September sympathizing reluctantly. The people who have believed for weeks that there was dynamite somewhere under the July deal were the ones to construe the transfer as an extremely bullish suggestion. No one has claimed to understand the vagaries of the market for some time back and circumstances which by one party on the Board of Trade have been dismissed as of no importance have been considered extremely significant by the other side. The people who insist that any July deal is a myth explain that the Norton-Worthington house was short a large quantity of wheat and that the transfer simply straightened up their books.

Transfer Loses Its Significance.

This seemed to be the sober second thought of the pit, for a great part of the advance was lost as rapidly as it was made. There are people who say that recent settlements have not indicated any great shortage in the Norton-Worthington office. Unquestionably there was considerable short selling on Monday by people who felt confident that the elevator rule would be defeated, and that with the further short selling which would follow the announcement of the vote they could get out with a profit. A rally at St. Louis and reports of wet harvest interfered with the program which had been laid out by the sellers of Monday. There were no Liverpool cables on account of the holiday abroad. Paris was 10 centimes lower on the nearby delivery and Antwerp was up 12½ centimes on red winter wheat. The report on available supplies was incomplete, the only item given being a decrease in the quantity of wheat east of the Rockies of 2,681,000 bu. Clearances were 261,000 bu in wheat and flour, against equal quantities received at and shipped from primary points. Northwestern receipts were 333 cars, against 335 a week ago and 800 a year ago. Local receipts were 6 cars, with 138,000 bu inspected out of store. The local cash business was not extensive, being figured at something like 45,000 bu. The milling demand early in the day was fairly good. Notwithstanding the advance further north of the winter wheat harvest, a number of concerns reported sales of cash wheat to go from this market to points in central and southern parts of the State.

Provisions were strong during the early part of the day, the strength being due in part to the better feeling in wheat. Local receipts of hogs were 21,000, with prices up 5c. At the principal markets of the West receipts were 61,700, against 53,500 a year ago. Offerings of provisions were rather light during the early part of the session, and there was some outside buying. Cudahy was credited with buying lard and ribs and Patten with taking in a short line of stuff. Lard was conspicuously strong. On the advance there was considerable realizing, and later on the packers came in as free sellers and caused the whole market to ease off slightly. There is some difference of opinion as to the cash demand, although the shipments each day are heavy and the exports nearly every week for months have exceeded those of last season.

Coarse Grain Quiet and Steady.

Corn showed a very narrow range, and was almost entirely a local market. It was easy early, but later had firm spots with wheat. Two days' inspection was 787 cars. Primary receipts were 544,500 bu. Bradstreet's figured an increase of 657,000 bu in the available supply. Soon after the opening Barrett contributed a little strength by buying about 200,000 bu. Carrington-Hannah, Pacaud, and Bartlett-Frazier also bought during the day. Favorable rains throughout the West induced considerable short covering at times. The close was quotably steady. Samples were in fair demand and moderately offered. Sales on track and free on board: No. 4, 23½c; No. 3, 24¾c; No. 3 yellow, 24½@24¾c; No. 2 yellow, 25¾c; No. 3 white, 25¼c; No. 2 white, 25¾c. Billed through: No. 4, 21@23c; No. 3 yellow, 22¼c; No. 2 yellow, 23c; No. 3 white, 23¼c.

Oats were generally quiet. Slightly better prices ruled early in the day, but even the little strength making these quotations was lost long before the close. Carlots were slow, and the market easy. Sales on track and free on board: No. 3, 17@20¾c; No. 3 white, 20¾@22½c; No. 2, 18½@19c; No. 2 white, 22@23½c. Billed through: No. 3, 16¾@21c; No. 3 white, 20¾@22½c; No. 2, 21½c; No. 2 white, 21½@23c.

Rye was dull but not quotably lower. Carlots were in better demand than supply, but speculative trade was very dull. No. 2 cash was nominally 34c and No. 3 33½c. July was 33¼c bid and 33¾ asked, making the market nominally 33½c. September ranged ¾c under July. Barley was very lightly traded in, there being only 3 or 4 cars here, but this supply was ample for the demand. Feed grades remain 26½@27c and malting 28@33c. Seeds did rather better as a whole, the volume of trade being increased. Timothy was more freely offered than usual, and September fell 2½c, to $2.70. Cloverseed was in fair request at $6.65@6.75 for contract grades. Flaxseed receipts were 8 cars and shipments nothing. Trade was in rather better volume and prices a little higher, owing to an improved demand. No. 1 was quoted 75½c and No. 1 Northwestern 76½c. July ranged from 75¼@75½c and September from 76@76½c.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

There was considerable gossip yesterday about the prospect of a compromise being effected between the elevator proprietors and the Board of Trade. The result of the last election is taken as indicating that neither faction cares particularly to get along without the other, and the elevator men, with two recent victories to their credit, are in excellent position to make the first advances toward a compromise under the terms of which the board might expect peace. The last compromise included an agreement on the part of the elevator proprietors not to buy grain except at competing points and not to ship contract grades of wheat from their own houses. In view of the State law which will go into effect July 1 such concessions will scarcely be agreeable to them. The intimation yesterday was that the concession or offer of concession would come in the direction of a certain number of days free storage or a reduction in storage charges. The temper of the board has unquestionably changed and a number of the directors stated unhesitatingly that that body would welcome any propositions from the elevator people which would tend to harmonize the differences between the warehousemen and receivers and shippers.

The directors yesterday declined to entertain an application for the reinstatement of Frank J. Kennett, who has nearly three years to serve on a five-year sentence of suspension, unless Mr. Kennett first withdraws the suit he filed against the board some time ago in order to force his reinstatement. It is said the chances of Mr. Kennett's recovery are very slight, and both he and his friends wish the cloud of sentence of suspension removed before his death.

Puts on July wheat ranged from 67⅞c to 68⅛c, closing at 68⅛c. Puts on September sold from 63⅞c to 64c. Calls on July ranged from 69⅛c to 69⅞c, closing at 69⅛c. Calls on September ranged from 64⅝c to 64⅞c.

Local contract stocks of wheat include 100,000 bu No. 2 red, 1,735,000 bu No. 1 Northern, and 2,334,000 bu of No. 2 spring wheat, or 4,169,000 bu in all. Contract stocks of corn are 6,183,000 bu and contract stocks of oats 1,327,000 bu. For the week there was a decrease in wheat of 158,000 bu, an increase in corn of 610,000 bu and an increase in oats of 266,000 bu.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 3 cars; corn, 460 cars; oats, 230 cars; hogs, 37,000.

It is claimed that samples of new wheat received at Kansas City are the finest ever seen, some indicating a weight of 63 to 65 lbs per bu.

	Closed Monday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Ju.23, 1896.
WHEAT.				
June	69	.....@.....	69¼	56½
July	68⅞	67⅜@ 69¼	68⅞	56⅜
September	63⅞	63⅝@ 64½	64⅛	57⅝
CORN.				
June	24⅛	.....@.....	24¼	27¼
July	24⅞	24⅝@ 24⅞	24⅞	27⅞
September	25⅝	25⅝@ 25⅞	25⅝	28⅞
OATS.				
June	17⅜	.....@.....	17⅜	16¼
July	18	17⅞@ 18⅛	18	16⅝
September	17⅛	17⅝@ 18⅛	17⅞	17
MESS PORK.				
June	7.37½	.....@.....	7.37½	7.00
July	7.40	7.35 @7.45	7.40	7.02½
September	7.50	7.45 @7.57½	7.47½	7.20
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
June	3.65	.....@.....	3.72½	4.02½
July	3.70	3.72½@3.77½	3.75	4.05
September	3.80	3.82½@3.87½	3.85	4.20
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.				
June	4.32½	.....@.....	4.35	3.70
July	4.32½	4.32½@4.37½	4.35	3.72½
September	4.37½	4.40 @4.45	4.40	3.90

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	1	...	1	2
Spring wheat	..	1	3	4
Corn	348	313	126	787
Oats	71	333	2	406
Rye	1	2	1	4
Barley	..	22	19	41
Totals	421	671	152	1,244

Inspected out—88,414 bu wheat, 192,824 bu corn, 62,512 bu oats, and 200 bu barley. Additional—8 cars wheat.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at New York.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Grain—Wheat—Receipts, 151,300 bu; exports, 128,855 bu. Spot steady; opened on wet weather, led sharply on a scare of July shorts, but partially reacted under realizing, and closed ⅛@⅜c net higher. No. 2 red June closed 75⅛c; September, 69⅜@70⅛c; closed 70⅛c. Corn—Receipts, 229,050 bu; exports, 30,882 bu. Spot quiet; No. 2, 29c. Opened easier on favorable weather news; rallied with wheat and held steady all day in absence of offerings; closed unchanged to ⅛c net higher; June closed 29¼c; September, quiet, 30⅛@30⅜c, closed 30⅜c. Oats—Receipts, 158,600 bu. Spot quiet; No. 2, 22c. Options dull and featureless; closing unchanged. Hay dull. Hops steady. Hides firm. Leather firm. Wool steady.

Provisions—Beef steady; extra mess, $7.50@$8.00; beef hams, 24@25c; packet, 8@9c. Cut meats firm; pickled bellies, 5¼@6⅞c; pickled shoulders, 5¼c; pickled hams, 9@9¼c. Lard firm; Western steam, $3.90; refined firm. Pork steady; mess, $8.25@8.75; short clear, $9.00@10.50; family, $9.25@10.00. Tallow steady; city, 3 1-16@3¼c; country, 3 3-16@3⅜c. Cottonseed oil steady; prime crude, 20c; do yellow, 23⅛@23⅜c. Petroleum dull; united, no market. Resin firm. Turpentine steady; 27@27¼c. Rice steady. Molasses quiet. Pig iron steady; Southern, $9.25@10.50; Northern, $10.00@12.00. Copper steady; brokers', $11.12½; exchange, $11.15. Lead firm, brokers', $3.20; exchange, $3.42½@3.47½. Spelter steady; $4.25@4.35.

Coffee opened steady with prices unchanged to 10 points lower, worked within narrow changes, but showed weak undertone, under disappointing cables and heavy Brazilian receipts and clearances; selling checked by large warehouse deliveries in this country. Trading local. Closed steady, net unchanged to 5 points lower; sales, 8,250 bags, including September 7,000. Spot coffee—Rio dull; No. 7 invoice, 7⅛c; jobbing, 8c. Mild quiet; Cordova, 11¼@17¼c; sales, 1,000 bags; No. 7 Rio, cost and freight, 690; 1,500 bags Central American p. t.; 200 bags Maracaibo p. t.

Sugar—Raw, firm; refined, steady; mold A, 5c; standard A and confectioners' A, 4⅝c; cut loaf and crushed, 5⅝c; powdered and cubes, 5c; granulated, 4⅞c.

Butter—Receipts, 18,183 pkgs; quiet; Western creamery, 11@15c; Elgins, 15c; factory, 7½@10½c.

Cheese—Receipts, 11,639 pkgs; steady; State, large, 8¼@8⅜c; do small, 7½@8c; part skims, 4@6¼c; full skims, 2½@3c.

Eggs—Receipts, 15,641 pkgs; dull and weak; State and Pennsylvania, 11½@12c; Western, 10½@11c.

Cotton—Cotton opened steady with near months 1 point lower and far months 1 point higher. Following the first call there was a further advance of 1@3 points, led by an upward movement in September, December, and January contracts on buying by commission houses, sellers being scarce in the absence of English advices, with the Liverpool cotton market closed on account of the Queen's jubilee. For the rest of the session the course of the market was irregular, but in the main downward, governed by conflicting crop accounts, which, however, were generally favorable. From the best to the lowest prices the swing of the market was 11 points, while the volume of business was small, the total of the day reaching only 77,500 bales. The market was finally quiet in tone at a net decline of 3 to 7 points.

Spot quiet, unchanged; middling uplands, 7⅞c; mid gulf, 8⅛c. Closed steady; middling uplands, 7⅞c; mid gulf, 8⅛c; sales, 3,752 bales.

Futures opened steady; sales, 3,000 bales. January, 6.95c; February, 7.00c; March, 7.04c; July, 7.41c; August, 7.42c; September, 7.13c; October, 6.92c; November, 6.87c; December, 6.91c. Futures closed quiet; sales, 77,500 bales. January, 6.91c; February, 6.95c; March, 6.99c; June, 7.36c; July, 7.37c; August, 7.36c; September, 7.11; October, 6.90c; November, 6.85c; December, 6.88c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 22.—Wheat—No 1 Northern, old, 78¼c; new, 75¾c; No. 2 winter, 83c. Corn—No. 2, 28¼@28¾c. Oats—No. 2 white, 25c. Rye—No. 2, 38¼@39c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 22.—Wheat shorts in July futures received a bad scare in the first hour of trading, but it was not of long duration. It arose from the fact that a Chicago commission house which was known to be long on July wheat sold out a line to another firm who are credited with being extensive shippers. From the opening at 70c there was a straight advance to 71⅝c, followed later by a decline from which there was a slight reaction previous to the close. July opened at 70c, advanced without a stop to 71⅝c, from which there was a reaction to 70⅛@70⅜c, and rallied to a close at 70⅛c. September opened at 61⅝c, advanced to 62⅜c, declining to the close at 62⅛c. Flour unchanged; bran in bulk $5.00@5.25, sacked, $6.00@6.25.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 22.—Wheat nominally steady; No. 2 hard, 70@72c; No. 3, 65@68c; No. 4, 50@60c; No. 2 spring, 65@70c; No. 3, 65c; No. 2 red, 85c; No. 3, 75@78c; No. 4, 65@70c. Corn steady, quiet; No. 2 mixed, 22¼c. Oats fairly active, steady; No. 2 white, 20@21c. Rye, No. 2, 28@29c. Hay generally quiet; little change; choice timothy, $8.50@9.00; choice prairie, $6.50@7.00. Butter steady; creamery, 10½@12½c; dairy, 8@10c. Eggs dull at 6c. Receipts—Wheat, 4,800 bu; corn, 16,900 bu; oats, 9,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 5,400 bu; corn, 14,900 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 22.—Wheat lower; No. 2 red, elevator, 76c asked; track, 76@78c; No. 2 hard cash, 75c asked; July, 67¼@67⅜c. Corn easy; No. 2 cash, 22¾@23c bid; July, 22⅝c. Oats firm; No. 2 cash, 17½c; July, 17⅝c bid. Rye higher at 32c bid. Flaxseed nominal at 72½c. Pork firm; standard mess, jobbing, $7.30@8.00. Lard higher; prime steam, $3.60; choice, $3.67½. Lead firm at $3.20@3.22½ bid. Spelter nominal at $4.00@4.05.

PEORIA, Ill., June 22.—Corn—Firm, steady; No. 2, 24¼c. Oats—Scarce, firm; No. 2 white, 20¼c. Rye—Quiet; nominal. Whisky—Market steady; finished goods on the basis of $1.19 for highwines. Receipts—Corn, 33,000 bu; oats, 24,100 bu; rye, 600 bu; whisky, none; wheat, none. Shipments—Corn, 570 bu; oats, 23,100 bu; rye, none; whisky, 640 brls; wheat, none.

TOLEDO, O., June 22.—Wheat—Firm; cash higher; cash and June, 84c; July, 70½c; September, 67½c. Corn—Steady; No. 2 mixed, 25¼c; July, 25¼c; September, 26¼c asked; No. 3, white, 26¼c; No. 3 yellow, 26c. Oats—Dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 18¼c; July, 18⅜c. Rye—Quiet; No. 2, 35c. Cloverseed—Steadier; October, $4.30 bid.

DULUTH, Minn., June 22.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 72⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 72c; September, 64⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 69⅝c. Rye—34c. No. 2 oats, 21¼c. Flax—75⅝c. Receipts—Wheat, 62,440 bu; corn, 1,612 bu; oats, 31,132 bu; rye, 1,988 bu; barley, 11,776 bu; flax, 7,281 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 180,619 bu; flax, 11,508 bu.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 22.—Spirits turpentine steady; 24¼@24⅝c. Resin steady; $1.25 and $1.30. Crude turpentine steady at $1.05. Tar quiet at $1.30, $1.70, and $1.80.

OIL CITY, Pa., June 22.—Certificates, no bids; credit balances, 87c; shipments, 78,510 brls; runs, 109,738 brls.

CHANGES IN AVAILABLE SUPPLIES.

Decrease of 2,861,000 Bushels in Visible Wheat East of Rockies.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Special cable and telegraphic dispatches to Bradstreet's covering the important ports of accumulation indicate the following changes in available supplies of grain last Saturday as compared with the preceding Saturday:

Wheat—United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, decrease, 2,861,000 bu.

Corn—United States and Canada east of the Rockies, increase, 657,000 bu.

Oats—United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, decrease, 797,000 bu.

The more important decreases in stocks of available wheat, United States and Canada, not covered in the available visible supply statement this week include 600,000 bu in Northwestern interior elevators, 136,000 bu at Fort William, Ont.; 85,000 bu at various Manitoba storage points, and 51,000 bu at Cleveland.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations at New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The following were the closing quotations in mining stocks today here:

Chollar	80	Ontario	550
Crown Point	15	Ophir	60
Con. Cal and Va	135	Plymouth	20
Deadwood	90	Quicksilver	100
Gould & Currie	27	Quicksilver pfd	700
Hale & Norcross	65	Sierra Nevada	50
Homestake	2900	Standard	135
Iron Silver	34	Union Con	30
Mexican	20	Yellow Jacket	25

BOSTON, Mass., June 22.—The following were the closing quotations in mining stocks today here:

Allouez Mining Co.	1	Franklin	15⅛
Atlantic	21½	Kearsarge	18
Boston & Mont.	131⅝	Osceola	32¼
Butte & Boston	22¼	Quincy	112
Calumet & Hecla	390	Tamarack	119
Centennial	7⅛	Wolverines	10⅞

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 22.—The closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	5	Julia	4
Alpha Con	4	Kentuck Con	4
Andes	13	Mexican	27
Belcher	17	Occidental Con	14
Best & Belcher	42	Ophir	63
Bullion	8	Overman	10
Caledonia	8	Potosi	42
Challenge Con	41	Savage	29
Chollar	78	Scorpion	4
Confidence	100	Sierra Nevada	53
Con. Cal. & Va	140	Silver Hill	1
Con. Imperial	1	Union Con	35
Crown Point	17	Utah Con	4
Gould & Currie	31	Yellow Jacket	32
Hale & Norcross	72	Standard	14

Cards in Germany.

Last year 4,117,348 short packs and 74,143 full packs were used in Germany, or about one pack of cards to each twelve inhabitants. The tax on playing cards sold in Germany being 11.9 cents on each pack of 52 cards and 7.14 cents on packs of 36 cards, the imperial revenue received $302,801.66 from this source during the year.

TRIBUNE TRADE REVIEW.

WHOLESALE GROCERY BUSINESS IS UNUSUALLY ACTIVE.

Stock Orders Indicate a Movement of Money into This Line of Trade at Many Different Points, While Old Customers Are Sending in Orders with Much More Frequency than Formerly — Strawberries Touch Low-Water Mark for the Season.

WHOLESALE grocers say the tonnage of business is showing a very marked increase as compared with recent weeks. In one house yesterday morning three stock orders were being filled for shipment into Illinois and adjacent States, which is conclusive evidence that funds heretofore idle are now being used in business enterprises. Wholesale houses which formerly started up their teaming service at 8 o'clock in the morning have ordered men to be ready to work at half-past 7. These conditions have greatly encouraged the trade by furnishing convincing evidence that business is improving. The conditions in all the leading houses are very much alike. In all the departments an unwonted bustle proves the presence of orders that have been slow in coming but are here now in unusual numbers.

The two conditions most noticeable in the grocery trade are that orders are coming in three or four times a week where formerly they came but once, and that the aggregate of the increased number is considerably larger than the one order which used to be sent in at more extended intervals.

Discussing the new order of things the head of one of the representative houses said: "Croakers may croak, but they cannot change the facts, which are that business is certainly improving. Our house has noticed it in a small way in certain directions for a long time past, but now it is plainly apparent in all lines of the trade. I believe every wholesale grocery house in the city is doing very much more business than it did, say, three or six months ago, and the demand for groceries in a retail way being the basis of this improvement it will doubtless continue. Mills are starting up all over the country and labor is being employed. These workmen eat groceries and pay for them, and when it has them to depend on the trade will be all right.

Prices in the grocery line remain very steady. Quotations on the staples are as follows:

Sugar—Dominoes, 5.46c; cut loaf, 5.59c; cubes, 5.21c; powdered, 5.21c; granulated, 4.96c; confectioners' A, 4.84c; white extra C, 4.65@4.71c; extra C, 4.46c; yellow, 4.21c. Coffee—Java, 28@36c per lb; Mocha, 24c; Rio, choice, 14@15c; fair to good, 11@12½c; Santos, 13@16c. Rice—Fancy, 6@6½c per lb; choice, 5@6c; fair do, 4¼c; Japan, 4¾@5¼c. Sirups—Corn, 11@12c per gal; standard sirup, 12@16c; fancy, 22@28c. Molasses, New Orleans O. K., 25@35c; centrifugal, 12@20c.

South Water was abundantly supplied yesterday with everything in the fruit and vegetable line. Strawberries touched the lowest point of the season and were something of a drug on the market.

The following prices on produce are quoted on wholesale lots from store:

Butter—Creamery: Extras, 14½c; firsts, 13¼@14c; seconds, 12@13c. Dairies: Cooley's, 12c; firsts, 10@11c; seconds, 9c.

Cheese—Fancy full cream cheddars, 7@7½c; new twins, 7¼@8c; Young Americas, 8¼@8½c; Swiss, 8@9c; limburger, 5@7c; brick, 5@8½c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 13@18c.

Eggs—Firsts, loss off, cases returned, 8½c.

Fresh fish—Black bass, 9@10c; pike, 5c; pickerel, 4c; German carp, 1c.

Game—Jacksnipe, $1.40@1.50 per doz; plover, 50c@$1.00 per doz.

Hay—Receipts, 643 tons; shipments, 20 tons; choice timothy, $9.50@10.00; No. 1, $8.50@9.00; No. 2, $7.50@8.00; No. 3, $5.50@6.50. Choice prairie, $8.00@9.00; No. 1, $7.00@8.00; No. 2, $6.00@6.50; No. 3, $4.50@5.00; No. 4, $4.00@4.50.

Green fruits—Apples, $2.00@3.50 per brl; new apples, 25@30c per ½-bu box; apricots, 75c@$1.00; lemons, California, $2.50@3.50 per box; bananas, $1.00@1.50 per bunch; cherries, white California, 50@90c per 10-lb box; plums, Californoa cherry, 75c@$1.00 per 4-basket crate; pineapples, Florida, $1.75@2.00 per 24-36 crate; peaches, Mississippi freestones, 50@60c per 1-3-bu box; strawberries, Michigan, 30@50c per 16-qt case; blackberries, $1.25@1.50 per 24-qt case; gooseberries, 50@60c per 16-qt case; red raspberries, Illinois, 90c@$1.00 per 24-pt case.

Highproof spirits—Steady on the basis of $1.19 for finished goods.

Potatoes—Fancy Wisconsin Burbanks, 24c per bu; Rose, Hebron, and Peerless, 22c; Michigan white stock, 22@23c; sweet potatoes, 50@60c; new potatoes, white, $1.25@2.25 per brl.

Veal—50@60-lb weights, 6@6½c; 60@70-lb weights, 6½@7c; 75@100-lb weights, 7@7½c.

Vegetables—Asparagus, Racine, 20@30c per doz bunches; beets, St. Louis, 75c@$1.00 per brl; cabbage, St. Louis, $1.15@1.25 per ¼ crate; cauliflower, home grown, 75c@$1.25 per crate; cucumbers, Louisiana, 75c per crate; egg plant, 40@50c per doz; green peas, 40@50c per 1½-bu sack; new turnips, tops off, 40@50c per bu; parsley, 40@50c per doz; string beans, green, Illinois, 40@50c per bu box; wax, 40@50c per bu box; squash, white, 40@50c per bu box; crookneck, 50@60c per bu; sweet corn, Mississippi, 35@40c per bu box; tomatoes, Mississippi, 60@65c per 4-basket case.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prices of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—Receipts and Shipments.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 21	14,519	301	46,690	7,845
Tuesday, June 22	2,000	1,300	21,000	10,000
Totals	16,519	1,601	67,690	17,845
Same period last w'k	23,902	1,652	63,552	27,358
Same period 1896	19,545	1,517	66,981	18,400
Shipments—				
Monday, June 21	4,984	.....	6,904	.....
Tuesday, June 22	1,200	100	1,500	1,000
Totals	6,184	100	8,404	1,000
Same period last w'k	7,115	238	6,707	1,144
Same period 1896	4,050	.....	13,401	1,289

Today's receipts are estimated at 14,000 cattle, 36,000 hogs, and 13,000 sheep.

Of the 21,000 hogs sold to packers Armour bought 4,700; Anglo-American, 2,400; Boyd & Lunham, 1,500; Chicago, 1,300; Continental, 1,200; Hammond, 700; International, 2,100; Lipton, 1,700; Morris, 1,500; Swift, 1,600; and Viles & Robbins, 1,200. Droves averaging 165@173 lbs cost $3.42@3.44½, and 222@265 lbs, $3.35@3.38.

Cattle—The run was very small and the market without quotable change. An early clearance was made. Native steers averaging 891@1,420 lbs sold at $3.85@5.10, bulk, $4.40@4.85; Iowa fed Texas steers, 924 lbs, $3.75; fed Western steers, $4.30@4.85; native cows, $1.75@3.75; heifers, $2.40@4.15; bulls and stags, $2.35@4.00; veal calves, $3.00@6.00; and stockers and feeders, $2.90@4.05.

Hogs—Trade was active at 5@7½c advance in prices. Receipts about reached expectations, and the quality was good. Packers bought freely from the start, and only 1,500 remained in the pens. Heavy sold at $3.10@3.40; mixed, $3.35@3.37½; light, $3.30@3.45; bulk, 3.40@3.45; mixed, $3.30@3.42½; bulk, $3.35@3.40; pigs, $2.10@3.45; bulk, $3.00@3.40.

Sheep—Receipts were small, but the demand was quite indifferent, and prices were no better than steady. Lambs sold at $3.00@5.50, including 79@80-lb Colorados at $4.85@5.00; shorn lambs, averaging 65@75 lbs, sold at $4.25@4.75; native sheep sold at $2.50@4.15; and Texans and Westerns at $3.25@3.85.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Beeves—Receipts, 100 head; all export; feeling steady; latest cables quote American steers 11@12c, dressed weight; sheep, 10½@12½c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8¼@8¾c. Exports, 150 cattle, 1,385 sheep, and 2,360 quarters of beef; tomorrow 600 cattle and 4,776 quarters. Calves—Receipts, 34 head. Veals dull but lower; veals, $4.00@5.75; buttermilks, $2.60@2.75; no Westerns. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,078; sheep dull; lambs, fraction lower; 5½ cars unsold; sheep, medium to good, $3.00@3.75; lambs, $4.50@5.50; one deck extra, $5.65. Hogs—Receipts, 1,885 head; dull at $3.65@3.85 for good heavy to light; choice light, $3.90@4.00.

OMAHA, Neb., June 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 420; market steady to 10c lower; native beef steers, $3.80@4.75; Western steers, $3.60@4.40; Texas steers, $3.25@4.25; cows and heifers, $3.00@4.00; canners, $1.75@2.80; stockers and feeders, $3.75@4.75; calves, $4.00@6.00; bulls, stags, etc., $2.20@3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 7,800; market fully 5c higher; heavy, $3.17½@3.22; mixed, $3.20@3.22½; light, $3.22½@3.25; bulk of sales, $3.20@3.22½. Sheep—Receipts, 900; market steady; fair to choice natives, $3.25@3.75; no Westerns, $3.00@3.50; common and stock sheep, $3.00@3.60; lambs, $4.00@4.75.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 750; best grades steady, others shade lower; Texas steers, $2.30@3.95; Texas cows, $1.50@3.35; native steers, $3.25@4.90; native cows and heifers, $2.00@3.85; stockers and feeders, $3.20@4.60; bulls, $2.40@3.25. Hogs—Receipts, 16,500; market steady; bulk of sales, $3.20@3.25; heavies, $3.20@3.27½; packers, $3.20@3.25; mixed, $3.20@3.27½; lights, $3.15@3.25; Yorkers, $3.22½@3.25; pigs, $2.60@3.15. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; market steady; lambs, $3.00@5.00; muttons, $2.00@3.25.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., June 22.—Cattle—Steady; prime, $4.90@5.00; common, $3.30@3.60; bulls, stags, and cows, $2.00@3.50. Hogs slow; pigs, $3.50; best Yorkers and good medium weights, $3.45@3.50; common to fair Yorkers, $3.40@3.45; heavy, $3.25@3.30. Sheep steady; choice, $3.90@4.00; common, $2.50@3.10; yearlings, $3.00@4.15.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500; market generally steady to strong. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; market steady to 5c higher; light, $3.25@3.30; mixed, $3.00@3.35; heavy, $3.00@3.40. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; market steady.

LIVE STOCK INSPECTION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—The State Live Stock commission has received the following report of the cattle inspection at the Union Stock-Yards during the last week:

Inspected, 178; passed in the yards, 138; held for post-mortem examination, 40; passed on post-mortem examination, 23; condemned as unfit for food and ordered tanked, 17.

During the week three cases of tuberculosis and one of cancer were discovered.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The market for dry goods is steady, still showing an improvement over last week's average in augmented sales. The more reasonable market conditions have given a basis on which several more lines of prints have made prices for fall styles. Staple cottons are still quiet, though there is still more inquiry for brown goods than heretofore. The sales of print cloths have been considerable. Up to noon today the sales of extras and odds were estimated at 175,000, about 150,000 pieces of which were sixty-four squares for spot and July delivery at 2½c. Sellers are, however, becoming more firm in their attitude, and a higher price is expected to prevail in the near future. Prints are fairly active, the sales of fall extras being fairly steady and of ample proportions. Washington fancy prints have been made 3⅝c, Washington staples 3⅝c, and Washington chocolates 3¾c. Garner radiants, fancies, have been placed at 4¼c; etingiant fancies at 4¼c. Delmarine mournings, 4¼c; Argentine grays, 4¼c; harmony fancies, 3¾c; Lombard fancies, 3¾c; and garner Turkey reds, 4¼c. The market for robes, draperies, and the like is quiet. Ginghams are dull in all but manufactured goods. Woolen and worsted goods for men's wear unchanged.

UNCLE SAM'S GREAT GUN FACTORY.

The Washington Foundry, Where Heavy Ordnance for Our Great Battleships Is Made.

The Washington gun foundry is one of the landmarks of the national capital. Inasmuch as it is there that all the high-powered guns and their mounts for the equipment of our modern ships of war are manufactured, it is a place of special interest to visitors in these days of wars and rumors of war. Originally established as a navy-yard for the construction and repair of warships, it was long since abandoned as such, and is now devoted almost exclusively to the manufacture of guns and ordnance materials. The entire gun plant and appurtenances have cost about $2,000,000 and are believed to be fully equal to the demand of the times in supplying the new navy with guns equal in power and efficiency to those supplied to the leading navies of foreign powers.

The gun shop is filled with the most powerful and approved machinery for turning, boring, rifling, jacketing, and otherwise finishing the immense rifles required for modern battleships, as well as the smaller rapid-fire guns, which form such an important part of the secondary batteries of the cruiser gunboats, and, in fact, all vessels of war. The largest lathe in the shop, commonly called the "sixteen lathe," was built for turning out a gun sixteen inches in diameter of barrel, forty-eight feet seven inches long, and weighing 110 tons. This size has been found too large for practical use, however, and the largest guns made for the navy are of but thirteen-inch caliber.

The lathe which is used for boring the interior of these guns is about 115 feet long and cost nearly $100,000. Smaller lathes are used in the case of the smaller guns. Traveling over these lathes, forty feet from the ground, is an immense crane, capable of raising and carrying from one lathe to another a dead weight of 125 tons. In the center of this building is the shrinking pit, in which are located furnaces for heating the jackets and hoops for use in shrinking the gun tubes. These furnaces are heated to between 600° and 700°, the heating power being naphtha oil with an air blast.

A separate building is devoted to the manufacture of gun mounts and carriages and is provided with the latest and most approved machinery, as is also the projectile shop nearby, in which shells are made and finished.

There are many historic relics in the museum and other buildings at the yard which the watchman in charge will show with an ill-concealed display of pride and patriotism. The two old-fashioned cannon mounted on either side of the avenue near the entrance were captured from the Tripolitans by Captain Stephen Decatur in 1804.

Near the east door of the gunshop is the original "Long Tom," used with such success by Captain Samuel C. Reid on the brig General Armstrong in his never to be forgotten engagement with the British fleet at Fayal on Sept. 26, 1814. This gun was presented to the United States by the Portuguese government a few years ago, and formed a part of the naval exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition. In the rear of the commandant's office is a gun park, where are displayed trophies captured during the war of the revolution, the war of 1812, the Mexican war, and war of the rebellion.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Ewing—17183—Daniel Goodwin vs. Rosa W. and William W. Dent; by dflt., $501.

Judge Hutchinson—17773—Kossuth H. Bell vs. Phœnix Rattan Co.; by dflt., $4,526.25.—17807—Same vs. Same; same, $4,520.25.

Judge Stein—17848—Reid, Murdoch & Co. vs. Emil L. J. Stock; by dflt., $26.23.

Judge Baker—3000—Julie Titcomb Gonzales vs. North Chicago St. R. R. Co.; on ver., $400.

Decrees.

Judge Tuley—6976—Rosengarten vs. Hanson; dec.—14139—Englewood Lumber Co. vs. Poorbaugh; dec.—B. R. 860—Crawford vs. Crawford et. al.; dec.—5174—Redpath vs. McNellis; dec.—6804—Woodbury vs. Herrick; dec.

Judge Shepard—5328—Cohn vs. Jordon; dec. sale.—6229—Howland vs. Thompson; same.—181847—Hopkins vs. Norton; same.—5051—Frank vs. Shepard; dec.—6408—Home B. and L. assn. vs. Flemann; dec sale.—6373—Seipp et. al. vs Shepard; same.—3435—Heath vs. Wohler; def. dec.

Judge Hanecy—1513—Amberg vs. Ward; dec.—4498—White Cliffs Portland Cement and Chalk Co. vs. Taylor; dec.—7345—Evanston and North Cook County B. and L. assn. vs. Shields; dec. sale.—7346—Same vs. same; same.—7636—Weaver vs. Dakin; same.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Carter—County Court—10 a. m., 16190, 15656 to 15693, and 16028; 12 m., 14497.

Judge Wheatley—County Court—City specials, 21064, 21560, 21588, 21953, 22122, 22164, 22237, 21,422, 21583, 217551, 22035, 22125, 22165, 18483, 21559, 21584, 21874, 22069, 22146, 22169.

Judge Hodson—County Court—10 a. m., West Park special 15461, Morgan Park special 96, and Cicero special 576 on hearing.

Judge Kohlsaat—Probate Court—General business.

Judge Payne—8957 on trial. 9213, 9867, 5785, 10072, 10065, 10075, 10088, 10090, 8957.

Judge Chetlain—10537, 1183, 11190, 11448, 111,615, 11598, 6876, 10977, 7276, 8018, 9249, 11772, 11776, 11777, 166559, 8985.

Judge Brentano—6377 on trial.

Judge Tuley—2548—Walker vs. Derby.

Judge Freeman—No court.

Judge Horton—No announcement.

Judge Shepard—Contested motions.

Judge Hanecy—8087, 4748, 4214, 1866, 1378. Graves vs. Graves on hearing.

Judge Ewing—8292, 4270, 8503, 8678, 8679, 8680, 8681, 15877, 7917, 8862, 8870, 4319, 8501, 8283. 6809 on trial.

Judge Ball—330, 8634, 7871, 8835, 8838, 9056, 9058, 8639, 8242, 6931, 7503, 3955, 8840, 8631. 5430 on trial.

Judge Hutchinson—4025, 6198, 6963, 6239, 4149, 4701, 7347, 6968, 3732½, 7901, 8249, 8251, 8253, 8256, 8258, 8451, 8455, 8458, 7898, 4170, 15051, 7762 on trial.

Judge Baker—9686, 4938. 154138 on trial.

Judge Burke—9:30 a. m.—Motion for new trial in 6895 and trial call 2206, 7851, 8581, 8615, 8622, 8653, 8675, 8702, 8459, 7944. 3859 on trial.

Judge Clifford—3463, 3956, 2610, 3624, 2407, 4296, 755, 4011, 4028, 4039, 3662, 2454, 972, 3043, 1994, 2784, 2735, 1485, 2970, 2037. 3639 on trial.

Judge Waterman—5357, 8873, 8874, 10706, 10707, 8059, 3419, 8823, 6248, 7530, 8535, 4133, 4079. 7463 on trial.

Judge Gary—5482, 7916, 7935, 5728, 5154, 5140½, 1341, 3205, 5522, 5732, 885, 7958. 4932 on trial.

Judge Stein—9:30 a. m.—2300.—10 a. m.—8552, 2088, 13506, 12764, 2192, 1710, 176764, 8780, 8731, 6475, 10900. 17209 on trial.

Judges Woods, Jenkins, and Showalter—United States Circuit Court of Appeals—In chambers.

Judge Grosscup—United States Circuit Court—Set hearing. On June 28 Judge Grosscup will take up the contested motion calendar and continue until all motions shall have been called.

Judge Tuthill—Criminal Court, Branch No. 1—People's cases, quasi-criminal calendar.

Judge Dunne—Criminal Court, Branch No. 2—2094, 709, 1953, 4042.

Judge Goggin—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—819, 1006, 3877, 3862, 3992, 3661, 3783, 3874, 3992, 3631, 3940, 3836.

Judge Neely—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—Call not extended.

Judge Smith—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—Call not extended.

Appellate Court, Second District.

Ottawa, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—The Appellate Court of Second District convened today with the following Judges present J. D. Crabtree, Presiding Judge; Dorrance Dibell, Judge; and Francis M. Wright, Judge. The proceedings were as follows

GENERAL DOCKET.

Patterson vs. Patterson; appeal dismissed; damages under the rule.

Mackin vs. Bauer; same order.

Moshier vs. Davis; same order.

Plumley vs. Burden; same order.

Lefevre vs. Watson; motion by defendant in error for rule on plaintiff in error to file security for costs.

Clark vs. First National Bank; motion by First National Bank to dismiss appeal.

Inter-State Building Association vs. Ayers; motion by appellant to dismiss as to Charles Havenhill; motion by plaintiff in error for leave to have B. F. Eichelberger appear and defend in place of Joseph Tupper; motion by plaintiff in error to dismiss as to J. J. Ruddy.

Traders' Insurance Company vs. Cattlin; motion by appellee to tax costs of additional abstracts to appellant.

Scott vs. Bassett; motion by appellant to strike cross errors from record.

Matzenbaugh vs. Dionne; appeal dismissed; damages under the rule.

Willey vs. Johnson; motion by defendant in error to dismiss on short record.

REDOCKETED.

Garretson vs. Appleton Manufacturing Company; stipulation of settlement and dismissal of suit without costs.

The call of the docket will commence on Thursday, June 24, and fifteen cases will be called at each day's session. There was a class of fifty-three students examined today for admission to the bar. Court adjourned to 9 a. m. tomorrow.

PROFESSIONAL JEALOUSY.

"They tell me that the star has considerable literary talent," said the idler.

"Quite a lot," said the understudy. "You just ought to see the 'mash' letters he writes and mails to himself."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

GOOD WEEK FOR CROPS.

GOVERNMENT REPORT FROM THE VARIOUS STATES.

Weather Is Generally Favorable and Improvement General — Winter Wheat and Rye Harvest Begins in Southern Illinois—Wheat Is Promising in the Dakotas—Corn Makes Rapid Progress in Kansas and Nebraska.

The government weekly crop report is as follows:

Illinois—Favorable week generally, but rain needed in west and southwest counties. Corn making good growth, but stand uneven; winter wheat and rye harvest progressing southern section, with good wheat yield; clover cutting well along in southern half of State and good crop well saved. Small fruits plentiful; tree fruits very promising.

Wisconsin—Crops greatly improved, especially corn, which is small but good color. Oats, spring wheat, and rye doing well; barley fair; hay light.

Michigan—Corn and oats have much better color and growth. Winter wheat uneven, but improved and fairly promising. Rye, pastures, and new grass in fine condition. Beans and potato planting nearly finished, while corn and early potatoes are being cultivated. Haying just begun. Old meadows rather poor, but new ones very heavy.

Minnesota—Rapid growth of all crops. Winter wheat and barley headed. Corn irregular stand, but growing rapidly and potatoes recovering rapidly. Strawberries ripe.

North Dakota — Wheat well rooted, healthy, and growing rapidly. Corn, oats, and potatoes still backward. Rye heading out.

South Dakota—Early spring wheat promises well generally. Late spring wheat and oats yet thin on ground in many limited localities. Corn backward and stand only fair.

Iowa—Corn making vigorous growth, but still below seasonable height and normal stand. Clover haying begun.

Kentucky—Heavy local rains and excessive heat improved corn greatly and made season for completion of tobacco setting. Wheat harvest progressing in central and western counties and completed in some. All reports of yield favorable, though some fields damaged by local storms. Clover cutting begun. Oats heading short. Hemp looks well. Great abundance of berries.

Indiana—Warm weather and sufficient rain caused all crops to improve and advance. A good and heavy crop of clover is being harvested.

Ohio—Wheat about ripe and cutting begins next week in southern portion of State. Considerable clover hay made and some barley cut. Timothy heading, millet not all sown. Corn greatly improved, mostly cultivated once. Tobacco doing well; potatoes medium; oats weedy and backward; raspberries ripe.

Kansas—Corn has grown rapidly with the hot weather and is being laid by clean in the south. Wheat harvest nearing completion in south and beginning in central counties. Outside of the rains the weather was hard on fruits and grass.

Missouri—Wheat harvest progressing with light yield, but grain of good quality. Oats and meadows have suffered further injury from dry weather. Corn clean and generally doing finely; some laid by in extreme south. Cotton doing well.

Nebraska—Much of the corn cultivated for the second time and crop generally very free from weeds. Rather dry week for small grain. Spring wheat and oats heading with straw short. Harvest of an excellent crop of alfalfa about completed.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TRACK ELEVATION P., F. W. & C. RY.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY,
PITTSBURG, Pa., June 22, 1897.

Sealed proposals, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at office of Pennsylvania Co., Pittsburg, Pa., until twelve o'clock noon, Tuesday, July 6th, 1897, for materials and labor for track elevation of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway between a point south of State Street and a point north of 55th Street, Chicago, Illinois, according to plans and specifications, which may now be seen at Pittsburg and at Room 11, Union Station, Canal St., Chicago.

Proposals must be made on blank forms provided, and only those proposals will be considered which are in proper form, complying with requirements herein stated, and offered by parties of known reputation, experience, and responsibility.

Each bidder will be required to deposit with his proposal a certified check, made payable to the order of T. H. B. McKnight, Treasurer of Pennsylvania Co., in the amount of five per cent of the value of work bid on, provided, that in no case shall the check be less than $1,000, as security for the execution of the contract if his bid is accepted. Certified checks will be returned to unsuccessful bidders within two weeks of time for closing bids.

On the award of contract, Contractor will be required to give bond to the amount of one-third of the work contracted for, with approved sureties, for faithful performance of contract.

Contractors must make a personal examination of work before submitting bid.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all proposals offered and to accept any proposal offered. THOS. RODD, Chief Engineer.

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Note—The laws of the Postoffice Department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL PICNIC IN AID OF the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home will be held at Laurelwood Park, on the Fox River, between Batavia and Geneva, Saturday, June 26, 1897.
FRED H. ATWOOD, Chairman Joint Committee.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1897.

But the worst of it is, the other North Side hyenas will not run away.

What will they call Victoria's next jubilee? Diamonds seem to be the limit in value.

London has had a chance to realize faintly what Chicago day was like at the World's Fair.

The Prince of Wales must feel morally certain that he will never celebrate a jubilee of that character.

The Poet Laureate's jubilee effusion seems to show by contrast how good some of the other jubilee poems are.

There must be some mistake in the report of those receiving jubilee decorations. Bayard's name is not on the list.

Debs tried to score a hit by his comparison with jack-rabbits. He could talk more intelligently on the subject of jackasses.

Most people feel in need of a change this hot weather, but the Chicago policemen are not making any complaints to that effect.

Anson's Colts should understand that these occasional victories recklessly jeopardize the holding of last place, and will not be tolerated.

Mrs. Besant's theosophical discourse on "Man's Invisible Bodies" ought to appeal strongly to the night force of the Police department.

The announcement that 20,000 prisoners will be released in India in honor of the Queen's jubilee doubtless makes Altgeld green with envy.

The Tribune has received the Legal News edition of the laws passed by the General Assembly at its session which closed June 4 last. There are 192 of them, some of considerable importance. As usual Judge Bradwell has lost no time in getting out a book which every lawyer will want to lay his hands on. The Governor got through with the bills left in his hands only a week ago, and now the whole work of the session is in book form ready for use.

Five French-Canadians have sent a dispatch to the Queen through the Canadian Premier telling her that 50,000 French-Canadians of Chicago wish to be remembered to her. Where are they? There are not that many in this city. The French-Canadians are to be looked for in New England, not here, and of the small number who are here how many have authorized the sending of this dispatch? Probably not a hundred. The five signers should not have indulged in figures, but signed for themselves and "many others." Then they would have escaped criticism.

The New York stock market yesterday opened fractionally higher, followed by considerable strength. Local stocks were weak and dull. Sterling rates were unchanged. New York exchange sold at 60 to 65 cents premium.—Leading speculative produce markets were active and generally firm in tone. As compared with the last prices of the previous day July wheat closed ½ to ⅝ cent higher, corn ⅛ cent higher, oats ⅛ cent higher, cash rye unchanged, barley unchanged, flaxseed ½ cent higher, July pork steady, lard 5 to 7½ cents higher, and ribs 2½ cents higher.

According to one cable dispatch the Queen is to retire after the jubilee and let Albert Edward reign in her stead. According to another dispatch she will not step down and out and her son will have to await her funeral pageant to wear a crown. The latter report is probably correct. The Queen undoubtedly likes her job and does not intend to give it up till death bids her. She has been in the harness for sixty years, but she finds the wages good and the work light. She may flatter herself also that, old as she is, she can perform royal functions more satisfactorily than an untrained man, who has shown no especial fitness for anything except philandering with pretty women—Americans preferred.

The reluctance of the government at Washington to recognize the inhuman practices of General Weyler in his conduct of the Cuban war is not shared by a very large section of Spanish officials. The manifesto issued by the Liberal ex-Ministers at Madrid testifies strongly to this fact and is a significant document. It declares that the reform schemes proposed by the present Prime Minister are totally insufficient to pacify Cuba and that "the Liberals consider that Captain General Weyler must be recalled and a new Governor appointed who will prosecute the war in accordance with the practices of civilization and stop the reign of terror and the devastation of property which are virtually delaying the pacification of the island." It seems, therefore, that the fact that Weyler is violating the customs of civilization is not disputed in Spain. The question at issue there between the rival factions is as to whether this policy of savagery shall be continued or not. The Washington officials alone appear to be blind to the facts.

Alderman Harlan was caught napping at the meeting of the Council on Monday night and his zeal in behalf of good government was grievously misdirected. When a writ of mandamus from the Supreme Court was read ordering the Council to declare the results in certain contested election cases, Mr. Harlan pointed out to the members that unless they acquiesced at once in this order they would be liable to a term in jail. It appears that this warning caused the turning of enough votes to pass the resolution. If Mr. Harlan had remained silent it is probable the resolution would have been defeated, largely by the vote of the gang members, and the city might have enjoyed the spectacle of seeing a large section of its Aldermen behind the bars. It is unfortunate that this highly desirable result was frustrated. There are few places which many of the Aldermen are so eminently fitted to adorn as jail, and any inadvertent action that prevents them from going there is much to be deplored.

ENGLAND AND HER COLONIES.

Last week the colonial Premiers, who are attending the Queen's jubilee, were banqueted by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce. The principal speech was made by the Duke of Devonshire, the President of the British Empire league. This is an organization whose object is to make more close and permanent the relations between the colonies and the mother country.

The Duke made many statements calculated to please the Premiers and their constituents. He told them that—

> There never was a period in our history when the colonies and dependencies filled so large a place in the thoughts of the motherland as they do now. While it is too much to say that the colonies occupy the attention of statesmen to the exclusion of more domestic matters, there is something in the air, something which, if I am not mistaken, is growing into a great and irresistible force, speaking to the mind and heart of the people, and telling them that they are citizens of a greater estate than that contained in the little islands in the northwest of Europe.

He asserted that "colonial expansion and consolidation are now regarded as the absolutely essential policy to maintain our prosperity," and declared that all looked forward—

> With pride and exultation to possible future creations not only of a Canadian Dominion, but of Australian, West Indian, and African dominions, all of which may perhaps rival the United States themselves in extent of power and prosperity—dominions which, instead of becoming separate, independent states, will remain portions of one undivided British empire.

But that "undivided British Empire" will not be so imposing an affair as far as population is concerned. For if Hindoos and wild African negroes are left out of account, the "undivided British Empire" can muster only about 52 million people. There are about forty million in Great Britain and Ireland, a scant five million in Canada, and as many in Australasia, and about three-quarters of a million in South Africa. The United States has at this moment a population of seventy-one millions.

While the United States is increasing in population rapidly, Great Britain and the colonies are growing slowly, and there is no reason to believe that growth will be accelerated. A decade or two or three hence the numerical majority of the United States will be much greater than it is at present.

But what inducement had the Duke to hold out to the colonies to tighten the bonds which unite them to the mother country? If they are to form integral parts of an undivided empire they will expect protection if attacked, but they will be expected to rush to the defense of "the little islands in the northwest of Europe" when any of the special interests of those islands are attacked.

Great Britain is deeply interested in Egypt, and is determined to maintain her hold there. Egypt is nothing to Canada. If France, which is anxious to see her rival out of the land of the Pharaohs, were to unite with Russia to drive her out, would Canada fancy being called on to send an army corps or two across the ocean to fight on the shores of the Mediterranean?

Canada could not be expected to do that out of pure love and affection. Substantial advantages must be held out to the colonies if they are to fight the battles of the mother country as they would fight their own. The advantage they are most eager to obtain is the continued free importation of their principal products, coupled with the imposition of duties on those products when shipped from foreign countries.

For instance, the wheat growers of Canada, India, and Australasia would be pleased if a duty of a shilling a bushel were levied by England on all grain not shipped to that country by them. Then they would be freed from the competition of the United States, Russia, and Argentina.

It has been contended that the colonies could not produce enough wheat to meet the demands of the English market even with this stimulus of a shilling a bushel. But the colonial wheat growers allege that not only would their production be increased greatly, but more wheat would be grown in England and Ireland, for there would be a profit in raising wheat on land used now for other purposes.

But while legislation which would help the landlords appeals to the Tories, they are afraid to take a step in the direction of duties on breadstuffs. The Duke of Devonshire felt compelled to say to the colonial Premiers, "we continue to believe that free trade is the best and wisest policy for this country."

Duties on wheat must raise somewhat the price of bread. If that becomes dearer wages must become higher, or the operatives will have even more to say than they did during the agitation which preceded the repeal of the corn laws half a century ago. But if wages go up the manufacturing supremacy of England, already menaced, cannot be maintained. Without cheap food there cannot be cheap goods.

So, while many polite speeches are being made now to the colonial Premiers, there is no reason to believe that England will so modify her policy as to give the colonies the only thing they really desire—an exclusive English market for some of their chief products.

LONDON TWICE ITS NORMAL SIZE.

The commanding feature of jubilee day in London, the fact that impressed the imagination most deeply, was the concentration of human beings. London's dense population of five millions made room for five millions more, forming a multitude larger than had ever gathered before in the history of the world. The spectacle provided by the royal procession fades into insignificance compared with the spectacle provided by this mass of people. The story of the journey of the aged and beloved monarch through the narrow lane, walled in by her subjects, pays a mighty tribute to her personal popularity and forms an enduring and unique page in the history of the nation, but the story of the massing of these millions under the inspiration of a mere sentiment is far more fascinating and forms a human document of excelling interest.

The normal conditions of the city were partly maintained within the houses, but out of doors was a chaos of delirious holiday excitement. The going down of the sun on Monday night meant nothing to millions more than the signal for a greater license to hilarity, and until dawn of the Queen's own day the streets were possessed by a surging multitude, and after the day was fully ushered in the houses poured forth other multitudes to swell the master gathering. But there was a curious spectacle within this spectacle that one trained observer has specially noted. It was the deluge of strange beings which poured forth from Whitechapel to enjoy an unwonted freedom in the realms of respectability and the fashionable. Says one historian:

> They reminded me of Victor Hugo's description of the cripples, beggars, criminals, and mountebanks who used to creep like rats out of their holes in Paris to assemble in the foul resorts of the crookedest, narrowest streets at night. These London rats are stunted, ferret-eyed, shrunken creatures, often in rags or shirt-sleeves, in dirty caps and rumpled bonnets, all yelling, singing, pushing with brutal selfishness through the multitudes of orderly folk in the crowded ways, and now and then a knot of women or young girls will stop and fight like cats or snarling wolves, tearing the ragged garments off each other's back.

But these creatures were not out to mar the revelry, but to add their quota to make it an accurate reflection of the times. Whitechapel is as real as the West End, and the rare kaleidoscope of incidents that follows a mingling of these extreme elements of London life was a not infelicitous episode of this occasion. Like most English holiday crowds, however, this multitude in London appears to have been dominated by good nature. The tide of revelry rose and fell, and there were some close approaches to the danger line, but the finish was reached without any scenes of violence that were not easily within the control of the police and the more orderly of the people. Such a multitude could not get together and separate again into its original parts without many individual accidents, but it is a matter of congratulation that no serious disaster occurred to cast any gloom over the memories of the day.

WAITING FOR YERKES.

The Council had an opportunity night before last to show its devotion to Mr. Yerkes and utilized it without hesitation. Alderman Maltby introduced an ordinance providing that the street railroad companies sell eight tickets for 25 cents, those tickets to be good only between 6 and 8 a. m. and 5 and 7 p. m. This would accommodate the working people who feel the most the burden of excessive fares.

Alderman Maltby moved to suspend the rules to pass his ordinance, so it might take effect before July 1, on which day the Allen law goes into effect. The rate of fare on all lines whose franchises are extended under that act must be five cents.

But Yerkes is opposed to an ordinance reducing fares. He denies its legality through his lawyers, and yet cannot endure the idea of the adoption of a measure which he contends is worthless. Evidently his lawyers tell him a different story from that they tell the public.

The Yerkes Aldermen were taken by surprise, but they pulled themselves together and defeated the motion to suspend the rules. Many of them hated to vote in the negative. The ordinance was one which they knew their constituents needed and wanted. They were told of that fact. But their duty to Yerkes was paramount. Some of those who voted in the affirmative would have changed to the other side, as O'Brien did, if their votes had been needed.

After Alderman Maltby's ordinance had been disposed of Alderman Harlan offered a resolution authorizing the Mayor to appoint a committee to find out how much those franchises are worth which Yerkes, Allerton & Co. are about to ask the Council to extend for fifty years. Such information as the following would be of value to an honest Council which desired the city should receive just compensation for privileges granted by it:

> An inventory of all the tangible property of said street railway companies, its original cost and present cash value.
>
> The gross receipts of each of said companies during each year of its existence.
>
> The operating expenses and fixed charges paid by each of said companies during each year of its existence.
>
> The amount and rate of dividends paid by each of said companies during each year of its existence.
>
> The amount of capital stock of each of said companies and the average market value thereof during the year 1896 and prior years so far as may be deemed material; also the date, amount and purpose of each issue of said stock, and the consideration for which it was disposed of.
>
> The amount of bonded indebtedness of each of said companies at the present time and the annual interest thereon, and for what purpose such bonded indebtedness was created.

But the Council refused to suspend the rules to pass the resolution. It refused although Alderman Harlan called the attention of Aldermen to the fact that if it was their intention to sell the city streets and put the price in their own pockets they ought to be anxious to know how much the goods were worth, so as to be certain that they got all the goods were worth and were not swindled by the buyer of the stolen property.

The boodle majority in the Council is not going to do anything to interfere with Mr. Yerkes' plans. It is not going to allow a report to be made and printed in the Council proceedings which will set forth the glaring inadequacy of the compensation he will offer the city.

The corruptionists in the Council are waiting impatiently for the first meeting in July and the introduction of the franchise extension ordinances. These ordinances will rob the city, but will supply the boodlers with abundant funds for their summer vacations.

THE UNGALLANT IRISH.

A Dublin dispatch says:

> At a meeting held near College Green in connection with the jubilee a black banner was displayed bearing the statement:
>
> "During Victoria's reign 1,500,000 people have starved in this island, 3,000,000 have been evicted, and 4,000,000 have been compelled to emigrate."

There have been deaths in Ireland from famine. So have there been in India. But Queen Victoria was not responsible in either case. The great Irish famine was due to the fact that the inhabitants of an overpopulated island, whose sole industry was agriculture, depended for food almost exclusively on the potato. When that failed for two years frightful suffering ensued. Why the Queen should be attacked on her jubilee day for something she had nothing to do with is not apparent. It does not smack of the usual chivalry of Irishmen.

The Tribune has contended so long that the Irish should have their rights that it will not be misunderstood when it states that one great trouble with Ireland is not that nature has not been prodigal in her gifts. The island has neither coal nor iron nor other minerals. It must be an agricultural country. Hence it cannot grow in population as manufacturing countries do. The island was overpopulated half a century ago. Emigration has been heavy for there has been nothing for the people to do.

It is claimed that the manufacturing industries of Ireland were crushed by unfriendly legislation. There was such legislation once, but that was many years ago. Manufactures do not flourish in Ireland, except that of flax, because the raw materials are not at hand. Nature did not give them.

Rents were unjustly high in Ireland. They have been reduced greatly, but the price of breadstuffs has kept on falling, owing to cheap foreign wheat, which hurts the English as much as it does the Irish wheat growers. So the Irish have gone to grazing and dairying.

But those industries do not support a large population. So the Irish have come to the United States to get a living. They have also crossed over to Great Britain to seek work. They have succeeded pretty well. They are found in the factories and in the mines. They are butlers and prosperous plumbers. They pass civil service examinations and get their share of the offices.

Possibly the Irish in Ireland would be more thriving if they consumed less liquor. They are proud of Father Mathew, but they do not follow his example. They contribute to the imperial revenues fifteen million dollars a year on account of spirits and then complain of being overtaxed. That is a tax they can get rid of when they see fit.

If a "home rule" were in progress statements about evictions and emigration would be legitimate enough. They are not in place when an estimable old lady is celebrating the sixtieth anniversary of her coronation. The Irish would display more tact by displaying a little enthusiasm over the woman if they cannot over her reign.

WHY DOES THE PRESIDENT DELAY?

Perhaps the Spanish government would be secretly thankful if President McKinley would take some definite action regarding the Cuban war that would result in its being brought to a close. Apparently it has been necessary to keep the people of Spain constantly deceived, as far as possible, as to the manner in which the war was being conducted and the probabilities of Spanish success. For this purpose the reports sent out from Havana by the Spanish officials have always been colored so as to show only a succession of victories. Madrid seems to have helped along this policy with its eyes open to the truth, for it is not conceivable that the Spanish government officials are really blind to the fact that no appreciable progress has been made in putting down the insurrection.

General Weyler has gone further than this and has from time to time reported various provinces as pacified, and kept up the expectations at home of speedy final victory by making a succession of promises as to when the war would be ended. Of course he has never been able to keep any of those promises, but each has served to allay Spanish impatience and feed the Spanish delusion that Cuba cannot win its independence.

The Spanish government must realize what all the rest of the world sees, that the Cuban campaign is hopeless. An immense army has been poured into the island under the leadership of Spain's most ferocious commander, but after two years of mighty effort the Cuban insurgents have proved invincible and are more strongly intrenched than when the war first broke out. The Spaniards seem to have reached the end of their resources. They cannot send over many more soldiers, and those now in the service are rapidly succumbing to the ravages of the climate and disease. The Spanish Treasury is practically bankrupt, every available resource has been used up as collateral, the nation's credit has been stretched to the farthest limit, and yet there is not money enough to pay the soldiers in the field or supply them with sufficient food.

If it were not for that insuperable barrier, Spanish pride, it is possible the government would give up the struggle and yield now to the inevitable, but as it stands it will require perhaps some outside agency to give Spain the opportunity to let go and retain what it pleases to term its honor.

There is every reason why the United States should intervene and put an end to a war which has degenerated on the part of the Spanish to mere butchery whenever they can lay their hands on a victim. The first hesitation of the President to take definite action was declared to be based on his desire to have previous reports of the condition of the warfare substantiated by an agent representing his own administration. Mr. Calhoun has performed that service, and has found and reported in effect that in no respect had the real situation been overdrawn by the special newspaper correspondents nor by the consular representatives of the government. What now can the President be waiting for? The entire nation is beseeching him to fulfill the promise set forth in the St. Louis platform of the Republican party. But it is no partisan appeal; it is no Republican or political appeal. Men of every party join in the request that American manhood be manifested in the American attitude towards these struggling Cubans.

DEBS DODGES THE BASIC FACTS.

Debs has finished up his preliminary arrangements at least for his "Social Democratic" Utopian scheme, and it will not be necessary for him to make any more warlike speeches at present.

In looking over his revelations and explanations to his followers it is observable that he has entirely omitted not only to discuss, but even to recognize, some foundation considerations involved in the success of his Utopia.

1. He has failed to discuss how there will be any more individual contentment and happiness resulting from his conglomerate, dead level, "Social Democratic" organization than has resulted from individual freedom and personal liberty; and yet this is the keystone to the arch to hold up his fabric. Does he not know that the people would soon find that the Social Democracy was not the Utopia he had painted, but was an iron despotism that crushed all men down to one common dead level, and that it would collapse because of the inevitable discontent and deadly monotony of existence, and inextinguishable differences, and perpetual quarrels and brawls?

2. Debs has furnished no figures, proofs, statistics, or facts of any kind to establish that if the 16 millions of wageworkers in the United States and the 6 millions of farm-owners were to be coerced or inveigled to join the Social Democracy and live in the way proposed there would not be one-half as much of the comforts of life to apportion and divide annually as there is now, because industry would be conducted slothfully and without energy, skill, or ambition. An army is said only to march as fast as slow ones move. So the production of wealth would proceed at the same slow pace, and the social community would always live from hand to mouth, and be on the verge of perpetual starvation. Debs may say "the plutocrats would have less, and therefore there would be more to divide among the proletarians." Yes, but the people would lose all the benefit of new labor-saving inventions, and all the long-headed, shrewd business ability of the present leaders of industry would drop out. Everything would be run by factions and demagogues, and the discontented rank and file would kick. There would not be half as much wealth produced as there is now, while there would be more waste and dissipation. This is the second basic fact which Debs avoided discussing.

3. More important still, Debs does not dare say the six millions of independent farmers of the United States want this Utopian change he advocates. Socialism has been preached in Germany, France, Belgium, and this country, but one never hears of converts among the farmers. How would Debs control and compel six millions of farmers' families to enter his Utopia and remain on their farms to toil and sweat for the support, pleasure, luxury, and social life of Debs' city Socialists, who were spending their leisure liquor-drinking, smoking, and attending theaters? Is he so weak-minded and absurd as to suppose that the agricultural masses would play the hard, toilsome part assigned to them, and live in quasi-solitude, with no compensation or hope of reward, but a life of hardship and poverty? This all-important feature of the case Bellamy, in his Utopia, was careful to pass over and avoid with a few trivial remarks. Debs has followed his example. The farming problem will shipwreck the scheme at the very outset.

HANNA AND THE OFFICESEEKERS.

Senator Hanna stated that the Ohio Republican convention would not adopt a declaration in favor of the repeal of the civil service law. But he thinks "there is a great deal of reason in the present feeling of dissatisfaction regarding the law." He states that—

> There is a small army of officeseekers in Washington now—some of them have been there three months—and they have had a good chance to study the workings of the present law. They are bright men, most of them, but have found themselves shut out because a crowd of Democrats have been given places and then been covered over by a civil service act, and they have, with reason, concluded that the present civil service laws are unjust.

Is not Senator Hanna mistaken when he calls most of these officeseekers "bright men"? It is not evidence of brightness to hang around Washington for months, dancing attendance on Senators and Representatives, and waiting in the ante-room of the President or some Secretary in the hope of getting an office which probably will have to be given up at the end of four years.

None of the individuals who have been in Washington since the 4th of March pleading for places are "bright men" in the ordinary acceptation of the term. If Senator Hanna were speaking as a business-man he would not call them such. Most of them are lazy fellows, who want to be supported by the taxpayers. They do not wish to depend on their own exertions for a livelihood.

They do not differ essentially from the officeseekers who crowd the corridors of the City Hall and importune the Mayor. The Chicago placehunters do not belong to the same party as those who are haunting Washington. They are not as well dressed. They depend on Aldermanic instead of Congressional influence. But they, like the beggars for federal positions, want to be supported by the taxpayers.

These persons can be called lazy or shiftless. But it will not do to call them "bright," unless that word is to be used to describe drones, tramps, and all others who hate work. The officeseekers have bothered Senator Hanna so much that it is strange he should speak of them in complimentary terms. At heart he must despise them.

THE LAST CHANCE.

The Council will not pass any speculative gas ordinances prior to July 1, on which date its power to do so will be taken away. Night before last, however, an electric light ordinance, out of which Aldermen hope to make something, was put through.

The ordinance in question, which covers the entire city, was introduced with the expectation that the Edison company would buy off its promoters. That company could not be induced to do so. Nevertheless, the measure was put through, the understanding being that a company will be formed in the future to buy the franchise from the Aldermanic holders. That is the way in which some Aldermen made money out of the Equitable Gas ordinance years ago. The ordinance provides that after five years the city shall receive 3 per cent of the gross receipts of the company. Amendments were offered to make the compensation 7 per cent, and to have the payments begin three years hence instead of five. Both amendments were voted down, because they would have lessened the commercial value of the ordinance to the owners.

Probably the Mayor will veto this measure. If so that will be the end of it, for the Council adjourned until July 6, when it will be too late to pass it over a veto. But, whatever the Mayor does, there can be no more such ordinances. The tearing up of the streets for blackmail purposes is about at an end. After July 1 no new gas or electric light company can be authorized to tear up the streets unless the consent of the majority of the frontage in each mile has been secured.

ALDERMANIC SALARIES.

On Monday night the Aldermen put through with unnecessary haste an ordinance fixing their pay at $1,500 a year, that being the maximum authorized by the law enacted last month. The haste was needless, because none of the members of the present Council will get that salary.

There is a little constitutional provision which forbids the Legislature changing the pay of officers during their term of service, so the present Aldermen will have to wait till they are reëlected in order to enter into their inheritance. Those Aldermen who are elected next April will begin drawing $1,500, but their colleagues chosen this year will draw nothing. That will be tantalizing.

The act passed at the last session raising the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court applies to all of them, although only five of the seven were elected this month, two being holdovers. The constitution gave the Supreme Court $4,000 per annum—

> Until otherwise provided by law, and after said salaries shall be fixed by law, the salaries of the Judges in office shall not be increased or diminished during the terms for which said Judges shall have been elected.

The salaries of the Judges never were "fixed by law" prior to this year. Therefore Judges Carter and Craig are enabled to receive $7,000 after July 1 during the remainder of the terms for which they were elected. They should be thankful that the Legislature failed persistently for twenty-five years to specify in the fees and salaries act the amount the Judges should receive.

The inalienable right of a dog to indulge in one bite without fear of punishment has been again decided in court, this time by a New York Judge. The canine in question had removed a large part of a young girl's arm and the owner of the dog was called on in court to make some financial reparation, but the learned Judge ruled that one bite did not prove that the dog was naturally ferocious, and damages could not be collected until it was proved that the dog was accustomed to separate people from their superfluous flesh. It will be difficult to persuade most persons that this idea of law is based on common sense. It is seldom that a dog is permitted to round out a career that is begun by biting. The initial bite generally is the signal for a combined attack on the canine by all the neighbors and the available policemen and not often is there enough left of the brute to form the subject of an autopsy. It will be hard to make a person believe that after having been bitten the proper course to pursue is to chase up the dog and invite it to repeat the experiment in order to bring it within the control of the law. Chicago Judges are warned against trying to import any such legal notions into this town.

As the Democratic procession recedes in the distance the figure of John Petered Altgeld can be dimly seen at the tail end of it.

By refraining as far as possible from talking sedition Mr. Debs will avoid the serious pickle in which he has found himself on one or two occasions in his career.

A report comes from Eustis, Me., that bears are thicker than sheep in that locality. It is capable of proof. Bears are not only thicker than sheep, but they are longer and taller.

His Yerxelency the Governor "has no more offices to give out." Can it be that his Illustrious Tintags, "Colonel" Van Cleave, wants all the rest of them?

IN A MINOR KEY.

Understood His Business.

"Little boy, will you run an errand for me?"
"No, ma'am, but I'll walk it fur ye. I ain't no amatoor."

Something Lacking.

Dissatisfied Boy (at the circus)—"Maw, that's the giantess over there, isn't it?"
Mamma—"Yes, Georgie."
Dissatisfied Boy—"Why haven't they got a dwarfess, too?"

Her Objection.

"That treaty doesn't suit me," quoth Queen Lil. "I've read it through. It won't quite fill the bill. It leaves the main thing out. It makes no mention Of any $20,000 pension!"

The Point of View.

"You've never been out West, of course, but you must have heard of the grasshopper plague we had in the year——"
"Aw, say! You cawn't make me believe grasshoppers are a plague. Why, they are worth a shillin' a pint for black bass bait!"

Hero of the Hour.

"'The Queen's jubilee!'" said the man with the newspaper, reading the headlines aloud. "'Miles upon miles of decorations!'"
"Skip that about Miles," exclaimed one of the impatient listeners. "Never mind the spread he's making. Read about the jubilee."

As a Substitute.

"I have often heard of your City Council. It must be a lively body. I should like to see it in session."
"Well, it isn't in session in the daytime, but Judge Goggin is. We'll go and see him. If he's feeling good, it'll be a heap more fun."

An Exception.

Teacher (conducting review in geography)—"How is the surface of the earth divided?"
Smart Boy—"Into one-fourth land and three-fourths water—'ceptin' the Chicago River, which is about half an' half."

ISSUE PLEASES "NEWSPAPER MAKER."

Complimentary Reference to the Press and Color Work in "The Tribune's" Jubilee Edition.

The latest issue of the Newspaper Maker contains the following reference to The Tribune's jubilee edition:

"The Chicago Tribune" celebrated its fiftieth anniversary by issuing the most elaborate productions in the color line for a newspaper ever produced. Besides the outside colored pictures, both of scenes in Chicago and reproductions of advertised goods as they appear in the original package, the inside pages contain excellent half-tones of the different offices and departments of that great journal, representing the managers and their working force performing their various duties. Taking all in all it is a most creditable publication and shows the possibilities of modern newspaper making in the highest degree, and the perfection to which the lithographing art has been brought."

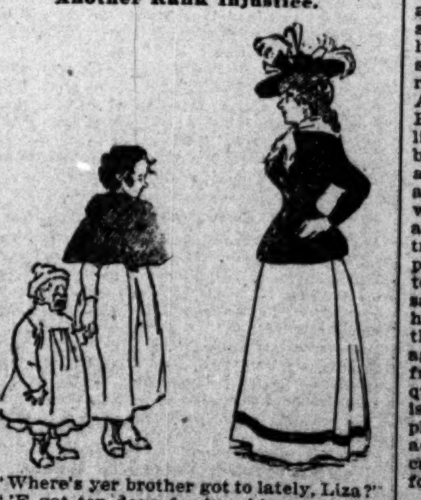
Tupper Rages at Us.

Ottawa, Ont., June 21.—Sir Charles Tupper directed the attention of the government in the Commons today to a cable dispatch to the Canadian press stating that Colonel John Hay had obtained from the British government an understanding that the Bering Sea case should be reopened before the expiration of the term of the Paris award. Sir Charles wished to know if there was any truth in the report, which he was inclined to credit. He accused the ministry of playing into the hands of the United States and neglecting the interests of Canada in allowing Americans to exploit the situation to their own advantage without protest—a course calculated to mislead the imperial government. The Americans published the reports of their own commissioners who had been sent to inquire into seal life in the Bering Sea, and the great American journals of New York and other cities of the union were constantly publishing reports on the subject, and thus creating a public opinion in their favor. He charged the ministry with unwarrantable neglect in withholding from publication the Canadian commissioners' report, which was adverse to the American contentions. He vehemently declared the position of the United States as untenable. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, in replying for the government, stated that the Canadian case was irresistible as compared with that of the United States, and that the allegation that seal life was being destroyed by pelagic sealing was entirely unfounded. He assured the House that the rumor that the Bering Sea case would be reopened was utterly foreign to the truth. The latest assurance from the imperial government was that the Paris award would not be disturbed except at the instance or with the assent of Canada, and this government would not recede from its determination to let the award run its full term. There was no reason to fear that the award would be disturbed.

Don't Believe McKinley Had the Pluck to Say It.

London, June 21.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Washington says that President McKinley Saturday evening personally instructed the Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, the new Minister to Spain, to impress upon the Spanish government that nothing can prevent the United States from interfering in Cuba. The American people are determined that Cuba shall be free, and this determination amounts to a mandate that must be obeyed. The Minister was instructed also to impress upon Spain that its resolve to retain Cuba as a colony will invite not only a sacrifice of pride but also the lives of its soldiers and a vast expenditure of money. The United States does not desire to take advantage of Spain's trouble to annex Cuba, but unless Spain meets the inevitable by giving Cuba her freedom, the United States will be compelled to interfere, in which case annexation might naturally follow.

Another Rank Injustice.



"Where's yer brother got to lately, Liza?"
"'E got ten days for knocking a pleeceman down."
"Wot! Ten days for one pleeceman?"—Pick-Me-Up.

BEST THINGS FROM THE EXCHANGES.

New German Emigration Act—Its Main Purpose to Direct the Stream of Emigration.

The German emigration act was gazetted yesterday. Its main purpose is to direct the stream of German emigration. Hitherto the German government have restricted themselves to securing, or endeavoring to secure, the bodily welfare of emigrants on board ship. When giving permission to companies and ship owners to carry emigrants, they have stipulated for fairly good accommodation and the like, leaving the question as to the ultimate destination of the emigrants entirely open. Now, however, they say that this is not enough. Bodily comfort on board ship is of little value to the poor emigrants if they are carried to a country where they cannot find work or the means of subsistence on and after their arrival. It is now decided that emigrants shall only be carried to approved destinations.

The purpose of the bill, which has now become an act, is, not only to prevent the ruin of the emigrants, but also to preserve their attachment to the fatherland.

It has been found, for instance, that the Germans who settle in the southern parts of Brazil, unlike those who go to the United States, retain their national sentiment. There are places, like Joinville, which are almost as German as Berlin, Dresden, or Hanover. The native Brazilians there have a quarter of their own. The shops, schools, and churches, and the municipal government are German. The newspapers are German, and it is curious to see how characteristically German their advertisement columns are.

By the new law any navigation company that proposes to carry German emigrants to South Brazil will find a willing ear in the Wilhelm street. This patriotic bill has, of course, been strongly opposed in some quarters, and especially by the navigation companies. The latter have hitherto only performed the minimum of what the government required on behalf of emigrants whom they have carried, of course, to places from which the companies can bring back profitable cargoes, no matter whether the emigrants' chances of being ruined are ten to one. This is no longer to be permitted.

One part of the present act will affect the British lines. Hitherto many German emigrants have gone from Germany to British ports, and then sailed for foreign ports in British ships. The new act throws difficulties in the way of this. It is also hoped here that it will protect the unwary and simple against the seductions of unprincipled agents who describe tropical infernos as paradises and El Dorados.—Berlin Correspondence London Standard, June 4.

Ex-Senator Blackburn's Plans.

Ex-Senator "Joe" Blackburn is in Washington again among his old friends. This is his third visit since his defeat for reëlection. He seems to feel more at home here than in Kentucky, and naturally. He has spent much the greater part of the last twenty-two years here, and, as between the capital, with its quarter of a million people and the constant excitement of political activity, and the little Town of Versailles, with horse-racing at Lexington twice a year as the only diversion, the choice for an old politician like Mr. Blackburn is to be expected to fall on Washington. Mr. Blackburn is what is called "a born politician." He was educated for the bar, but has never appeared in court except in a few famous murder trials, where his popular style of oratory was brought into play on the jury. He went almost directly from college into politics, from politics into the army, and after the war back to politics, where he has ever since been.

"What will Joe do now?" asked one of the ex-Senator's friends of another, after his defeat at Frankfort.

"Try it again at the first opportunity," was the reply. "Joe couldn't live out of politics, you know. It's his meat and drink and the air that he breathes." [Kentucky bourbon was widely supposed to be his chief and favorite drink.]

These words have already been made good. Mr. Blackburn has announced himself a candidate for the seat in the Senate now occupied by Judge Lindsay. Judge Lindsay is a gold man, and the pet target for the silver forces in Kentucky. He supported Palmer and Buckner last year, and, in the eyes of Mr. Blackburn and his friends, that is the unpardonable political sin. The two men were once warm friends, but only nod distantly now "when they pass by."

One of Mr. Blackburn's friends says of his career at college: "Joe was as much of a talker there as ever he has been since. Nearly any topic would start him. He made things lively in the debating societies, though he never really was 'posted' on any subject. He would never read books or apply himself, but in some way he managed to absorb enough to get along. He was a wonder to boys of infinitely more substance, who read and informed themselves and understood things, but had only limited powers of expression, while he was voluble in invective and declamation, and wild, unsupported assertion."—N. Y. Tribune.

"The Chicago Tribune's" Golden Jubilee.

Los Angeles Times: On June 10 that great newspaper, The Chicago Tribune—one of the greatest in the world—celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its founding by issuing one of the most elaborate, beautiful, and comprehensive numbers ever published by any journal in any land. Although this number of The Tribune is not so large in size as many of its regular issues, in style, handsomeness, and completeness as a historical document it is surpassing and complete.

The history of The Tribune is a part of the history of this great nation in its most sublime period of advancement. Since it was founded the American people have elected fourteen Presidents, have passed through the war with Mexico and the momentous struggle to save the union; it has seen the gyves stricken from the wrists of the slaves upon the soil of the republic; it has seen sixteen stars added to the galaxy on the flag of our country; and in the achievement of these results it has taken no small part, for where the fight for law, good government, human freedom, and the carving out of the manifest destiny of the United States has been thickest, there has been The Tribune—brave as a lion, solid as a rock.

In the making of great newspapers there must of necessity be one overmastering spirit, for no board of directors, no syndicate, and no corporation ever alone made any newspaper great; and it is to the glory of The Chicago Tribune that it has behind it the strong, resolute, resourceful personality of Joseph Medill—a great man among men, a great journalist—a relentless foeman and a loyal friend.

Joseph Medill has made The Tribune [only in part], and it is to him that the Los Angeles Times would offer, out of the abundance of its admiration, congratulations and kindly wishes for a continuance of that splendid and well-deserved prosperity which has crowned the years of a well-spent life. May The Tribune go on in greater glory as the years go by, doing good, fighting wrong, exalting righteousness, and lambasting the evils that are rampant in the land we love; and on the downward slope of life may its great editor see the sun shining and at night the watchful glowing of the everlasting stars.

Canada Favors Reciprocity, Not Annexation.

Even the Canadians come over the border and run down to Florida to enjoy a season of spring that is six weeks earlier than they have it at home. A visitor from Toronto spending a few days in Washington on his return trip said he was charmed with the American capital. "I have visited Paris, Berlin, Vienna, London, Edinburg, and Dublin, but none compare with Washington in beauty. I took a drive over the city today and was charmed by the beautiful parks and avenues. I hope to meet the President while here. The general impression in Canada is that President McKinley's administration will go far toward restoring the prosperity of the country. It may be too soon to discuss the new tariff, but I am free to say that Canada wants 'a measure of [judiciously handled] reciprocity' such as existed before the civil war. Canada wanted to renew that agreement, but met with no encouragement from this country. In regard to the frequently discussed subject of annexation it is a misapprehension on the part of the people of the United States to suppose that Canada favors any such movement. Nothing can be said as to what the future may bring forth, but there is nothing in it at present."

[Canada can never have any other measure of reciprocity than exists among the States of the union, and that can only be inside the union. She will never again cure the one-sided reciprocity which ended in 1866.]

The Nile Expedition.

Owing to unexpected preparations for immediate hostilities that are being made on a huge scale at Omdurman by the Mahdi, who has already assembled no less than 20,000 camels at that spot, preparatory to an attack upon the Anglo-Egyptian forces, the British government has resolved upon an immediate advance up the Nile, and all English officers of the Egyptian army, as well as of the English regiments stationed in Egypt, have suddenly had their leaves canceled and been ordered to rejoin their respective corps without delay. The immediate objective of the Anglo-Egyptian force, which will be under the command of the Sirdar, General Sir Horatio Kitchener, will be Abu Hamed, on the Nile, any further movement being dependent on the Dervish maneuvers. It is well to remember that the rise of the Nile, which renders the passage of the cataracts possible, takes place next month. The English government had not intended to make any advance until next year, but its plans in the matter have been modified by the action of the Mahdi, who is seriously alarmed by the rapid advance of the desert railroad, the progress of which he is anxious to arrest before it reaches the banks of the river.

The Most Common Names.

Dr. T. R. Pearson in an article on surnames in the June number of Good Words gives the following table showing the number of births in England and Wales during 1865, with the twenty-five most common names under which they were registered:

Order.	Name.	No. of births.	Order.	Name.	No. of births.
1	Smith	10,505	14	Wood	2,589
2	Jones	9,619	15	Hall	2,459
3	Williams	6,198	16	Walker	2,359
4	Taylor	5,033	17	Hughes	2,374
5	Davies	4,547	18	Green	2,360
6	Brown	4,416	19	Lewis	2,275
7	Thomas	3,612	20	Edwards	2,824
8	Evans	3,796	21	Thompson	2,411
9	Roberts	3,191	22	White	2,441
10	Johnson	2,830	23	Jackson	2,325
11	Robinson	2,768	24	Turner	2,272
12	Wilson	2,826	25	Hill	2,146
13	Wright	2,523			

It will be seen that there is no immediate prospect of the great Smith or Jones family dying out.

Up to His Looks.

One of the many private secretaries at the national capital is still new to his honors. One day a newspaper woman, full of business, burst into the office of this secretary's chief. The great man was out. "Can you tell me when he will be in?" she asked. "Really," drawled the clerk, "I haven't an idea." "Well," said the newspaper woman, as she turned to go, "I must say you look it."—Washington Post.

No Remedy for the Rinderpest.

The rejoicings over Professor Koch's alleged discovery of a remedy and antitoxin for the rinderpest have turned out to be premature. His invention is now proved to be of no practical use whatsoever, and so disheartened are the British authorities in South Africa over the dismal failure of every effort to arrest the progress of the plague that they have now abandoned all further precautions against its spread as being of no avail. North of Cape Colony not even 1 per cent of the cattle have survived, and it is pretty certain that the Cape Colony, so rich in farming industry, will be subjected to similar devastation.

Dry in Kansas.

Here is a drought story told by a traveling man: I was driving across the country to a little town in western Kansas the other day, when I met a farmer hauling a wagon-load of water.

"Where do you get water?" said I.

"Up the road about seven miles," he replied.

"And you haul water seven miles for your family and stock?"

"Yep."

"Why in the name of sense don't you dig a well?"

"Because it's jest as far one way as the other, stranger."—Kansas City Journal.

FUNNYGRAPHS.

There is a noteworthy tendency to "scorch" manifested by the messenger boys on wheels, although they used to walk at a snail's pace.

Class Prejudice.—"Well, there is one thing to be proud of; we have no class prejudice in this country." "I guess you were never around when three or four sophomores got hold of a freshman."—Indianapolis Journal.

Both Satisfied.—"Have you heard about the Barrs? You know he is a bicycle fiend and she is daft over music." "Well?" "And the poor baby has to suffer for it. They have named him Handel."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

English, You Know.—"'Ow!" said the cockney; "you don't really like 'ugging, then" "Well," she confessed, "I cawn't really say that I dislike it, don't you know, but I've always hunderstood that it was a 'armful practice."—Somerville Journal.

"The friends of the man who scuttled the ship offered a bail bond of $20,000 if the court would release him; but it was no use." "What reason did the Judge give?" "He said that after the ship had gone down there was no use of any talk of bailing."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Waggs—"I see there is a good deal of talk about Boston having a horseless fire engine. But that is nothing; horseless fire engines were in common use a hundred years ago." Jaggs—"I guess you are mistaken." Waggs—"No, I am not; they were hauled by the firemen."

"Tommy had a bitter disappointment yesterday." "What was it?" "Tell about it, Tommy." "The paper said our preacher wuz goin' to exchange pulpits with 'nother preacher—an' I went t' church, an' there wuz th' same pulpit—an' 'nother man."—Kalamazoo Telegraph.

An Unwilling Witness.—"Bill was a little tough, I guess, when he was full," said the witness, "but he was all right when he was sober." "H'm," said the Prosecuting Attorney, who knew both Bill and the witness. "When was he sober?" "W'y—w'y—when he was sick."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

An Old Fashioned Preacher.—"O, dear!" sighed the Sweet Young Thing; "I am so glad our minister is off for a vacation—the horrid, old fashioned thing!" "Old fashioned?" echoed the other Sweet Young Thing. "O, awfully! He is still answering Ingersoll, instead of fighting the newspapers and bicycles."—Indianapolis Journal.

Crimsonbeak—"Wait a moment. I just thought of something." Yeast—"Well, what is it?" "Why, you know a great many celebrations are postponed on account of bad weather." "Yes." "Well, the Queen's jubilee is different. It will be held on account of the reign."—Yonkers Statesman.

According to the Indianapolis Journal a neighbor said to an old farmer recently "You do not regret the money you spent on your son's education, do you?" "I guess not," replied the old fellow, with animation. "He learned me a lot of uppercuts, shortarm jabs, and things that has made me the best man in the county."

May—"I hear you are taking lessons on the wheel. How do you like your instructor?" Ethel—"O, pretty well; but then, he is such a queer man. I had one or two falls, and then he threatened me. He said if I fell off again he would kiss me." May—"And, of course, you rode all right after such a threat." Ethel—"It's funny; but I was so flustered that I kept falling off all the evening."—Boston Transcript.

A Merited Rebuke.—"And you are the man who was saying that a woman knows nothing of economy!" exclaimed the business-man's wife as she surveyed the scene of the burglary. "Why, this loss is one that I couldn't have foreseen. I locked everything up with scrupulous care." "Of course you did. Nobody but a man would have thought of compelling burglars to ruin a $250 safe in order to get $11 in money and a bundle of promissory notes."—Washington Star.

"I don't understand where the enjoyment that my wife seemed to get out of her new $25 hat last night came in," remarked Mr. Cumrox. "She doubtless found a satisfaction in the pleasure which it gave to other people." "No, that's just where the mystery is. It was drizzling when we started, so she said she would hold it in her hand till we got to the carriage. As soon as we got to the theater she took it off, so that people behind us could see the stage. The only time she wore it was in the dark carriage, but she feels perfectly happy and never doubts that she has had her money's worth."—Washington Star.

The Cleveland Leader tells a story of a simple minded countryman who strayed into a Cleveland art store the other day, and appeared to be much struck by a picture entitled "Lion, After Gérôme." "Well," said the proprietor after a while, "you seem to be pleased with that picture." "Yes," the old gentleman replied, "I do sort of like it. That's a powerful ugly lookin' beast thar, and I swon I don't know's I blame Gérôme very much for gittin' out of the way." "Getting out of the way!" repeated the proprietor. "What do you mean by that?" "Why," the visitor explained, "it says 'Lion after Gérôme,' don't it? Well, Gérôme ain't nowhar' to be seen, so I s'pose he must be hidin' behind one o' them stuns."

PERSONALS.

Joseph O'Connor delivered the Phi Beta Kappa oration at Rochester University on Tuesday night.

General Wesley Merritt and his staff will attend the Connecticut State encampment of troops at Niantic in August.

The fund for Professor Barnard, the educator, which the Hartford Courant is raising, has now reached a little over $2,500.

The University of Oxford recently conferred the degree of master of arts upon Alderman Robert Buckell, the Mayor of the city. The ceremony took place in the Sheldonian Theater, in the presence of a large company. This is the first time the university has conferred the honor upon the Chief Magistrate of Oxford.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Lynch of Scottsburg, Ind., have twenty-three children, twelve sons and eleven daughters, all alive and well.

At a banquet given to the National Convention of Nurserymen in St. Louis the other evening, ex-Secretary Francis made an address on the necessity of preserving the forests of the country.

Forty-five years ago this spring Joseph H. Choate was the salutatorian of his class in Harvard, and his son, Joseph H. Choate Jr., is to be the class poet of his class in the same institution on June 30.

Miss Hetty L. Purdy of Derby, Conn., who was 100 years of age on Tuesday, marked the event by riding on a wheel. In doing so she enrolled herself in a class of century riders which will never be crowded.

General Lew Wallace says that after a diligent search for a short name for the hero of his great book, he came across the name "Hur" in the Book of Genesis, and by adding "Ben," which means "the son of," he obtained a name both short and odd.

The Philadelphia Ledger says that the subscriptions toward the purchase of the Cope paleontological collection for the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences are coming in slowly, and the city will probably lose this fine collection, as it lost the Redfield Herbarium a few years ago, which was purchased by St. Louis for its botanical garden.

A curious story comes from Wabash, Ind. Last winter a wagon load of potatoes was put in a cellar. Two weeks ago, when the potatoes on the top of the pile were black and shriveled up, they were removed, and a few inches below the surface it was discovered that the old potatoes were lost in a profuse growth of new ones, some of the latter being as large as an unhulled walnut. There were no sprouts and no leaves, but the new potatoes had literally grown out of the old ones.

WELCOMES MEN WHO WORE THE GRAY

Nashville Throws Open Its Gates to the Veteran Survivors of the Confederate Armies.

Nashville, Tenn., June 22.—Many special trains arrived today with ex-Confederate soldiers and friends, who came for the purpose of attending the annual reunion of the noted Confederate veterans. The regular trains were run on sections in order to accommodate the very heavy demand for transportation. Rain fell during the morning, but the weather cleared somewhat towards noon. The ex-Confederate soldiers spent the morning in attending the reunion at the tabernacle and meeting old comrades.

Prominent among those who were seated on the platform were General Stephen D. Lee of Mississippi, Judge J. H. Reagan of Texas, the only surviving member of Jefferson Davis' Cabinet; Colonel A. S. Colyar and Dr. Thomas Menees of Nashville, and the Hon. J. D. C. Atkins, surviving members of the Confederate Congress; the Hon. Marcus J. Wright of Washington; General Simon B. Buckner of Kentucky, Colonel Henry C. Myers, Colonel Lake, Colonel Henry of Mississsippi; General E. P. Sikes of Mississippi, Colonel Howard of Georgia; General Morman of New Orleans; Colonel Baxter Smith of Nashville, General W. B. Bate, Colonel John H. Savage of Tennessee; Dr. William Jones, Chaplain of the United Confederate Veterans; General Clement Evans of Georgia, and General Joseph Wheeler of Alabama.

Robert E. Lee Jr., a grandson of General Robert E. Lee, also occupied a prominent place on the platform. A son of General Hood was also present. Both of these young men were shown marked attention by the veterans. John B. Gordon arrived during the morning and was given an enthusiastic reception.

The assemblage was called to order by General Gordon and prayer was offered by Dr. Jones, the Chaplain. Governor Taylor delivered an address of welcome in behalf of the State, Judge Ferris spoke for the county, and Bishop Fitzgerald, who represented Mayor McCarthy, spoke for the city. Captain J. B. O'Brien, Chairman of the Executive committee, made some announcements, and in behalf of the committee welcomed the visitors. General Gordon then spoke briefly.

Judge Reagan then delivered the oration of the day. He said in part:

"The facts of history vindicate us against the charge of being either rebels or traitors and show that we were not the authors of 'a causeless war, brought about by ambitious leaders,' but that our brave men fought and suffered and died, and our holy men of God prayer, and our noble women suffered patiently and patriotically all the privations and horrors of a great war, cruelly forced upon us for the purpose of upholding the constitution and laws of the United States as preserving the rights of the several States to regulate their own domestic policies and of protecting the people against spoliation and robbery by a dominant majority, some of whose members because the holy Bible sanctioned slavery, declared that they wanted an 'anti-slavery Bible and an anti-slavery God,' and who, because the constitution of the United States recognized and protected slavery, declared that it was a 'league with hell and covenant with death.'

"In this great centennial exposition of Tennessee we have before us a magnificent exhibition of the result of Southern enterprise and prosperity to gladden the hearts of our people, and to gratify the pride of the people of this great State. And today the people of the South are as earnest in their attachment to our common government as those of any other part of the union, and would make as great sacrifices, if need be, in defense of our government as could be made by any other part of the American people."

HONORS FOR NATIONAL GUARDSMEN.

Adjutant General Announces the Appointment of a New List of Battalion Officers.

Springfield, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—Upon the recommendation of the regimental commanders the following appointments have been announced by the Adjutant General: Alfred L. Castle of Quincy, to be Adjutant of the Second Battalion, Fifth Infantry, with rank of First Lieutenant; Second Lieutenant Burton G. Brown of Chicago, to be Adjutant of the Third Battalion, Second Infantry, with rank as First Lieutenant; David A. Belden of Aurora, to be Quartermaster of the Third Brigade, with rank as Major; William S. Campbell of Springfield, to be Commissary of Subsistence of the Third Brigade, with rank as Major; John J. McClaughrey of Joliet, to be Adjutant of the First Battalion, Third Infantry, with rank as First Lieutenant; First Lieutenant Fred W. Porter of Company C, Sixth Infantry, Galesburg, to be Adjutant of the Second Battalion, Sixth Infantry, with rank as First Lieutenant.

An election is ordered at Galesburg on Tuesday, July 6, to fill all existing vacancies in that command.

TO TRY SARAH EMERY FOR LARCENY.

Don't Want to Allow the Allyns an Opportunity to Ever Have the Case Reinstated.

Although Sarah Emery, the colored girl who was the principal witness in the Dunham divorce case, was acquitted of the charge of larceny on Monday under sensational circumstances in Judge Goggin's court, she will be tried soon before Judge Dunne on the bribery charge pending against her. This decision was arrived at yesterday after her counsel, Attorney Plummer, had consulted with State's Attorney Deneen. Mr. Plummer said he wanted the charge disposed of in order that Major Allyn and wife might not have it in their power to have the case reinstated in future years.

The grand jury will be asked on Saturday to return an indictment against Major Arthur W. Allyn, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Allyn, Detective Martin White, Detective Farnsworth, Detective McGuire, Detective Sullivan, and Detective Nugent on the charge of conspiring against Sarah Emery.

United Lutherans in Session.

St. Paul, Minn., June 22.—There was an instructive discussion on this morning at the session of the United Lutheran Church. One thing of interest to the convention was the report of the Board of Trustees of Augsburg seminary. It was resolved that the convention express its gratitude for the exertions of the board of trustees, and particularly those of the Rev. N. C. Brun, in their efforts to come into possession of the real and personal property of the Augsburg seminary.

Two Miners Instantly Killed.

Ishpeming, Mich., June 22.—Abram Kylmanen and Henry Aja, finished miners, who came to this country two months ago, were instantly killed at the Rope gold mine last night by a fall of earth.

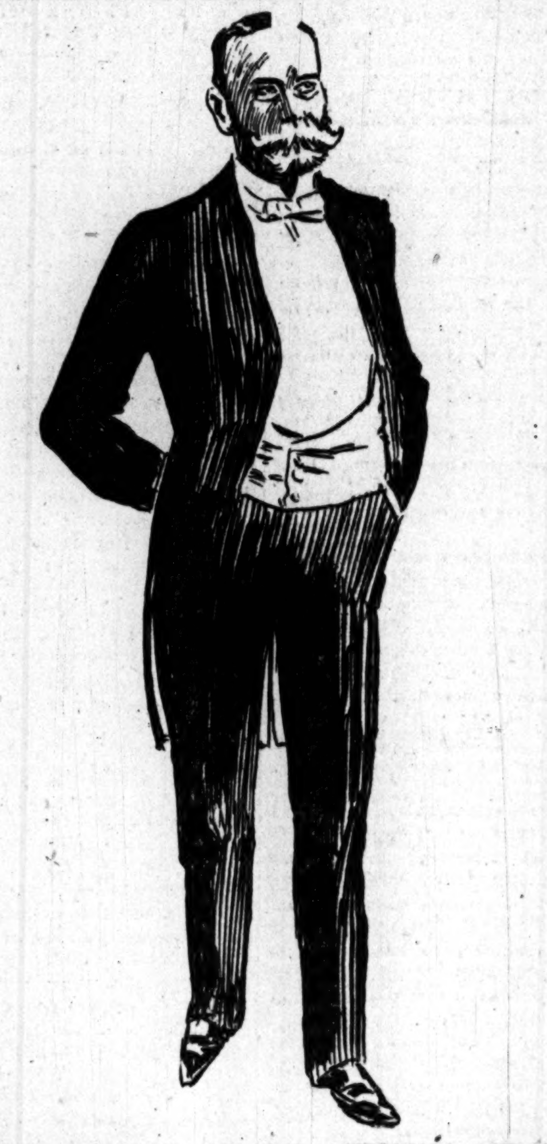
COMING ECHO OF SWEDEN

SCANDINAVIANS TO CELEBRATE MIDSUMMER DAY TOMORROW.

Burlington Park Is to Be the Scene of Festivities in Close Imitation of the Pleasures of the Fatherland—Merchants Induced to Help Along the Plan to the Discouragement of Sunday Picnics—Stockholm's Exposition in Miniature.

To introduce into the United States the Northern custom of celebrating midsummer's day is one of the objects aimed at by the Swedish National association of Chicago in its request of Chicago business-houses that employés of Swedish descent be allowed a holiday tomorrow, Thursday, that they may participate in the Illinois celebration of the day at Burlington Park. Another view of the association is to discourage Sunday picnics, and the crusade against this evil is being pursued hand in hand with the campaign for a general midsummer holiday for Swedes.

Whether or not the association is entirely successful in inducing employers to take its view of the matter it believes enough Swedes will turn out on this occasion to give the movement an impetus that will result next year in a general holiday for Swedes throughout the land. Hundreds of copies of a letter explaining the motives of the movement have been sent out to Chicago business houses, together with a plea for the Swedish employés. Replies received by the association have, it is said, been of the most encouraging character. Some wholesale houses in the down-town district have promised the holiday for as many of their Swedish help as make the request, and small establishments outside the business district whose forces are made up mainly of Swedes have decided to close up for the day.



AN ENGLISH PICTURE OF THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

Small Shops Will Close.

Outside of great business-houses, the stores and establishments controlled by Swedes will generally close after the noon hour tomorrow. Groceries, meat shops, and other retail establishments in the Swedish quarters of Chicago are already posting signs supplied by the national association notifying customers that:

We close at 12 o'clock noon
Midsummer's day,
Thursday, June 24,
on account of the grand demonstration at Burlington Park.

Swedish Maypole.

Plans for the celebration at the park have been under way for months. It is the purpose to carry out the customs of the day as practiced in Scandinavia, and this will include 400 men and women in the Swedish national costume. These have for weeks been practicing Swedish national dances and games in North Side Turner Hall, and when the great maypole is erected on the grounds they will be ready to give a perfect exposition of the true manner of celebrating the Swedish midsummer's day.

The first event of the day will be the erection of the enormous eighty-foot maypole. This in itself is one of the greatest joys to the Swedish country folk when celebrating the day at home, and everybody takes a hand in the process. The maypole is to be constructed with crosstrees every few feet, and from these long streamers of gay bunting will run to the ground. In addition to the bunting, wreaths and garlands of leaves and flowers will cover every otherwise bare foot of the pole. In Sweden the leaves of the birch are used, and these leaves are on that day as common, both in country and city, as is bunting on a Fourth of July in the United States. Birch leaves bear the same relation to the Swedish midsummer's day as do the Christmas greens Dec. 25.

Bands and Much Singing.

Three bands will furnish music during the slow process of erecting the pole, as well as for the dances around it which follow. Members of Swedish singing clubs in Chicago and Rockford will sing at intervals during the day, led by Prof. John L. Svenson. Bernhard Anderson, a Chicago lawyer of Swedish descent, will deliver an address on the significance of the maypole, and Dr. John A. Enander, editor of Hemlandet, Chicago, will deliver an address later in the afternoon. A balloon ascension is another feature.

A parade of the costumed men and women participating in the celebration will wind its way through the grounds during the day.

Probably the finest feature will be a miniature reproduction of the Scandinavian and Russian Exposition now in progress at Stockholm. This will be constructed in the northwest corner of the grounds and will contain numerous buildings and booths representing nations of the earth. Chicago business-men have been invited to take space free of charge in this feature and exhibit their wares in an entertaining manner. The miniature exposition will occupy a space of 200,000 square feet.

The day will close with a display of fireworks in the evening and general illumination of the grounds. Special trains will be run from Chicago at intervals during the day. Arrangements have already been made for fifty cars to carry the Chicago excursionists.

The proceeds derived from the celebration will go towards defraying the expenses of the free Swedish employment bureau and other charities of the national association.

Camp Meeting in Full Swing.

Fond du Lac, Wis., June 22.—[Special.]—The great Byron camp meeting, nine miles from this city, opened today with hundreds in attendance. It is held under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is each year a great event in eastern Wisconsin religious circles.

LESNA HOLDS MANY GOOD RECORDS.

Is Champion of Europe and Has Defeated Michael and All Australian Crackajacks.

Lucien Lesna, the great Swiss rider, is now in the East, and will be in training for the season probably at Charles River Park. He will look for match races with Michael and the other middle-distance cracks of America. Michael must be considered an American now, since he has taken out citizenship papers and chosen to ride under the Stars and Stripes of this country. Lesna is another great rider from the European tracks, although hardly as well known a rider as Michael. His ability to travel the middle distance cannot be questioned, for his record is too good to allow of that. Lesna is fresh from Australian fields, where he has cleaned up the record slate and the racing men as well. He has with him a pacemaking outfit from France, ten machines of the multicycle order, and will secure riders to man these at once. American second raters and road pluggers, who have never done track work, are going to have ample opportunities this season with Michael and Lesna looking for from twenty to thirty men each. Lesna has defeated Linton, Revierre, Fournier, Bonhours, and a host of others of the best men of Europe, and even scored once against the mighty little Welshman. He defeated the great American riders over across the water, and will be another conundrum for the Americans to solve this season on the local tracks.

Lesna now holds the 100-kilometer championship of France, the three-hour record and all records from 52 to 120 kilometers. He is purely a long distance paced rider, and is not in the class known as "sprinters." In 1895 he lowered all French records from 1 kilometer to 100 miles; beat Tom Linton and Michael in a 50-kilometer match race; beat Constant Huret and A. Linton in different races; and finally won the championship of France. In 1896 he won the championship of Europe at Berlin.

Lesna does not speak a word of English, and modestly left it to his manager, Mr. Pognon, to tell of his more recent victories in Australia, where he has been the last four or five months. He secured the half, one, five, and ten mile records of Australia. His manager says Lesna is not a sprinter, but his mile record of 1:49⅗ would seem to be a pretty good sprint. He rode the five miles in 9:59, and ten in 20:28, almost a two-minute gait for both distances. Lesna's great speed and endurance prevented him from getting many matches.

LAFAYETTE'S CAPTAIN GOES TO IOWA.

Football Player Whose Team Tied Princeton Will Be Ineligible According to Western Rules.

The addition of Barclay, Lafayette's famous Captain, to Iowa University athletics, will be a big boom to football in that institution, if Barclay plays on the football team. Even as coach the man who led the team that tied Princeton and beat Pennsylvania will be a great help. Barclay will play ball this summer at Geneseo, N. Y. Iowa does not recognize the rules of the Western college agreement, which makes a player coming from another school ineligible for the first year of his stay. Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Chicago, Northwestern, Purdue, and Illinois may not meet Iowa if Barclay plays this fall.

RUN INTO A WAGONLOAD OF BRAN.

Unpleasant Experience of a Party of Circuit Chasers on the New York Trip.

Returning from the Warsaw meet to Buffalo on the New York State circuit the chasers were treated to an unpleasant experience. The train was traveling at fifty miles an hour when it struck a wagon loaded heavily with bran at Alden. The shock was severe in the train, and the speed being maintained at the time probably saved a serious accident and saved the New York circuit many of its most prominent competitors and its promoter, handicapper, and referee, as well. The bran from the wagon flew along the side of the train and into open windows and the pieces of the wagon are borne as souvenirs by half the circuit chasers. The man was killed of course.

Wisconsin's New Medical Board.

Madison, Wis., June 22.—[Special.]—In accordance with the provisions of the new medical law Governor Scofield this afternoon appointed the members of the State Medical Board, which will hereafter examine and pass upon the qualifications of all applicants who desire to practice medicine in Wisconsin. The law provides that three members of the board shall be allopathic or old school, two homeopaths, and two eclectics. The Governor names the following: Allopaths, Drs. Wallbridge of Milwaukee, Samuel Bell of Beloit, and Currens of Two Rivers; homeopaths, Drs. Harvey Dale of Oshkosh and E. A. Forsbeck of Milwaukee; eclectics, Drs. Ludwig of Richland Center and Quigg of Tomah.

New Board of Pardons Organizes.

Springfield, Ill., June 22.—[Special.]—Everett J. Murphy of East St. Louis, Richard Lemon of Clinton, and E. A. Snively of this city, the members of the new State Board of Pardons, met here today and arranged with Secretary of State Rose for an office at the State House and made preparations to enter upon their new duties on July 1. It is understood that Mr. Lemon will be chairman of the board, and that Judge R. N. McCauley of Olney will be elected its secretary when it is organized.

More Schools for Boston.

The School committee of Boston has requested the City Council to give it $1,000,000, to be expended for new schoolhouses. It wants $300,000 more to make improvements this summer in the ventilation and sanitation of school buildings, and to provide better means of escape in case of fire.

VAIN CALL FOR MAEDER

WITNESS IN THE LUETGERT CASE CANNOT BE FOUND.

Tampering Is Charged by the Police—Evidence in the Habeas Corpus Proceedings Closes and Attorneys Begin Their Arguments—Question of Bail Over $25,000 Said to Bother the Prisoner—Judge Gibbons' Decision Is Expected Without Delay.

Charles Maeder, an important witness in the Luetgert habeas corpus case, is missing and the police give utterance to the belief he has been tampered with. When his name was called in Judge Gibbons' court yesterday there was no response and an attachment has been issued for him.

The final witness for the people in the Luetgert habeas corpus proceedings was introduced to the notice of Judge Gibbons yesterday afternoon and it is expected that his Honor will decide the question of bail after Assistant State's Attorney McEwen closes his argument at the forenoon session today.

Immediately after the State closed its case Attorney William A. Vincent, in behalf of the defendant, moved that the latter be admitted to bail. He argued that the evidence against his client was insufficient and there was no possible hope of securing a conviction before a jury.

Assistant State's Attorney McEwen contended that a strong chain of circumstances clearly pointed to the theory of the prosecution that Luetgert murdered his wife in his sausage factory at a late hour on the night of May 1 last and that the story of the alleged crime as told by the people's witnesses was sufficient to establish the contention that the case is not bailable. Mr. McEwen will finish his argument this morning.

Bond Question Bothers.

The question of a bond for Luetgert is said to be bothering him not a little. Should the court exact a large bond—one exceeding $25,000—the prisoner may have to remain in jail until his case is finally disposed of.

Lawyer Vincent yesterday finished his cross-examination of Professor Delafontaine. Pieces of corset steel, a few hairpins, a piece of one of Mrs. Luetgert's house gowns, and a collection of teeth, which Lawyer Vincent said had been boiled in a 15 per cent solution of caustic potash for three and one-half hours, were shown to the expert in chemistry. He was asked if the solution had changed their character, but beyond a discoloration the professor said they appeared to retain their original form.

It is understood the State does not contend that Mrs. Luetgert's clothing was placed in the vat. The theory of the State is that the nude body was dumped into the vat for disintegration, and that the clothing, including the corsets and larger pieces of bone, were consigned to the flames.

Chris Feiger's Testimony.

Among the important witnesses called by the State after Professor Delafontaine had been cross-examined was Chris Feiger, employed by Luetgert as a teamster and laborer. Feiger testified that Luetgert drew the ashes from the furnace and that he (Feiger) removed them to the roadway, where the police found them and discovered the corset steels, buttons, and particles of bone, together with bone ashes.

J. F. Dougall testified to the effects of a caustic potash solution on animal substances.

Witness Missing.

Charles Maeder, employed as engineer at the sausage works, cannot be found. The police say he has been tampered with. An attachment for him was issued on Monday.

Frederick A. Schultz, a photographer, who lives at 165 Fullerton avenue, stated that he saw Luetgert beating his wife in the henhouse last September. He shouted "Murder!" and the sausagemaker released his grip on his wife's throat and she hurried to the house, calling out as she retreated:

"You want to murder me as you did that man, but I have no $2,000."

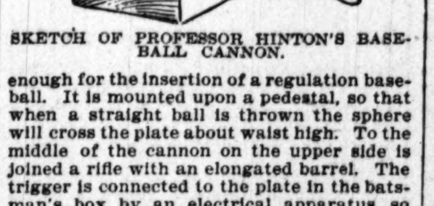
Schultz's testimony closed the case for the people and arguments were begun.

PROF. HINTON'S PITCHING CANNON.

The Experiment Tried at Princeton University Recently Was Not an Entire Success.

The baseball cannon recently tried in a regular game at Princeton, N. J., is an invention of Charles Hinton, M. A., a graduate of Oxford University, now a Professor in Mathematics at Princeton University. Professor Hinton is a baseball enthusiast in the highest degree. The thought of using a cannon to pitch the ball first occurred to him while watching one of the Princeton-Harvard games last spring. He spent a good part of the winter perfecting his idea, and the game last week was the first practical test to which the professor has put his invention. While the gun is capable of furnishing an immense amount of amusement for the spectators and can throw all sorts of curves with any amount of speed, it has some vital faults which, unless corrected, will prevent it from ever becoming a factor in the nation's game.

When set in position for work it looks like a cross between a cannon, a rifle, and an electric battery. The gun proper is an ordinary-looking cannon with a muzzle large enough for the insertion of a regulation baseball. It is mounted upon a pedestal, so that when a straight ball is thrown the sphere will cross the plate about waist high. To the middle of the cannon on the upper side is joined a rifle with an elongated barrel. The trigger is connected to the plate in the batsman's box by an electrical apparatus, so that when the batsman is ready for the ball he can set the gun off by stepping upon the disconnecting plate, which breaks the connection and thus pulls the trigger.



SKETCH OF PROFESSOR HINTON'S BASEBALL CANNON.

The process of firing the gun, as explained to a TRIBUNE reporter by Professor Hinton, is as follows: The ball is rammed into the muzzle, and then a cartridge is placed in the stock of the rifle. When the batsman steps on the disconnecting plate the trigger falls and the gas generated by the exploded powder rushes through the long rifle barrel into the cannon, thus pushing the ball out of the muzzle. Curves are thrown by means of leather "fingers" which are screwed on to the muzzle of the cannon. The fingers are made of different shapes and sizes and are placed wide apart so that the ball will not swerve after it has left the cannon. The size of the curve depends upon the length of the fingers, and when occasion requires a shoot of extraordinary sweep and quickness can be hurled across the plate. If the fingers are placed on the right-hand side of the muzzle looking towards the plate, the ball will curve in on a right-handed batter. By turning the fingers to the left-hand side an out-curve can be thrown. Up-shoots and drops can also be thrown, and by moving the fingers slightly the gun is capable of delivering any conceivable curve. The speed with which the ball is thrown is regulated by extending or shortening the length of the rifle barrel. If the barrel is shortened the gas hurls the ball with greater speed, and vice versa.

One of the chief objections to the gun is the time required to load and make the necessary electrical joinings by means of which the trigger is pulled. After each delivery a tedious delay is caused, and judging from the exhibition given it would require nearly six hours to play a nine-inning game.

Resolutions in Memory of H. F. Eames.

In memory of the late Henry F. Eames, who for more than thirty years was President of the Commercial National Bank, the Chicago Clearing-House association has adopted resolutions paying high tribute to his ability as a banker and his worth as a citizen, and the sympathy of the members of the asociation is extended to the family of the dead financier.

NAPOLEON'S THOUGHT ABOUT ENGLAND

Believed Great Britain Was Bound by Nature to Belong to France—His Contemplated Invasion.

AFTER paying a handsome compliment to McClure's Magazine, the Century Magazine, and Harper's Weekly for their admirable articles on Napoleon, the Paris Figaro gives some interesting points to an English writer who is now publishing in the Cornhill Magazine some documents relating to the intentions of the great Emperor in regard to England.

"The sentiment of admiration and of sympathy which the Anglo-Saxons of the new world manifest toward the Emperor is easily explained," says the Figaro. "The United States were the allies of Napoleon. The compatriots of Washington owe a debt of gratitude to the First Consul, who sold Louisiana to them at an extremely low price. That was the best bargain that Brother Jonathan ever got.

"But it is not so easy for the English to judge with impartiality the man of St. Helena. In the bottom of their hearts they can never pardon him for the wrongs they did to him. Napoleon inspires them with more curiosity than enthusiasm; but now they make it a point of honor not to insult his memory, and they pretend to know all about him. While the German writers never like to pronounce the name that brings up the recollection of Jena, the English love to publish new documents and historical researches which can furnish them with a pretext for once more speaking of the battle of Waterloo. Lord Wolseley, the hero of Tel-el Kebir, and Lord Roberts, the conqueror of Kandahar, have each in turn published in the Pall Mall Magazine a comprehensive sketch of the campaign of 1815. And now the Cornhill Magazine endeavors to exhibit the ideas and sentiments of the Emperor toward England. The writer evidently has not consulted all the documents which would have enabled him to have the last word in this important question; but, nevertheless, we must admit his indisputable impartiality.

"He is perfectly correct when he says that at the commencement of his career the pupil of Brienne and of the Military School had no hostile sentiment toward England. This was during the period when young Bonaparte was still a Corsican and had not yet had time enough to become a Frenchman. If in his correspondence he sometimes mentioned Great Britain, it was solely for the purpose of getting information in regard to the views which the protectors of Paoli formed in regard to the inhabitants of the island that was conquered by the Generals of Louis XV. The writer mentions a letter which the artillery Lieutenant of the regiment of La Fère wrote to his father, requesting him to send him the book which James Boswell, Chief Justice of Scotland, had just published upon Corsica. In Italy and in Egypt General Bonaparte, thenceforth attached to his new country by the indissoluble bonds of victory, expressed from time to time in the proclamations which he addressed to his troops some sentiments that were by no means courteous toward England; but the violence of his language did not come from his heart; it was inspired by the exigencies of the military style of that period.

"The real and implacable hatred that the victor of Rivoli and the Pyramids professed against the English dates from the Consulate. It was from London that the unpardonable offenses came. To the overtures of the First Consul, who then desired a durable entente between the two nations, Lord Grenville replied with an insulting letter. This wounded Napoleon's pride, and his anger was still further increased by the protection which the English Ministers gave to the conspirators who had organized attempts upon his life. Moreover, the London papers, by their insults, exasperated the man who was accustomed to adulation only.

"Mounier and a dozen clerks," says the writer in the Cornhill Magazine, "were constantly engaged in making extracts from the articles which appeared in the English journals. They translated the most important passages. Every day while the barber of the Emperor was shaving him, a secretary read aloud the extracts of the British press.

"'I am told,' said Napoleon, 'that the Times is the official organ of the English Cabinet, and every morning two pages of this precious journal are filled with invectives against France. Everything that the imagination can conceive that is low, vile, and criminal this miserable sheet attributes to the French government. Who is it pays for all that? What is the meaning of it?'

"To avenge himself for these daily outrages the Emperor organized against perfidious Albion a campaign of pamphlets, 'The instructions that you will give to these journals,' he wrote to Fouché, 'should above all things enjoin on them to attack England, her manners, her customs, her literature, and her constitution.' 'I beg of you,' he said to Chaptal, 'to get a song composed upon the invasion of England with the same air as the "Chant du Départ." Try to have several songs upon the same subject, but with different airs.'

"As we see, there exists a perfect harmony between the language of the prisoner of St. Helena and the anathemas which the author of the bulletins of the Grand Armée hurled against the most deadly enemies of France. But in the interval there was a change. It was short lived. The writer in the Cornhill Magazine quotes these strange words, which Natpoleon addressed to the English gentlemen who had come to see him in the Island of Elba:

"'England is the greatest of all nations,' said he to Sir Neil Campbell. 'I have for her more esteem than I have for all the others. I say this in all frankness. I have been your bitter enemy, but I have ceased to be your enemy.'

"In conversation with Lord Ebrington he was profuse in his praise of England. But was Napoleon sincere when he praised the English? Did the exile of Elba, who was by no means resigned to his fate and was preparing to resume his former power, hope that by lavishing upon the English protestations of friendship and admiration he might obtain the neutrality of the British government, when he should be installed once more in the palace of the Tulleries? At first sight this conjecture appears very probable, but, after all, perhaps Napoleon expressed his real thoughts. It should be remembered, also, that after Waterloo he did not think for a moment of placing himself under the protection of his father-in-law, the Emperor of Austria, or of his former friend, the Emperor of Russia. He preferred to seek hospitality on board the Bellerophon. That was the most fatal resolution that he could possibly form. It was inspired by the illusion that he might 'enjoy the rights accorded to all English subjects.'

"'I have paid dearly for the romantic and chivalrous ideas that I had formed in regard to England,' said he to O'Meara. 'The Cabinet of St. James has become a shop of merchants. In your country each man has his commerce. The member of Parliament coins money with his votes, and the Minister carries on a traffic with the places that he can dispose of. The English soldiers have not the skill, the activity, or the intelligence of our soldiers. When they do not fear the lashes of the cat-o'-nine tails they obey nobody. I saw the retreat of Moore. I never witnessed such a spectacle in my life. They were almost all drunk.'

"Napoleon constantly reproached the English for their intemperance, without distinction of age, sex, or rank; and at the time the reproach was perfectly justifiable; for it is only during the last thirty years that the high society in Great Britain has ceased excessive drinking. Miss Betsy Edgecumbe, the young St. Helena girl, also left some interesting memoirs.

"'One day,' she says, 'to tease me, he said that in my country the women are in the habit of drinking gin and brandy. Then he added in English "You, miss, like very much to drink brandy and gin." I protested as well as I could against this accusation, and at last he admitted, laughing, that it was only a joke on his part. But just as I was about to retire he said to me again in English: "You like to drink, Miss Betsy, to drink, to drink."'

"The prisoner of St. Helena employed the greater part of his leisure hours in learning the language of the victors of Waterloo. The writer in the Cornhill Magazine tells us that he read in the original text the London journals, the Edinburg Review, the Quarterly, Smith on the 'Wealth of Nations,' 'Paradise Lost,' the 'Adventures of Robinson Crusoe,' and the 'Life of Marlborough,' by Coxe, which had been sent to him by Lord Robert Spencer.

Fac-Simile Signature Chas. H. Fletcher is on the wrapper of every bottle of Castoria.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

URGE MALTBY GAS BILL.

COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED ISSUES AN ADDRESS.

Citizens Are Implored to Hold Mass-Meetings and Labor with Their Aldermen to Vote for the Ordinance on Monday Night—Last Opportunity to Take Action Against the Trust Before the New Law Goes into Effect.

Frank B. Tobey, as chairman, and Edward F. Cragin, as Secretary of the Committee of One Hundred, sent out an address to the people yesterday in support of the gas ordinance, which Alderman Schlake had reported out of the committee at the last City Council meeting, and which will come up for passage next Monday evening.

It cites that the ordinance as amended provides for placing 51 per cent of the capital stock in the hands of a trustee, so the company can never be consolidated with any other. It is to pay the city 7 per cent of its gross receipts as compensation, and the Mayor has named six of the eleven directors—namely: Eugene S. Pike, W. D. Kerfoot, Rudolph Brand, Joseph M. Rogers, E. H. Valentine, and Franklin MacVeagh, while those selected by the committee are Franklin H. Head, L. L. Coburn, J. C. Hately, Gilbert T. Shaw, and H. W. Leman.

The public is reminded next Monday night is the last chance to pass this ordinance before the frontage and consolidation bills go into effect on July 1, and it is urged to hold mass meetings in its favor in the intervening time.

Citizens are asked to see their Aldermen in the interest of the measure, and the concluding words of the address are:

"Any failure to vote for this amended ordinance on the part of your Aldermen, means bribery in some form, and betrayal of your interests which you have intrusted to their keeping.

"Join with your neighbors in notifying your Aldermen that it will be unsafe for them to betray their trust, and that there is a limit to the forbearance of the people."

TWO MEN ARE KILLED BY CANNON.

While Removing Old Guns from Flat Cars at Warsaw Tackle Gives Way.

Warsaw, Ind., June 22.—[Special.]—While engaged in removing from flat cars this morning two Columbiad guns, which the War department had shipped to this place on application of Henry Chipman Post No. 442, two workmen, Frank Hull and James T. Grill, were killed, and the contractor, Lewis Petry, sustained a fractured limb. The tackle gave way and in the fall to the ground the two workmen were crushed to death beneath the weight of the 23,000-pound gun.

Special Announcement.

John H. Woodbury's special New York surgeon will be at his Chicago office, 163 State street, corner of Monroe, July 5, for one week, to perform operations for changing and correcting featural irregularities and deformities of the face and body of every nature. Appointment for this special work must be made at once.

If you have
A Hump Nose,
Roman Nose,
Flat Nose,
Broken Nose
Pug Nose,
Red Nose,
Cross Eyes,
Twisted Mouth,
Out-standing Ears,
Tattoo Marks,
Wrinkles,
Birth Marks,
Pimples and
Black Heads,
Moles, Warts, Wens,
Superfluous Hair or
Any Mark or
Blemish on, in, or
Under Your Skin,
Call On or Write
Dermatologist
John H. Woodbury.

The John H. Woodbury Dermatological Institute, 163 State street, corner Monroe, Chicago, was established over 26 years ago, and is equipped with all the latest and most improved surgical instruments for the correction of facial irregularities and blemishes, and has associated with it only the most skilled and experienced physicians, who devote their entire time to the eradication of skin diseases and facial irregularities. Dermatologist John H. Woodbury employes the same skill in making people better looking that hospital surgeons employ in saving life. Local anaesthetics are applied, which make all the operations painless, and make it possible for the surgeon to mold the human form with no more pain to the patient than if he were a sculptor molding clay. Consultation is free in person or by mail, and terms are moderate. Dermatologist John H. Woodbury also manufactures Woodbury's Facial Soap, Facial Cream, Facial Powder, and Dental Cream, and will mail a sample of each for 20 cents. Address all letters to 163 State-st., Chicago.

We're Plugging Away
In our efforts to tell everybody that the regular list price of guaranteed 1897
Rambler Bicycles
"The 18 year old kind,"
is $80,
"The highest high-grade price that's fair."

We are not "booming" old style wheels—we have none left—but the latest '97 models at a popular price $80

Weekly Monday Bargain Sales
clear out odds and ends taken in part exchange for Ramblers.

Open Evenings Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.
88 Madison-St., Chicago.

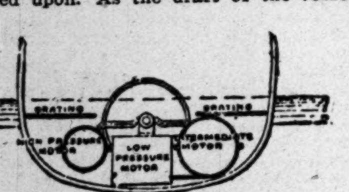
TURBINIA IS A WONDER.

REMARKABLE SPEED OF PARSONS' BOAT PROPELLED BY TURBINES.

It Has Already Beaten the World's Record for Speed and Indicates Forty Knots an Hour May Be Attained by Larger Vessels Using Its Type of Engine—Results of More Recent Experiments—What an Expert Says.

THE London Engineering, copies of which arrived in yesterday's English mail, contains cuts showing the arrangement of the driving machinery of the wonderful little steamer Turbinia, which has beaten the world's record for speed, and also an article which gives more information about the vessel than has heretofore been published in this country.

As has already been told, the experiments were begun with the use of a single compounded turbine, coupled directly to a single screw shaft. It soon became evident to Mr. Parsons that the loss of energy through the inability of the water itself to keep up with the movement of the rapidly revolving screws would render it necessary to make changes, and after the series of experiments upon "cavitation" already described, the use of three screw shafts was decided upon. As the draft of the vessel was only three feet and the diameter of the screws only eighteen inches, three screws were put upon each shaft to give the necessary surface for the distribution of the high power which was to be applied. One shaft was in the center and ran well aft, while those on either side were so much further forward that there was a considerable space between their after screws and the forward one of the center set. All three shafts were inclined downward, and the forward ones reached a depth with their outer screws which was the whole diameter of the screws below the mean draft of the Turbinia, making apparently a total depth of four and one-half feet below the water's surface. The center screws thus caught the columns of water driven aft by the side screws on their edges, and worked also in solid water of their own.



ARRANGEMENT OF THE TURBINES.

A novel feature of the boat, which will attract the eye at once, is the position of the rudder. Instead of being in the center of the vessel and aft of the center screws, it is placed at one side of the center screws, and almost in the center of the wake of one of the side screws.

Turbines of Different Sizes.

The rocket-like forms at the inboard ends of the screw shafts are the steam turbines. It will be remembered that these three turbines were built of different sizes and coupled together, so that they are the exact counterpart of a triple-expansion compound steam engine in their manner of taking the steam and using its energy through its whole series of expansions. The small drawing shows the relative sizes of these turbines and how they are arranged. The steam is supplied to the turbines at 170 pounds pressure and expanded until it indicates only one pound pressure to the square inch at the end of the third turbine of the series, and then it is pumped out and condensed. At full speed the turbines and screws make 2,200 revolutions a minute. The steam is supplied from a water tube boiler working under forced pressure, the air being supplied by a fan which works on the inboard end of the low pressure or central screw shaft. This arrangement has the double advantage of utilizing the powers from the main engines and also of delivering the air in exact proportion to the steam that is being used and the power generated.

Mr. Parsons told of these things in a paper read before the Institute of Civil Engineers on May 26, and he seemed much more certain of the practical application of the steam turbine to marine purposes than he was in his original paper regarding the Turbinia. The consumption of steam on the Turbinia's trials, he said, had not exceeded 14½ pounds per indicated horse power at full load, which is less than with ordinary reciprocating engines. This would enable the size and weight of boilers and the amount of coal carried to be reduced and the high speed of the engines diminishes not only the weight of the engines themselves per horse power, but also the weight of shafting, propellers, and hull.

Great Saving in Weight.

"The total weight of machinery in vessels of the torpedo boat destroyer class on the turbine system," says Mr. Parsons, "will probably not exceed one-third that of ordinary engines of the same power."

Although the Turbinia has made a speed of 32¾ knots an hour, or nearly 37¾ miles, Mr. Parsons does not believe it has reached its limit. "It is anticipated," he says, "that after some alterations to the steam pipe still higher speeds will be obtained. In the Turbinia the stresses on the boiler and machinery are, as far as possible, according to Board of Trade rules, and the scantlings of the hull are heavy for a boat of its class. It is believed that when boats of 200 feet in length and upward are fitted with compound turbine motors speeds of 35 to 40 knots may be easily obtained in vessels of the destroyer class, and it is also believed that the turbine will, in a lesser degree, enable higher speeds to be realized in all classes of passenger vessels."

The Turbinia is 100 feet long, 9 feet in beam, 3 feet draft, and 44½ tons displacement. Its machinery weighs 22 tons.

In the discussion which followed the reading of Mr. Parsons' paper a number of other interesting facts were brought out. One of these was the entire absence of vibration on the vessels when under way. In Mr. Parsons' turbine he uses a clever means of preventing vibration. This is accomplished by using on each bearing three separate bushings or rings of metal, and the films of lubricating oil which separate these break up and distribute the vibrations just as a rubber hanging cuts off jars from a telephone transmitter.

Comment of an Expert.

Professor Ewing of Cambridge said he had spent the best part of a week on the Turbinia, making runs on it and carrying out an extensive series of observations in regard to speed and water consumption. One thing that struck him particularly was the absence of any crowding of machinery in the engine-room. Nearly all the machinery was placed below the water line, which in itself was an advantage with regard to stability. Above the machinery was placed a grating upon which it was possible to walk about with comfort. Another thing that struck him was the extreme ease with which the engines could be worked; there was nothing but a steam stop valve and a reversing valve that had to be handled. In twenty seconds, starting from all still, he had got the engines to work at a speed of revolution that would be equal to twenty-eight knots when the boat was fully under way.

Does Away with All Vibration.

Regarding the absence of vibration he was emphatic. He did not mean a comparative quietude, but a literal absence of vibration, and this even at the highest speeds. The only sound from the turbines was the hum of the fan feeding air to the boilers. Another point of great advantage which he spoke of was that turbines require no lubrication except at the shaft bearings. In making his estimate of the steam consumption per horse power Professor Ewing said that there was no way of taking an indicator card as in reciprocating engines, but he had ascertained the consumption of feed water per effective horse power by experiments on models. Professor Ewing said he had previously tested the steam turbine as applied to dynamo driving, and was aware that under the conditions of high speed which were there present the turbine made an exceedingly efficient engine. But the application to marine propulsion was a new departure, involving novel and difficult problems. He had gone into the matter with a certain degree of skepticism beforehand, but what he had seen on the Turbinia had convinced him of the applicability of the turbine to steamships.

The trials had been entirely successful, and he could point to nothing that would form a setoff against the obvious advantages which were possessed by the turbine as a marine motor. His experiences on the Turbinia had been of unique interest, and it was scarcely overstating the case to say that they had left the impression that the reciprocating engine was, after all, a crude contrivance.

Applied in Different Ways.

Mr. Parsons, in replying to the discussion, said that at the present stage it was difficult to say in what way and how far the present system might be modified in application to ordinary ships, and also to what extent different classes of ships might be suitable for its use. Up to the present time the only certainty was that it enabled them to get a high speed. Gearing might get over the difficulty of running propellers at this quick number of revolutions. In the Turbinia the pressure per unit of surface on the screw blades was normal; the pitch ratio was normal, though the slip ratio was in excess of what would have been expected with a single screw. The difference, however, was small.

It was found that the screws, being on the same shaft, did not interfere much with each other. In regard to going astern, reversing blades were on the low-pressure motor, and the speed in the sternward direction was about three knots. It was possible to put the reversing action in operation while the boat was going full speed ahead, and for this reason the way of the boat could be quickly checked. He said he contemplated the adoption of a means of going astern by running the low-pressure motor normally on vacuum, but putting the steam in when going astern. At present the weight of the appliances for going astern was three-quarters of a ton, while the main engines weighed 3 tons 13 cwt.; that would give 1½ per cent on the total displacement of the boat for reversing purposes.

SNAKE KILLED BY A KING BIRD.

After a Desperate Battle the Feathered Fighter Comes Off Victor—Crowd Sees the Struggle.

New York, June 15.—It was at the hour yesterday when the western driveway in the park was crowded with the north-bound host of wheelmen. Mounted Policeman Dooladdy, sheltered beneath a tree in the hollow near the ball ground, was in a reminiscent mood. Suddenly he was startled by a loud yell.

Out in the center of the road was a wheelman riding around in circles, shouting at intervals and beckoning for the patrolman.

"Drunk or daffy, mebbe," said Dooladdy to himself, and then he galloped over. But as the patrolman drew nearer he, too, manifested signs of unusual excitement, and the antics of the three of them, the horse, the patrolman, and the wheelman, soon collected a crowd.

"Give 'em room!" yelled the wheelman, and the crowd stood back. There in the center of the drive was a king bird and beneath it was a two-foot snake, fighting mad. Coiling itself in the road, the snake lifted its head and hissed like the gallery gods at a tank show villain. Over it hovered the bird, its little eyes snapping fire and its claws outstretched in menace. Chirping shrilly, it fluttered to and fro in the air, seeking a chance to drive its beak into the reptile's mottled back.

"O, how awful!" said a sweet young thing in a divided skirt; "the poor, dear bird."

"Two to one on the bird, mam," proudly said a sporty person with chewing gum. There being no takers, the sporty person readjusted his pepsin and settled down to a fuller enjoyment of the spectacle.

After one or two swift strikes at the bird the snake's nerve apparently deserted it, and it sought safety in flight. But as it unwound its coils and stretched away for the bushes, the bird swooped swiftly and dealt it a telling blow upon the mottled back.

The snake sprang back into striking form and swayed its head to and fro in the effort to strike its winged tormentor. But the king bird, as the snake reared its head, arose swiftly out of range, and then, poised in the air, waited another chance. It came soon. The snake, unable to get at the bird, straightened out and again took to flight. Again the bird struck down a lightning blow just behind the flat head.

Almost as quickly the snake sought to strike back, but before it had more than raised its head the bird was out of range. So the snake dropped and scuttled off once more for the bushes.

This time the bird waited until the snake was well under way, when it flew with startling swiftness and dealt the reptile a tremendous blow with its bill in the same spot as before. The snake lay paralyzed for a moment, and then as it tried feebly to wriggle off the bird came at it with redoubled vigor. Blow after blow it dealt in swift succession, and after each the snake grew weaker, until it gave a final wriggle and lay still.

"Hooray!" yelled the sporty person, "that bird's ready money." But the bird was not done with the snake even then. It sank its talons into the scaly skin and dragged the reptile away to the bushes. There it was joined by its mate, and the two pecked the snake to pieces.

"I see the bird drive the snake out of a tree," said the first bicyclist. "It was trying to get into the bird's nest."

"Two king birds killed a snake on the west drive," reported Dooladdy to Sergeant Hodgkins; "no arrests."

WILL DISTRIBUTE BEER IN SYPHONS

New Device for Keeping the Beverage Fresh May Strike a Blow at the Bottling Industry.

If the plans of certain brewers go not astray the days of the ordinary beer bottle are numbered. In its place a recently perfected beer syphon similar to the seltzer syphons in common use will serve as the receptacle in which the beverage will be distributed.

It is claimed that a trust has been formed with a view to saving the profits which now go to the beer-bottler, and that the new syphon is the means by which the saving is to be made. The trust will dispose of its own beer direct to the householder. The beer will leave the breweries in syphons, from which the customer may draw, as readily as he now does a glass of seltzer, a schooner of beer, or two, or a dozen. The last glass of beer, the brewers say, will be just as fresh as the first. The syphon will be loaned to the customer and a new one will be furnished as fresquently as required.

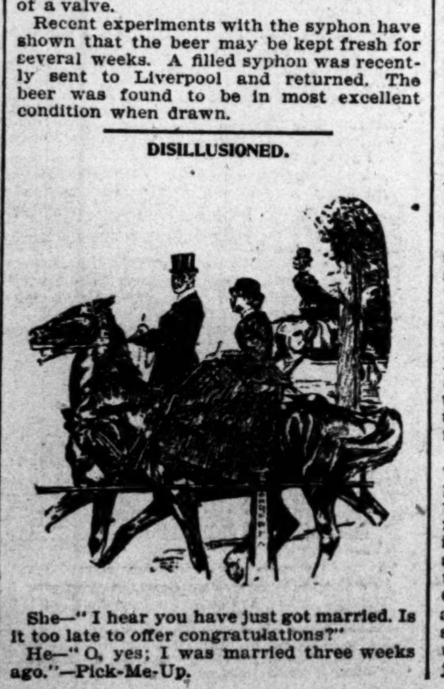
The beer syphon is not a new idea, but the recent improvements, it is claimed, have made it perfect. These improvements were made, it is said, by a workman in a Brooklyn brewery, who sold the patent outright for $50,000.

Beer-bottlers say that, while their business cannot be altogether killed by the new syphon, the effect is sure to be most disastrous.

The beer syphon consists of a steel case made in different sizes, which will hold from one to five gallons of beer. The beer is drawn from a faucet and the necessary pressure is obtained from carbonic acid gas liberated from the cylinder inside the case by means of a valve.

Recent experiments with the syphon have shown that the beer may be kept fresh for several weeks. A filled syphon was recently sent to Liverpool and returned. The beer was found to be in most excellent condition when drawn.

DISILLUSIONED.



She—"I hear you have just got married. Is it too late to offer congratulations?"

He—"O, yes; I was married three weeks ago."—Pick-Me-Up.

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

MERCHANTS RENEW EFFORTS FOR SPECIAL BUYERS' RATES.

Joint Traffic Association's Arrangement with New York Dealers Acts as a Stimulus to Local Jobbers and Gives Them Hope Their Move Will Carry—Meeting to Be Held Soon—Details of the Gotham Scheme—Started by a Traffic Man.

Now that the Joint Traffic association has made arrangements with the Merchants' association of New York granting special rates to buyers for forty days twice a year. The merchants of Chicago have renewed their efforts to secure similar concessions from the Western roads. They will try to bring the matter to a climax this week.

A meeting of Chicago merchants and the Executive committee of the Western Passenger association will be held as soon as Chairman Caldwell has received a reply to a dispatch forwarded to New York, inquiring the details of the arrangement made by the Joint Traffic association.

It is fortunate for the Chicago merchants that the Joint Traffic association has taken the initiative in this matter, as the Western roads have been interposing all sorts of frivolous objections, with the object, no doubt, of declining the request of Chicago merchants as gracefully as possible. Now that the Eastern roads have granted New York merchants all that the Chicago merchants have ever demanded, the Western railroad officials cannot afford to be less liberal and public-spirited than the managers of the New York lines, who have not heretofore been known to suffer to any great extent from enlargement of the heart in dealings with their patrons.

"It would be ridiculous for the railroads," said a prominent Chicago merchant yesterday, "to make a reduced rate for the merchants in one community and debar another section of the country from the same privilege."

The plan agreed upon at New York is substantially as follows: Not only are the members of the Wholesale Merchants' association of New York to receive a rebate of 33 per cent, but the members of their immediate families are likewise included in the concession. Reduced fares will be granted, however, only for a stipulated number of days. The excursions will cover a period of forty days, one term in the spring and the other in the fall. Any buyer for a reputable retail firm may, upon application, receive one of the Merchants' association's certificates. When he reaches New York his certificate has to be vised by the Secretary of the association, and when he wants to return he receives from the railroad over which he has traveled the above mentioned rebate.

East-Bound Lake Rates Reduced.

Notwithstanding the agreement made last Saturday by the lake and rail lines to absolutely maintain tariff rates hereafter, the Lehigh Valley Transportation company has just filed with the Interstate Commerce commission a tariff quoting the following reduced rates from Chicago and Milwaukee to Boston and New York: Wheat, 10 cents a bushel; corn, 8½ a bushel; oats, 5½ a bushel. It is deemed certain other lake transportation lines, and especially those from Duluth, will make correspondingly low rates.

Get Low Rates and Watermelons.

Albany, Ga., June 21.—[Special.]—The Georgia and Alabama railway is advertising a low rate excursion from all points on the line to Savannah June 25 to encourage liberal patronage. A refrigerator car will be attached to the train, loaded with 500 large watermelons for the free use of the excursionists. The same will be done on the trip of the Confederate soldiers to Nashville and on other similar occasions during the summer.

Canadian Pacific Restores Rates.

Notice was given by the "Soo" line and Canadian Pacific yesterday that the $18 passenger rate to New York from St. Paul and Minneapolis, which they recently put in effect to punish the Chicago lines for meeting their cheap teachers' rates, will be withdrawn on June 30 and the regular rates restored. The reduced steamship rates put in effect by those roads some time ago will also be withdrawn June 26.

Alton's Week-End Excursions.

Cheap week-end excursions to Chicago have been resumed by the Alton.

PRIZES FOR PUPILS IN NAVIGATION.

George L. McCurdy Offers Them for Excellence in Standing at W. J. Wilson's School.

Lake masters and mates who show the greatest proficiency in the study of navigation as taught by W. J. Wilson of the United States hydrographic office in the Masonic Temple are to be rewarded by substantial cash prizes offered by George L. McCurdy, the insurance man. The idea is that fewer wrecks will occur if the Captains are better schooled in navigation. There are to be two first prizes of $50 for each class, and three prizes of $25 for each class.

The school, which is at 20 Michigan avenue, was organized by Mr. Wilson in the winter of 1895-'96 at the suggestion of C. D. Sigsbee, U. S. N., then United States hydrographer at Washington.

Vessel Captains and owners soon encouraged the project, although at first they regarded it as an experiment. During the last winter of the sixty-five pupils twenty-five were Captains and mates, some of whom had grown gray in the service.

Mr. Wilson said yesterday the lake Captains as a class are a very intelligent body of men, and readily acquire a knowledge of the subject. Mr. Wilson added:

"Every hour which the men who are intrusted with lives and valuable property devote to the systematic study of the science of navigation, which is absolutely necessary for the lake region, adds just so much to the safety of all who sail the lakes, either as passengers or members of crews, as well as to the vessel herself and the cargo she carries."

The examinations are to be subject to the supervision of Captain F. D. Herriman, Sureyor General of great lakes register.

TRUNK PATTERNED AFTER A BUREAU.

Boon to the Woman Who Is Forced to Keep Her Belongings in a Hall Bedroom.

The woman who lives in a trunk has to exercise more judgment in selecting her place of abode than the more fortunate person who has a whole house to roam around in.

It takes a woman, the sum total of whose belongings is stowed away in a diminutive hall bedroom, to grasp the full significance of the expression "to live in a trunk." She knows what it means from sad experience. There may be some comfort in the knowledge that she has all her personal property in such a small space that, should anything become lost, she can find solace in the reflection "it can't be far away," but there are also numerous disadvantages attendant upon the situation. When one's entire wardrobe from a handkerchief to a winter wrap is kept in a trunk it isn't always convenient to tumble out on the floor ninety-nine unwished-for articles while searching for the desired one hundredth, which, by some perverse arrangement of circumstances, is generally in the bottom of the trunk.

Whether makers of trunks understand just what vexation women undergo at those critical periods it would not be possible to say. But it is quite likely that they do, and it is also quite likely that it was through sympathy with them and a desire to ameliorate their deplorable condition that one of them invented the bureau trunk.

A bureau trunk is something that every woman who is knocked about from pillar to post with but little room at her disposal wherever she may go ought to have. A few months ago that advice would have been ill-chosen, but this season there have been so many improvements made in the trunk that it cannot be too highly commended. Opening from the front as it does instead of at the top, it was difficult to make it with sufficient stability to withstand the rough usage to which it would necessarily be subjected in traveling. Recently a tougher, more durable quality of leather has been employed in its construction, and it is now strong enough to bear the hard knocks which are the common lot of a trunk.

With its added strength it was deemed advisable to increase the size, and the bureau trunk can now be found as large as the regular skirt trunk. They vary in length from forty to fifty-four inches, and the sliding drawers are fully as convenient as the trays. One of these trunks containing three or four drawers combines the convenience of a bureau with the capacity of the old-fashioned trunk, and is really indispensable to the comfort of the woman who stays at home in a cluttered-up room or who goes abroad to be shut up in an apartment equally small.

TO THE BACCHANTE.

O, Bacchante! sad your fate,
  When from Boston's fount of lore
You were doomed to emigrate,
  Sentenced to return no more.

Had you known that in that town
  You must be clad to stand the cold;
You'd ask no sculptor's high renown
  To justify your aspect bold.

"Wrap well your babe in garments chaste,
  Exchange your grapes for some good book;
With drapery you may show your taste,
  But no one at your shape must look!"

This is what the sages say
  Was the course you should pursue;
But as you've done tho other way
  Boston has no place for you.

Manhattan is a friendly isle,
  We welcome all who seek our shore,
You're chaste at heart and gayly smile
  And graceful, too. We ask no more.

—J. T. S. in New York Sun.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

A report of the examination of the Chicago Guaranty Fund Life society by the Insurance department of Illinois, Ohio, and Georgia, was received by the officers of the company yesterday. The examination was at the request of the society. The report is of special interest, indicating the concern is in good condition. The main part of the report is as follows:

"The investments of the guaranty and reserve funds will class above the average of investments by insurance companies, being mostly comprised of municipal bonds bearing an average rate of interest of 5.6 per cent. The funds are invested closely.

"The schedule shows that the number of lapses and terminations by death from Dec. 31, 1893, to May 26, 1897, has exceeded the number of policies written. During 1894 and 1897 the number of lapses exceeded the number of policies written. Sufficient cause for the lapses may be found in the general business depression, the forced economy among all classes, and the inability on the part of a number of policyholders to meet their regular assessments. The society has promptly paid its losses in full out of the contributions of the members for that purpose, and now has on hand a reserve fund of over $60,000, which is available to meet mortuary deficiencies, and which it has not been necessary to use for such purpose."

The report commends the policy of the new management of the society. It is approved by Insurance Superintendent James R. B. Van Cleave.

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Columbus, O., June 22.—[Special.]—The local Board of Underwriters has taken the first step toward reducing the cost of insurance in this city. Hereafter agents will write policies on mercantile buildings, to run three years, at the rate that naturally would be charged for two years. The reduction announced to be is not a sweeping one. In reality it is a saving to the insured of the cost of just six months' insurance. Heretofore the agents have been writing three years' insurance for the cost of two years and a half. The reduction is only upon buildings and does not include stock. While due appreciation is felt by the insured to the concession thus made, it is stated that vigorous efforts will continue to be made to have the basis rate of 60 cents lowered to 50 and if possible to 45 cents. If this can be accomplished the cost of insurance on stock will be lessened as well as the rate on buildings.

The Supreme Court handed down an important decision in insurance matters. It was the case of the State of Ohio ex rel the Underwriters of American Lloyds vs. William S. Matthews, Superintendent of Insurance of the State of Ohio, in mandamus. The writ was refused and the petition dismissed on the authority of State ex rel vs. Moore, 42 Ohio State, 105. Minshall, J., dissents.

The association originally applied for a license to do business in Ohio about Dec. 1, 1895, and after being examined by the then Superintendent of Insurance was licensed and continued to do fire insurance business until the refusal of the present Superintendent of Insurance, in January of this year, to renew its license. The question involved is whether, under the laws of Ohio, an insurance association organized in another State upon the Lloyds plan may be licensed to carry on insurance business in Ohio if it complies with the provisions of our laws regulating the admission of insurance associations of other States to do business in this State.

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Saratoga, N. Y., June 22.—[Special.]—The twenty-second annual session of the National Convention of the Mutual Life Underwriters opened this noon and will continue four days. President Charles E. Rawson of Des Moines, Ia., introduced Adelbert P. Knapp, Village President of Saratoga Springs, who made an address of welcome. He was responded to by George D. Eldridge of New York City. President Rawson delivered his annual address, which was a résumé of the work performed since the last convention. A large amount of routine business was disposed of. The annual report of the Executive committee was received and considered at length.

At this afternoon's session papers were read relative to insurance and discussed. A lengthy debate followed the question, "Are theoretical results predicated upon the ordinary mortality tables, which, in opposition to actual experience, treat death as the only method of terminating a risk once assumed, a proper standard for the testing of the operations of a going institution?" The medical section is represented by Drs. Charles W. Eaton of Des Moines, Ia., and O. M. Belfry of Saginaw, Mich.

The Vice President of the convention, William Law Jr. of Chicago, Ill., arrived this afternoon. Daniel J. Avery of Chicago, unable to be present, is represented on the Executive committee by Charles A. Copwell of that city. The underwriters are stopping at the Grand Union Hotel.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—There was some demand for boats to load oats at 1 cent, and shippers were willing to pay the same rate for corn, but would not stand an advance. Charters: To Buffalo—Sibley, Monteagle, oats. To Cleveland—J. B. Ketcham, corn.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Charters: Yale, Spokane, hard coal; Street, Lozen, soft coal, Duluth; Oscoda, Gardner, Portage; King, Corning, Marquette, all 20; A. Shores, Neff, Racine, 25; Dobbie, Ashtabula to Ilgoma Mills, 30; lumber back to Buffalo, $1.75.

CLEVELAND, O.—There is a much better demand for coal tonnage all around, but on desirable cargoes 20 cents is the best that is being paid. Lake Michigan coal boats are scarce. Offerings of ore tonnage are not quite so liberal, and there is a better feeling in the market, but no change in rates. Charters: Coal—Raleigh, Cleveland to Milwaukee, 20; Wright, Tower, Fayette Brown, Appomattox, Ohio ports to Duluth, 20.

Vessel Movements.

HURON, O.—Arrived—Zenith City.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Plankinton.

ALPENA, Mich.—Arrived—Norseman consorts, Annie Laurie.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Pope. Cleared—Coal—Harper, Superior.

TWO HARBORS, Minn.—Cleared—Trevor, Maruba, Cleveland.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Arrived — Saveland. Cleared—Stafford, Francomb, McWilliams, Tonawanda.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Harvey Brown, Philip Minch. Cleared—Coal—Porter, Brainard. Maxwell, Detour.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—R. Rhodes, Schnoor. Cleared—Coal—Jenks, St. Ignace. Light—Waldo, Aurania, Duluth.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Aragon, coal, Chicago; Dunn, Toledo; Haze, Buffalo; Blanchard, coal, Toledo. Down—Ed Smith, Rugee.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Iosco, Maritana, Colgate, Hoyt, Penobscot. Cleared—Shenango, No. 1, Port Dover, Curry, Duluth, Drake, Gladstone.

MANISTEE, Mich.—Arrived—Winnie Wing, Penobscot, Wyman, Lydia, Dayspring, Duval, Driver, Bannock, Howard, Stevens, Bock.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Cleveland, Eureka. Cleared—Coal—Hawgood, Superior; Dunford, St. Clair; Williams, Duluth, light; Carpenter and tow, Duluth.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Cleared—Johnson, Wetmore, Gilchrist, Nicholson, Whitmore, Helvetia, Hundred five, Hundred Sixteen, Hundred Thirty-one, Hundred Thirty-three.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Magill, 11 last night; Seymour, 2 a. m.; Grand Rapids, 10; Hinton, 11:30; car ferries 1 and 4, 3 p. m. Up—Fischer consorts, 1 p. m.; Foster, 6.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Cleared—Corsica, Lockwood, Outhwaite, Helena, Argonaut, Lake Erie ports; Massachusetts, Pentland, Dobbins, Niko, Tasmania, Chicago; Tuttle, Elk Rapids.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—George Orr, Carington, Manhattan, Emerald. Cleared—Mariska, Magna, Two Harbors; Maryland, Pathfinder, Sagamore, Escanaba; Simpson, Manistee.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Vega, Caledonia, Yuma, Grover, Two Parkers, Gladstone, Bulgaria, Amazon. Departed—Siemens, Krupp, Fulton, Thomas, Lake Erie, ore; Gilbert, Buffalo, four; Elfin-Mere, Buffalo, grain.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Denver, Berlin, Raleigh, St. Louis, Armour, Schuck. Cleared—Coal—Gratwick [steel], Gardner, Duluth; Hope, Chicago. Light—Armenia, Duluth, Linden, Lake Linden; Smith & Post, Ashtabula.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Passed down—Pringle, Sweetheart, Unadilla, ore, Tonawanda; Hall, Noyes, lumber, Black Rock; Runnells, ore, Black Rock; Birckhead Commodore, Jones, Albany, lumber, Tonawanda; Seattle, ties, Tonawanda.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Commodore, 10 last night; Vance, 1 a. m.; Doty consort, 1:30; Minneapolis, 2:30; McGregor, 4:30; Scranton, 4:40; Prince, 4:50; Baldwin consorts, 9:15; Langdon, 9:30; Ishpeming, 12:15 p. m.; Ramapo, 4:30; Columbian, 6. Down—Saxon, midnight; Cora A., 12:30 a. m.; Rochester, 4:40; Fedora, 8:15; City of Cleveland, 11:50; Corsica, 1:30 p. m.; Flower, 3:30; Rome, 8. Wind westerly, heavy squalls, raining.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Down—Susquehanna, 11:15; George Farwell, 11:30; Servia and consort, 12:15 p. m.; St. Paul [steel], 12:40; Escanaba, 1:45; Savona, 2; Boston, 2:15; Shrigley and consorts, 2:25; Robert Mills, 3:45. Up—Sicken and barges, 10 last night; Ramapo, 11:15; Hurlbut, Clint, 1:15 a. m.; Morley and consort, 1:30; Conestoga, 2:15; Mohawk, 2:40; Choctaw, 5; S. Mitchell, 6:40; Northern Wave, 9:15; Samuel Mitchell and consorts, 10.30; Pioneer, noon; Schuylkill, 12:15 p. m.; Harlem, 1:35; Wawatam, 2:15; Coralia, 3; London, 4:15; Forbes, McLachlan, 4:30; Katahdin, Monohansett, 6:10; Curry, Maytham, 6:30; Kaliyuga, Fontana, 8:30. Wind south, fresh.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Wallula, 11 last night; Erin, Danforth, 1:40 a. m.; Matoa, Marcia, Peck, whaleback, 4; Holland, Goshawk, Jenness, 5:40; Canisteo, Stewart, Pomeroy, Ogden, 6:40; Bangor, 7; Louisiana, Two Wallaces, 7:40; Bartlett and whalebacks, 9; Portage, 10:20; Traverse, 11; Athabasca, 11; Algonquin, 11:40; Fryer and whaleback, Prentice, Middlesex, Halsted, noon; tug Ella Smith, 5; Shenandoah, Granada, 6:20; Rappahanock, Algeria, Law, Athens, 8. Down—Italia, Northwest, 10 last night; Yale, 11:30; Rockefeller and whaleback, 1 a. m.; Mariposa, Manda, 3; Wilson and whalebacks, Northern King, 5; Kearsarge, 6; Presley, Reddington, Keystone, Masten, 8:30; Cherokee, Chippewa, 9:30; Pratt, Ash, 11; Edwards, Golden Age, 1:20 p. m.; Nahant, 3:30; Selwyn Eddy, 8:30; Ranney, Southwest, 9.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Kaliyuga, Fontana, 11:40; Curry, noon; Parks Foster, 2 p. m.; Delaware, 3:30; Cort, Russell, 3:40; Devereux, 3:50; Pahlow, Delta, Conemaugh, 6; Egan, 6:30; Thomas Davidson, 6:40; Rosedale, Houghton, 7:30; Frontenac, 8; New Orleans, 8:40. Down—Arabia, 11 last night; Onoko, 11:20; Grecian, 11:40; Mather whaleback, 1:20 a. m.; Kirby, Hartnell, 3:20; Siberia, 3:50; Mohegan, Mingoe, 4:20; Wilbur, 6:10; Savona, 6:20; F. Brown, whaleback, 6:40; Mahoning, 7; Merida, 7:30; Escanaba, 8; Nyanza, 8:30; Tampa, 9:10; Queen City, 9:20; Cleveland consorts, 10:10; La Salle, 10:40; John Eddy, 11:40; Cadillac, 12:10 p. m.; Codorus, 12:15; Two Richards, William Chisholm, 1:30; Marina, 1:50; Armenia consorts, 2:10; Egyptian, 2:45; Stevens, 3; Stephenson, Bell, 3:40; C. D. Thompson, C. H. Burton, 4:10; Susquehanna, 4:20; Northern Light, 4:30; Victory, Constitution, 4:50; Farwell, 5; St. Paul, 5:30; Boston, 6:40; Servia consort, 7:40; Robert Mills, 8:30.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—Kewaunee, Escanaba; A. M. Gill, Gill's Pier; Ganges, Cutler; B. Brown, Traverse Bay. Salt—M. Marshall, Manistee. Coal—C. S. Parnell, G. H. Dyer, Buffalo. Ore—Minnesota, Escanaba. Merchandise—Lehigh, Buffalo; James, Ogdensburg. Light—Pueblo, O. T. Flint, Milwaukee.

Cleared—Merchandise—Syracuse, Tioga, Seneca, A. Orr, Buffalo. Grain—Sachem, Port Huron; O. T. Flint, Sandusky; J. B. Ketcham, Cleveland; Topeka, Prescott; Monteagle, Buffalo. Light—Sonora, Alpena; G. Dunbar, Marinette; S. K. Martin, Oscoda; Pewaukee, Menominee; A. M. Gill, Traverse Bay; C. McVea, Pier Cove; Minnesota, Gladstone; York State, City of Sheboygan, Masonville, Colonial, Buffalo.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Tuesday, June 22:

Mozart-st., 125 n of Courtland, e f, 25x100, June 21 [Moreich B. & L. Assn. to H. W. Dodt]	$ 2,100
Ballou-st., 291 s of Armitage-av., w f, 25x117, June 21 [A. W. Eheim to B. C. Fox]	1,200
Ballou-st., 75 n of Bloomingdale-av., w f, 25x177, May 1 [J. Pehrson to J. M. Thomson]	1,000
Diversey-av., 100 w of Burling-st., s f, 25x140, June 3 [L. A. Martin to A. J. Cox]	6,000
Central Park-av., 75 n of Noble-st., n f, 25x125 8-10, June 19 [R. C. Moore to F. Farnillo]	1,900
Glenlake-av., 566 w of Evanston-av., s f, 25x124, June 19 [F. Sihnert to E. G. A. Kunkel]	1,000
Hermitage-av., 39 s of Edgewater-pl., e f, 50x162, May 14 [W. Rainen to A. Benz]	1,750
Woodlawn-av., 240 n of 61st-st., e f, 25x167, June 21 [W. H. Stewart to J. L. Clapp]	12,500
Madison-av., 239 s of 62d, e f, 50x182, May 18 [C. E. Patterson to W. Holdeman]	12,500
W. 60th-pl., 88 e of Stewart-av., n f, 25x124, June 21 [P. Peterson to O. M. Peterson]	2,800
Michigan-av., 150 s of 50th-st., e f, 40x160¼, Aug. 26, 1896 [G. A. Seamans to J. I. Matken]	8,000
Lowe-av., 374 s of 51st-st., e f, 25x125, June 16 [J. C. Frietenstein to G. Stack]	5,000
Root-st., 25 w of Princeton-av., n f, 25x123, March 11 [M. Levine to K. Levine]	6,000
Dearborn-st., 175 s of 38th, n f, 25x110, Nov. 19, 1894 [Est. S. P. C. Keith to G. Jenkins]	1,600
37th-st., 73 w of La Salle, s f, 24x117 8-10, June 15 [People's B. & L. Assn. to J. W. Yates]	4,500
Whipple-st., 166 n of W. 12th, e f, 25x125, May 5 [J. W. Doherty to A. Churan]	1,400
Fillmore-st., 300 e of S. 40th-av., s f, 50x123, April 24 [F. J. Crane to J. A. Stevens]	2,500
Adams-st., n e cor. 84th, w f, 106x120, Oct. 20, 1896 [E. A. L. Quinn to R. W. Ames]	2,750
Drexel-av., 166 n of 75th-st., e f, 25x125, May 8 [M. in C. to C. S. Marple]	3,200
Sulzer-st., s w cor Hoyne-av., n f, 25x125, Feb. 23 [G. W. Elder to F. E. Thursberg]	1,500
Sangamon-st., 73 s of 64th, e f, 25x124, June 15 [J. W. Yates to People's B. & L. Ass'n]	4,500
Arizona-av., 240 w of W. 48th-st., s f, 50x124, May 3 [G. T. Olson to A. E. Anderson]	1,000
Palmer-pl., 378 w of Thomas-st., s f, 125x124½, June 12 [S. C. Palmer to Sp. Com. to C. S. Cutting]	6,000
Sheridan-dr., s w cor School-st., e f, 25x123, June 15 [R. Sweeney to G. Sommer]	18,000
Sheridan-dr., 25 s of School-st., e f, 25x123, June 15 [Same to same]	4,000
80th-st., s w cor Houston-av., n f, 25x128½, Feb. 27 [R. L. Grady to J. H. Jones]	1,200
W. 14th-st., 166 e of Loomis, s f, 24x124 und. ½ interest, June 21 [I. V. Kennedy to A. A. Frisch et al.]	1,800
Aberdeen-st., s e cor 83d, w f, 250x111 and other property, June 19 [I. Sanderson to C. Guilford]	5,000
Hoyne-st., s e cor Frankfort, w f, 24x100, June 21 [C. A. Szlanzis to J. Kinka]	3,000
Park-av., 172 s of Noble-av., e f, 75x125, Aug. 15, '96 [H. Borneman to A. J. Stockhoff]	1,500
Wesson-st., 108 s of Oak, e f, 22x128, Jan. 5, '95 [T. G. Wiora to P. Kolloch]	3,000
Indiana-av., n w cor 119th-st., e f, 266x124, May 17 [W. J. Horne to N. F. Gordon]	4,000
Green Bay-av., 75 n of 85th-st., e f, 25x124, June 21 [C. Zeigler to J. Johnson]	1,500
72d-pl., s e cor Kimbark-av., n f, 48x125, May 27 [A. Blakey to W. L. Anable]	2,600
Drexel-av., 198 s of 66th-st., w f, 25x125, May 18 [A. Berg to C. J. Johnson]	5,000
Ellis-av., n e cor 61st-st., w f, 90x120, June 21 [Axel E. Swenson and wife to Adeline E. Kane]	46,000
Hermitage-av., n w cor 57th-st., e f, 48x125, June 17 [M. in C. to W. M. Hoyt]	1,084
Ada-st., 156 n of 60th, w f, 25x124½, June 10 [Can.-Amer. B. & L. Ass'n to S. B. Semple]	2,000
Union-av., s w cor 52d-st., w f, 24½x125, June 21 [M. T. McCann to E. F. Daly]	2,500
Honore-st., 144 n of 49th, e f, 24x124½, June 21 [A. Effenberger to J. F. Effenberger]	1,900
12th-st., s w cor S. 43d-av., n f, 75x125, June 21 [D. Lubke to J. Doyle]	3,500
Harvard-st., 50 e of S. 40th-av., s f, 50x124, Nov. 19, 1896 [E. A. Cummings to D. Donald]	1,400
Erie-st., 275 w of N. 46th-av., n f, 25x120¾, May 11 [E. L. Wrisley to A. Buchanan]	1,400
Wesson-st., 108 s of Oak, e f, 22x128, Jan. 8 [P. Kolloch to H. Wiora]	3,200
Center-st., s e cor Fremont, n f, 50x100, April 10, 1893 [C. A. Williams to W. A. Hatt]	7,000
Fletcher-av., 175 w of Racine-av., s f, 25x125, June 12 [M. in C. to H. Uber]	2,000
Lincoln-av., 350 n w of Sunnyside-av., e f, 25x125, Feb. 23 [G. W. Elder to F. E. Thurnberg]	1,500
52d-ct., 76 e of Millard-av., s f, 25x100, June 10 [L. H. Koch to F. E. Blockman]	2,700
Hamilton-av., 49 n of 92d-st., e f, 100x124, May 26 [J. A. Campbell to T. L. Hughes]	2,400
65th-st., 191 w of Stewart-av., n f, 43x150, May 22 [L. P. Pugh to J. C. Bussey]	23,000
Michigan-av., 149 n of 57th-st., e f, 24x161, May 3 [J. Cormach to F. S. Lewert]	8,600
Central and Humboldt Park-blvd., 97 w of Sawyer-av., n f, 24x175, April 15 [C. M. Claflin to W. G. Oliver]	2,500
Wallace-st., 48 n of 38th, w f, 24x125, June 21 [J. Doyle to C. Fisher]	6,000
Sigel-st., 265 e of Sedgwick, n f, 26x150, May 14 [M. Winckler et al. to S. Schnierle]	6,000
Clybourn-av., 80 n of Blackhawk-st., s w f, 26x125, June 21 [A. Baum to H. Vollmer]	7,800
Milwaukee-av., n w cor Rockwell-st., s w f, 110¼@110, Feb 25 [E. B. Spear quitclaims to D. R. Miller]	65,000
Same property, June 19 [D. R. Miller quitclaims to S. D. Ebersole]	75,000
Madison-av., 160 n of 53d-st., w f, 50x150, N. 40th-av., n w cor Armitage, 20 acres, Jackson-av., s e cor Central-av., n f, 266x125; also 99 other lots in same sale, June 1 [Mary E. Delmater to John R. Robertson]	85,000
Same property, June 22 [John R. Robertson to Samuel Delmater]	85,000
Premises Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 Kendall-st., May 20 [K. C. Brumstead to H. M. Losey]	26,000
Premises Nos. 838 and 840 Polk-st., May 20 [same to same]	5,000
Chicago-av., 110 e of Dearborn, s f, 29x104, more or less, June 4 [James Burns to M. P. Warde]	35,000
Wallace-st., s e cor W. 28th-pl., w f, 50x115, June 17 [L. Myers to L. J. Singer]	25,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING BUILDING PERMITS WERE issued by the Building department yesterday:

Wheeler & Goldsmith, two 3-story and basement brick residences at 5441 to 5455 East End-av.	$32,000
H. Michalski, 2-story and basement brick flats at 814 W. 59th-st.	2,800
Thomas McCormick, two 3-story and basement brick store and flats at 9476 and 9478 Ewing-av.	4,000
Walter C. Nelson, two 2-story frame residences at 917 and 919 71st-pl.	2,000
C. A. Levin, 3-story and basement brick flats at 6130 Lexington-av.	10,000
Duncan Anderson, 2-story and basement brick flats at 6506 Champlain-av.	8,000
O. J. Glenn, two 3-story and basement brick residences at 218 and 220 Jackson terrace	12,000
E. J. White, four 3-story and basement brick residences at 230, 232, 279, and 281 66th-pl.	24,000
W. S Whiton, 3-story and basement brick residence at 5717 Washington-av.	8,000
C. Lundin, 4-story and basement brick apartment building at 4400 and 4402 Greenwood-av	35,000
R. Curran, six 4-story and basement brick flats at 244 to 254 60th-st.	75,000
Charles Lemin, 2-story and basement brick flats at 4944 Wentworth-av.	4,000
Frank Stodielka, 2-story brick add. at 990 Fairfield-av	1,500
J. Weichbrod, 3-story and basement brick store and flats at 149 Bissell-st.	5,000
Sam Brown Jr., 1-story frame cottage at 426 George-st	1,000
Mrs. H. C. Wink, 2-story frame store and flats at 708 Vincennes-av.	2,000
H. Hill, 1-story frame cottage at 2656 Drake-av	1,000
Martin & Hanson, 2-story frame flats at 2296 Austin-av	2,100
Otto Kaiser, 2-story and basement brick flats at 742 N. Springfield-av.	1,200
Charles Burgwaldt, 2-story and basement brick dwelling at 666 Jane-st.	1,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE TODAY LIcensed the incorporation of the following companies:

The Rose Cycling club, at Chicago; without capital; social; incorporators, William H. Froggatt, Hewey Causer, George Davis, and others.

The Bell Tailoring company, at Chicago; capital, $5,000; tailoring; incorporators, David H. Stapp, Peter W. Anderson, William M. Copeland.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

The Burlington Elevator company of Peoria, Ill., at Peoria; capital, $65,000; to conduct an elevator; incorporators, Charles A. Grier, Charles C. Miles, Warren R. Buckley.

The Queen City Loan association, at Centralia; capital, $5,000,000; building and loan; incorporators, E. E. Fyke, Louis Roemer, J. N. Kerr, G. E. Els, A. Harding, Thomas L. Joy.

LOST AND FOUND.

LEFT—ON ALLLEY ELEVATED TRAIN ON Friday afternoon, lady's gold handled umbrella. Finder will receive $5 reward by addressing X Y 89, Tribune office.

LOST — GOLD BOWED SPECTACLES TUESday, Hyde Park, between Hibbard-av. and Cornell-av. Return to 5103 Hibbard-av. and receive reward.

LOST—DIAMOND STUD; RETURN TO F. LINK, 76 Walton-place; reward, $10 or more.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—14: FRIDAY, 2 O'CLOCK, UNless notified contrary; leave town tonight. 13.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—WILL YOU ACCEPT A HIGH-GRADE STANDARD 1897 BICYCLE OR A LIBERAL COMMISSION FOR YOUR SERVICES IN TALKING UP ADVERTISING AND TAKING ORDERS AMONG YOUR FRIENDS AND ACQUAINTANCES FOR OUR WHEEL, "THE METROPOLE"? THESE WHEELS ARE SOLD ELSEWHERE FOR $100; OUR PRICE IS $55; TERMS $10 ON DELIVERY, $2 PER WEEK. THIS IS A GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR YOU. CALL AND SEE US. OPEN EVENINGS. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS MEMORIAL BUILDING, 103 STATE-ST.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSIcian and surgeon, 240 Wabash-av., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. Hrs. 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—SEND FOR "STATISTICS AND Trading." Contains valuable tables, Market dictionary; cipher code. Reference, 35 banks. Mailed free. WM. R. HENNIG & CO., Consolidated Exchange Bldg., Chicago.

PERSONAL — PERSIAN COMPLEXION PARlors. Superfluous hair forever gone, single sitting. Freckles, wrinkles leave as by magic. 50 canvassers and salesladies wanted; $2.50 a day. MME. ALSBAU, Suite 1116, 100 State-st.

PERSONAL—PATTERN HATS FOR $2, WORTH $10. A large wholesale house will also sell balance of beautiful trimmed hats worth $5 for $1.25; $3 hats for $1; and 89c for $2 hats. 15 E. Washington-st., third floor.

PERSONAL — PILES ABSOLUTELY CURED; no case too bad; no interruption to business. Address Hermit Remedy Co., R. 108, 185 Dearborn-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS bookkeeper, where hard work and earnest efforts will be appreciated; man, 22 years; best experience and references. Address J 725, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT bookkeeper and cashier; 7 years' experience; first-class references; bond if desired; moderate salary. Address J 765, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED young man as bookkeeper, collector, or general office work; salary reasonable; first-class city reference. Address J 771, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper will pay $25 for permanent position. Address J 755, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK OR MANager in grocery and fruit store; experienced; best references. Address J 785, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—TRAVELING; CAN sell anything; a man that you can trust; highest references. Address J 786, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SHEET METAL worker; an all around mechanic; 25 years' experience as foreman, etc.; sober and industrious. Address J 759, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT CYLINder pressman; $25 for position; union. Address J 792, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEMAN OR waiter, in private or boarding house; wages no object. Address J 826, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BUTLER; BEST OF city reference. Address J 793, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—A COACHMAN; GOT good experience and can bring good recommendation; strictly temperate and willing to work. Address C. HEDMAN 5715 Carpenter-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY EXperienced coachman; single, strictly sober, and willing; highest personal city reference. J 784, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS COACHMAN; single Swiss; private, good references. Address J 806, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN; BEST reference. S. J. SCHMITT, 5331 Dreyer-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS STEnographer, correspondent, and general office man; manufacturing or machinery house preferred. Address J 787, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—IN WHOLESALE GROcery house by young man; good education; first-class reference; have had experience with city buyer. Address J 772, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS houseman; understands the care of lawn and all around work; handy with tools; city references. Address J 801, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TWO DANES WISH to care for house for parties leaving city during summer months; best references. G 505, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY reliable man as janitor or storeroom man; best of references. Address J 754, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO attend to horses and to do housework. Address J 752, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; well educated, accurate, good longhand writer; $6. Address J 751, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MARRIED man to work in wholesale house; will pay $10 for same. Address J 747, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY JANITOR WITH experience, carpenter by trade; refs. Care of H. ENOS, 4316 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WAITER IN COUNtry hotel. A. J. F., 533 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TEACHER—OF TRUST during vacation. Address G 511, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WILLing to work at anything. J 939, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS cashier; accurate. Address D T 432, Tribune.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT AND refined young woman, first-class seamstress, as child's nurse or ladies' maid; A1 references. Address J 715, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT DANISH girl, American family, to do general housework. PETRA JORGENSON, 717 W. North-av., 3d flat front.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, reliable woman, middle-aged, to do general housework in small, neat American family; nice, pleasant place; moderate wages. J 812, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED Swedish girl as cook or light housework in small American family. Please call at 2969 S. Park-av., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO HOUSEWORK in private family by experienced girl; reference. Call at 3840 Elmwood-place, near Langley-av. and 39th-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT Christian girl for general housework in Wilmette. DUSKE, Hill-st., cor. Bennett, Wilmette.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GOOD COOK BY German-American girl; American family only. Address X O 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE-AGED woman; general housework; thoroughly competent; best references. 2814 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY by first-class cook and laundress; can take full charge; wages $5. 184 S. Morgan-st., first flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL, newcomer, for general housework in small American family. Call 1169 S. Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL, to do general housework in small American family. 3927 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl as cook and laundress; city references. Address D A 458, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL; has reference. 3419 Armour-av.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral work. 2513 Prairie.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT girl; second work. 2513 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—ENGLISH GIRL AS cook. Apply W., 944 67th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXCELLENT cook; go home nights. 184 S. Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AMERICAN GIRL; general housework; refs. M. H., 117 S Robey-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY, SECOND or general work; best of refs. V L 30, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL, second work. Call 4226 Ellis-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND iron in small family. Call 2535 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED — FOR GENERAL housework. 3208 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT SWEDE; general work. 4226 Ellis-av.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEwork, by experienced girl. 3523 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COOK AND laundress. Call 3526 Parnell-av.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK AND sewing; no washing. 292 Wells-st.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT DRESSmaker, few families to sew for; terms most reasonable. MRS. MAGGIE FLOWER, 3946 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SEAMSTRESS; good fitter; work neat; South Side. Address N E 129, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS ladies' and children's dressmaker. 1033 N. Clark.

SITUATION WANTED — BRIGHT, YOUNG lady with machine; $6. G 512, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED dressmaker, $1 day; refs.M.C., 1341 Jackson-bd.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKING BY the day. 3000 Indiana-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER FOR gentleman by young widow, unincumbered; good seamstress; thorough housekeeper. J 946, Tribune.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR GIRLS WITH INvestigated references. Ladies supplied free. 3531 Cottage Grove-av., up one flight, Flat 9.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY competent and experienced lady stenographer; A1 city references. TYPEWRITER, 306 Washington-blvd.

SITUATION WANTED — REMINGTON OR S. P. operator; will accept $7 per week. Address J 907, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER or bookkeeper by young woman, well-educated; 7 years' experience. Address J 756, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer, accurate, experienced, fully competent; references. Address V Y 67, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; competent, experienced; low salary. Address J 803, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER TO gain experience; would work for enough to cover expenses. Address J 819, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED lady stenographer, with opportunity to do some outside work. Address J 818, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT lady stenographer; 5 years' experience; Remington; references. Address J 766, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher of education, accuracy, and ability; bookkeeper; $8. Address J 753, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHer, educated, 7 years' experience; Rem.; salary, $10. Address J 791, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EDUCATED STEnographer. 876 S. Sawyer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED stenographer; salary $6. Address J 757, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRApher, S. P., Rem., or Cal.; $6. J 804, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—EDUCATED YOUNG lady, as traveling companion; highest references. Address N D 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

DRUG CLERK—GOOD, RELIABLE; MUST speak German; wages, $50 per month. Address J 717, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

MEN—EXPERIENCED, TO SELL OUR REMedies to the drug trade through Indiana and Illinois. Call or address Room 211, 9206 Commercial-av., city.

SALESMAN—A FIRST-CLASS, HUSTLING man must be of good appearance, and not afraid of work; good, steady, lucrative position to right man; bring references. Call. E. E. GIVARD, 604 Masonic Temple.

SALESMAN—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN in prominent and old-established real estate office for South and West Divisions; grand opportunity for a good man. Address J 924, Tribune office.

SALESMAN — MEN'S FURNISHINGS; MUST be a hustler and first-class window dresser; no other need apply. 216 W. Madison-st.

SALESMAN — EXPERIENCED, FOR CITY cloak trade. 124 Franklin-st.

SALESMAN—TO DRUG TRADE; SIDE LINE or excl. J. W. KNIGHT, 217 State, Racine, Wis.

SALESMEN—TWO FIRST-CLASS LUBRICATing oil salesmen for city trade; must be hustlers; none other need apply. Address EUREKA, J 827, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—WHEN TIRED IDLING EXAMine our specialties; our men clear $15 to $35 weekly, and are always busy; only small capital required. RAND, McNALLY & CO.

SALESMEN—TO SELL CIGARS TO DEALERS; $100 per month and expenses paid; experience unnecessary. Peerless Cigar Co., St. Louis, Mo.

SOLICITOR—EXPERIENCED NEWSPAPER solicitor to travel in the country. Address X X 112, Tribune office.

SOLICITORS—EITHER SEX, ILLINOIS, IOWA, Michigan, Wisconsin towns. J 727, Tribune.

TRAVELING MEN—TO HANDLE BUSINESS on side; good profits; no samples; little time required. Address J 760, Tribune office.

Boys.

BOY—STRONG; OFFICE WORK AND MAKE himself useful; $3 per week. Address J 815, Tribune office.

BOY—INTELLIGENT, WILLING TO LEARN mechanical dentistry; must call with parents or recommended. 168 S. Halsted-st.

BOYS—TWO BOYS FROM 16 TO 18 YEARS OF age; good penmen; quick at figures; graduates of a high school preferred; to learn to make invoices in a wholesale house where there is an opportunity for promotion. Address J 821, Tribune office.

BOYS—2, FOR WASHING AND LABELING bottles. 262 Kinzie-st.

ERRAND BOY—MUST BE BRIGHT AND NEAT, live on North Side. F. D. PARKER & CO., 2d floor, 148-154 Monroe-st.

Trades.

MAN—EXPERIENCED IN MANUFACTURE OF iron bedsteads, to take charge of and establish a new plant in a large Southern city; must bring indorsements as to character and ability; prefer some one now employed in similar factory. Address, giving full particulars, J 749, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPERS—AND STENOGRAPHERS; 2 A1 men. R. 806, 112 Dearborn-st.

PURCHASING AGENT—FOR WOOD AND IRON mfg. Co.; salary about $1,200 to start. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

STENOGRAPHER—REM., EXPERIENCED IN cycle business, $15. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHERS DESIRING TO QUALIFY themselves as court reporters and become thoroughly proficient under practical court stenographers of established reputation, address H 365, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER — Young man acquainted with leather business. Address J 808, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

ADVERTISING MAN—GOOD. AT 912 Pontiac Bldg. Call early.

FINE POSITION FOR A HUSTLING, WELL dressed young man. Cal 1523 Marquette Bldg.

GENTLEMEN—TWO—TO TRAVEL AND INterview professional and business-men; references required. BARCUS, 930 Monon Bldg.

LODGE ORGANIZER—BETWEEN 12 AND 2. 1302 Owings Building, Adams and Dearborn.

MAN—A MAN, NOT BEYOND MIDDLE AGE, who feels capable of approaching people with a good proposition, and in a business-like way, can earn from $60 to $75 per month. Address J 789, Tribune office.

MAN—STEADY YOUNG MAN TO INVEST AT once a few hundred dollars in paying medical institute in Indiana and take full charge of institute. Address J 783, Tribune office.

MAN—AN ENERGETIC MAN, GOOD ADDRESS, to sell certificates entitling the holder in case of sickness or injury to room, board, medical attendance, and nurse. 39, 175 Dearborn.

MAN—EXPERIENCED; FOR GENERAL WORK in liquor business; city references required. Address J 768, Tribune office.

MAN—EDUCATED AND ENERGETIC; SALary or fixed guaranty. Call 9 to 12 m. DODD, MEAD & CO., 513 Rand-McNally Building.

MEN—A NUMBER OF MEN OF NEAT APpearance for special work; men who can bring bicycles preferred. Apply GEORGE WILSON, Room 40, 159 La Salle-st., at 8 to 9 o'clock this morning, Wednesday. No canvassing.

MEN—EMPLOYED, WHO WANT TO MAKE extra money; splendid chance for good man; nothing to sell. Address J 825, Tribune office.

MEN—OF NEAT APPEARANCE FOR LUCRAtive outside position; experience unnecessary. 760, 334 Dearborn-st. Ask for Mr. Lemmon.

MEN—INSURANCE MEN; A FEW HONEST and reliable men to solicit life ins.; liberal inducement. Address J 767, Tribune office.

PRINCIPAL—WITH COOK CO. CERTIFICATE [examination Saturday]; $1,00-$1,200. Teachers' Association, 101 Auditorium.

SALESMEN—FOR MY GREAT OPPORTUNITY sale. Do not hesitate to apply, even if you have had no previous real estate experience, as we can post you on my special property in three days. The attendance upon my sales excursions this spring has been wholly unprecedented in the entire history of my business. Nearly 2,000 guests are now being carried weekly to inspect my FIRST ADDITION TO WEST GROSSDALE, where lots are selling rapidly. I am compelled, therefore, to largely increase my force of salesmen at once, and will receive applications from capable men who can furnish suitable references as to integrity and general business ability.
Apply immediately at 607 Masonic Temple.
S. E. GROSS,
Sixth floor, Masonic Temple, Chicago.

TEACHER—EXPERIENCED, TO COACH GOOD pianist in art of teaching attractively and pleasantly. Address J 795, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—RELIABLE—IN SUBURBS, who understands cows, horses, lawns, garden, steam pump; state wages expected. Address J 797, Tribune office.

2 GOOD SALESMEN WHO ARE WORTH $100 a month; no others need apply. Address J 820, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—A YOUNG WOMAN AS BOOKkeeper; must be thoroughly acquainted with the principles of double entry; state salary desired, experience, and references. Address 828, Tribune.

YOUNG LADY—FOR GENERAL OFFICE work; one who understands bookkeeping and typewriting; references and salary wanted. Address J 876, Tribune office.

Domestics.

COOK—FIRST-CLASS; TO GO TO THE COUNtry for the summer; must understand putting up fruit. Also second girl who must be competent waitress; refs. required. Apply 4500 Michigan-av.

COOK — AND LAUNDRESS, FIRST-CLASS; refs. required. 469 Dearborn-av.

COOK—AND LAUNDRESS; GERMAN PREferred. Call at 135 East 47th-st.

GIRL—NEAT; FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. 736 N. Hoyne-av., 3d flat.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, thoroughly competent, German, Swedish, or Norwegian; small family; good wages. 4613 Greenwood-av.

YOUNG GIRL—TO TAKE CARE OF BABY AND help around the house; sleep home. 305 W. Van Buren-st.

WOMAN — THOROUGHLY COMPETENT TO take entire charge of infant; strictly first-class references required. Apply 804 The Plaza.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKERS—FIRST-CLASS WAIST FINishers at 2340 Indiana-av.

GIRL—GOOD SEWING GIRL. 4305 Greenwood-av., Flat A.

WAIST MAKERS—EXPERIENCED WAIST makers; also seamstresses. CRAIG, 17 E. 47th.

Employment Agencies.

BILL CLERK—RAPID WRITER, GOOD FIGurer. $15. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

FOR SUMMER RESORTS—HOUSEKEEPERS, waitresses, cooks, chambermaids, 50 ladies for city, suburban towns. MOWBRAY'S, 119-121 La Salle.

LADIES SUPPLIED MERCANTILE POSITIONS. Call Commission Exchange, R. 806, 112 Dearborn

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER—EXperienced, Rem., $15. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER AND REMINGTON OPERAtor—Experienced, female, at once; must be accurate and rapid; also have some knowledge of bookkeeping. Apply at office, 195 Potomac-av. WM. McKECHNEY & CO.

Miscellaneous.

CROCHETERS—TO TAKE WORK HOME TO do; instruction if necessary; steady work; we furnish material. 148 State-st., 5th floor.

DETECTIVE—YOUNG LADY; VERY EXPERT. Address C Y 348, Tribune office.

LADIES—TO EMBROIDER ON LINEN; WORK can be done at home; instruction and material furnished; light, profitable, and entertaining work. 148 State-st., Room 501.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MODELS, PARTLY DRAPED, graceful, girlish figures; description. Address J 824, Tribune office.

RENT FREE TO A PROPER LADY WHO CAN play piano and paint nicely. MRS. WHIPPLE, Hotel Somerset, Wabash-av., cor. 12th-st., Room 609.

SALESLADY—SMART; IN EVERY CITY AND town in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan; $1.50 to $2.50 per day; no peddling. Address J 762, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

BOARDING—LADY ON S. S. WILL RENT FINE room or suite to couple or gentlemen; all modern, including hot and cold water in room; first-class board optional. Address J 915, Tribune office.

MICHIGAN-AV., SECOND BLOCK SOUTH OF Auditorium—Choicest furnished rooms and table; references exchanged. Address J 556, Tribune.

3007 GROVELAND-AV.—PLEASANT LAKE view rooms and board; reasonable; steam and table.

North Side.

211 DEARBORN-AV., COR. CHICAGO-AV.—100 light rooms; elevator and complete hotel service; $1.50 per day; special rates to permanent boarders; table unexcelled. H. C. FANCHER, Prop.

207 CASS-ST.—A LOVELY, COMFORTABLE home, rich furnishings; every modern comfort; billiard room; exquisitely cooked food; those appreciating the best at reasonable prices solicited.

2548 INDIANA-AV.—DETACHED HOUSE, large and small room, south and east exposure; handsomely furnished; excellent table; reference.

16 ASTOR-ST., MAISON-DU-NORD—NEW, modern, unique, 2 and 3 room suites; also small rooms with board; low prices to desirable people.

1831 ARLINGTON-PL., NEAR CLARK-ST.—Board, furnished front room, with private family; convenient and desirable; take limits car.

357 LA SALLE-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED and exceptionally fine table; summer rates.

411 DEARBORN-AV.—A DESIRABLE ROOM with board for one or two, reasonable.

373 SUPERIOR-ST.—PLEASANT, LARGE room, with board, for two persons; references.

Hotels.

EDINBURGH HOTEL, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD. —Beautiful location; thoroughly renovated rooms, single and en suite, furnished or unfurnished, with private bath; American and European plan; moderate rates. W. F. ORCUTT, Prop.

HOTEL RICHMOND, STATE AND VAN BUREN-sts.; European; renovated throughout; 75c to $2 per day; special weekly rates; elevator service.

THE ALABAMA, ELLIS AND BOWEN-AVS. [42d-st.]—Overlooking the lake; choice rooms and board; very moderate rates for summer.

Suburban.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite; good table; large lawn; best accommodations; pleasant, convenient location; references required. Address Box 177, Hinsdale, Ill.

Summer Resorts.

TEN MILES AT SEA—
OCEANIC HOTEL, STAR ISLAND, ISLES OF SHOALS,
Off Portsmouth, N.H. Laighton Bros., Proprietors. All the benefits of a sea voyage without its discomforts; boating and fishing unsurpassed; three steamers daily; telegraph cable to mainland. For terms, etc., address H. G. MARVIN, Manager.

SUMMER BOARD AT HIGHLAND PARK ON Lake Michigan; accommodations limited; social references required; first-class in every detail; hourly trains; low rates of fare; $8 to $10 a week; special prices for families and a long season. Address D 226, Tribune office.

SUMMER BOARD AT HIGHLAND PARK ON Lake Michigan; accommodations limited; social references required; first-class in every detail; hourly trains; low rates of fare; $8 to $10 a week; special prices for families and a long season. Address D 226 Tribune office.

AT ST. JOSEPH, MICH.—BOARD IN PRIVATE family, cottage on the bluff, overlooking the lake; terms reasonable. Address Lock Box 624, St. Joseph, Mich.

HIGHLAND PARK, CENTRAL HOTEL, IS now ready for summer boarders; terms, $7 to $10 per week. J. M. GERRY, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY YOUNG COUPLE, with genteel people, for $35 per month. Address J 813, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY YOUNG LADY EMployed; for $4.50; within walking distance; North Side. Address J 770, Tribune office.

BOARD—BACHELOR, GOOD SOCIAL AND business standing, desires board with unincumbered party who owns home. J 807, Tribune.

BOARD—FOR ROOMS OR ROOMERS, BOARD or boarders, call at 1113 Masonic Temple.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, to bachelors only; electric light, passenger elevator, telephone, café, and buffet; near Ill. Cent. and cable; bellboy service, elegant baths. The Groveland, 31st-st. and Groveland-av.

TO RENT—FOR SUMMER MONTHS, OUTSIDE single rooms, $3; alcoves, $6; strictly first-class; no transients; coolest house in the city; steam when you want it; 3 blocks from Palmer House. 6 E. Washington-st.; take elevator.

TO RENT—ROOMS, HOTEL "RAINIER," 55 33d-st., cor. Cottage Grove-av., single and en suite, with and without board; every convenience; reasonable rates. TOBIN BROS., Manager.

TO RENT—COOL ROOMS BY THE LAKE; THE Lafayette, 10, 12, and 14 E. Harrison-st., one block south of the Auditorium; weekly $2.50 up.

TO RENT—ROOMS—SINGLE OR EN SUITE; hot and cold water; suitable for man and wife or two gentlemen; references. 3540 Lake-av.

TO RENT—HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS IN PRIvate family; references exchanged. 296 Bowen-av.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM FOR GENtleman; private family. 3758 Forest-av.

TO RENT—270 MICHIGAN-AV., NICELY FURnished rooms; excellent board; reference.

North Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, $10 month; electric light, steam; two in family; one block to Lincoln Park. A. G. FULLER, 6 Crilly-place, near Eugenie-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, OVERLOOKing Lincoln Park, $1.50 per week. 1013 N. Clark-st., 3d flat.

TO RENT—2D FLAT, G, FURNISHED ROOM. 63 Walton-pl.

TO RENT—202 DEARBORN-AV., FRONT ALcove, light housekeeping; hall rooms.*

West Side.

TO RENT—LARGE, COOL ROOM, SUITABLE for two. 776 Jackson-blvd.

TO RENT—TWO CHOICE ROOMS, FURNISHed. 183 Warren-av.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED room on direct street car line to center of city by young single man; state price and conveniences. Address J 820, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN, SINgle room, $5 per month, near Ill. Central. Address J 788, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 ROOMS, MODERN; bath; permanent; state price. J 769, Tribune.

Suburban.

BY BACHELOR — TWO UNFURNISHED rooms and bath; nicely located in Oak Park; with or without meals. Address J 764, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—6801 WENTWORTH-AV., CORNER in the best part of Englewood; the house in first-class order; for a physician looking for a desirable locality this is a rare chance; rent very low. Apply BARBER BROS., 69th and Wentworth-av.

TO RENT—KENWOOD—NICE HOUSE OF 14 rooms; steam heat, barn, large yard; everything desirable and strictly high-class. JOSEPH N. BARKER, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE IN WOODlawn for summer months to man and wife; board of owner for rent; references required. Address J 817, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3411 WABASH-AV.—FINE 10-ROOM house; choice location; modern plumbing. JOHN C. McCORD, 185 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—SUMMER COTTAGE, FURNISHED or unfurnished; ½ mile from cars; good milk and water. MRS. GORGEOUS, 4645 North Western-av., Rogers Park.

TO RENT—57 ST. CLAIR-ST., 9-ROOM HOUSE; steam heat. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—FINEST 9-ROOM HOUSE IN OAK Park. WARDER BROS., Oak Park.

Summer Resorts.

TO RENT—DELIGHTFUL COTTAGE, FURnished, at Channel Lake, only $50. Address J 809, Tribune office.

TO RENT—GENEVA LAKE, WIS.—HARVARD Camp, Mrs. Kempton's cottage, 7 rooms, furnished. Call 323 Wabash-av.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON SOUTH SIDE, ACcessible to cross-town cars, or on West Side, accessible to 12th-st. cars; 6 to 8 rooms; cheap. Address J 834, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—GENTLEMAN AND wife would take charge of furnished house or flat for summer; best of references. J 805, Tribune.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—

THE MONTEREY.

4, 5, and 6 room steam-heated modern flats.

97 to 105 Oakwood-av., Bet. Ellis-av. and
61 to 69 39th-st., Cottage Grove.

Gas ranges, open plumbing, laundry, bathroom, hardwood finish throughout, janitor service, hot water year around, $16 per month upwards; first-class tenants only.

Open daily, but Sunday, till 8 p. m.
W. L. BRENT & CO., 84 Washington-st.
Branch office at 65 39th-st., near Cottage Grove.

TO RENT—4821 CHAMPLAIN-AV., 1ST FLAT, 7 rooms; 2d flat, 8 rooms; new, hardwood floors, newly decorated, pier mirrors, ranges, etc.; $25 each. Apply 3d flat, or L. M. SMITH & BRO., 3947 to 51 Cottage Grove-av. 'Phone Oak. 846.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLAT, FULLY FURnished; bath, hot water, piano; detached building; all rooms light; cable and I. C. 5490 Washington-av., 2d flat north.

TO RENT—TO SMALL FAMILY WITH GOOD references; $22; pleasantest 7-room flat South Side; in 2-story brick house; two blocks from Illinois Central or elevated. 6430 Grace-av.

TO RENT—1073 E. 56TH-ST., NEAR WASHINGton Park and L station, modern 7-room flats; steam heat, hot water, ranges, and handsomely decorated. A. E. STURGES, 849 Marquette Bldg.

TO RENT—4, 5, 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $20, $21.50, $25; 4 rooms, no bath, $15 to $18; steam, hot water, elevator; modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—4 TO 9 ROOM FLATS, MODERN; low rent. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 108 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4229 AND 4231 LAKE-AV., ELEgant 6-room apartments, new and modern; mahogany and oak finish; rent $42.50 and $45.00.

TO RENT—IN THE HODGES BUILDING, 3 and 4-room flats, steam heat, hot water, elevator. 90 E. 22d-st.

TO RENT—TO RELIABLE COLORED FAMILY, choice 6-room flat, 1320 Indiana-av.; stone front, $18. Owner, 175 Dearborn, R. 83.

TO RENT—HANDSOME MODERN FOUR-ROOM flat in The Newton, cor. Calumet-av. and 39th-st. A. E. STURGES, 849 Marquette Bldg.

TO RENT—1425 MICHIGAN-AV.—FLAT, TEN rooms, for light housekeeping; others with board.

TO RENT—FREMONT, 4838-42 COTTAGE Grove-av.; 3, 4, and 5 room flats; steam heat, all modern. Key premises; $15 to $20.

North Side.

TO RENT—UNEQUALED AT THE PRICE IN Chicago—6-room and bath, steam heat, gas range, enameled bathtub, modern plumbing, janitor service; in "THE WAVELAND," cor. N. Halsted and Waveland-av., convenient to electric cars and cable; 5 cent fare; very desirable neighborhood; only two blocks from the lake; see agent on premises, or J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., 95 Dearborn-st., main floor.

TO RENT—IN THE ORMONDE APARTMENT Building, 49-55 Astor-st., one block from the Lake Shore-drive, 6 and 7 room apartments; hardwood finish; steam heat; rent from $40 to $65. SHANKLIN & KING, 160 Washington-st.

TO RENT—IN THE CEVELAND APARTMENT Building, corner Cleveland and Fullerton-avs., 4, 5, 6, and 7 room apartments, steam heat, and modern, $30 to $50.
SHANKLIN & KING, 160 Washington-st.

TO RENT—IN THE BELDEN, 295-299 BELDEN-av., 6 and 7 room corner flats; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, refrigerators, laundry; perfect light; exceptional building and neighborhood.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT AT $20, WITH steam, hot water, gas range, screens, shades; janitor. N. w. cor. Wells and Hill.

TO RENT—NEW MODERN 6-ROOM FLAT, 1961 N. Ashland-av., $15. A. S. TERRILL, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NICE, LIGHT 6-ROOM FLAT, JUST decorated and clean. 199 Ontario; only $22.50. Owner, 175 Dearborn, Room 83.

TO RENT—7-ROOM MODERN FLAT, FURnace, etc.; immediate possession. R. S. ELDER, N. Clark-st. and Newport-av.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED FLAT, 6 rooms, near the lake. Call at 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—NEW DOUBLE STORE, 306 AND 308 43d-st., just finished; 75 ft. deep; suitable for first-class grocery and market; will rent one or both stores; also the corner store adjoining, with 4 rooms for family in rear. MATSON HILL [owner], 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—63D-ST., HALF BLOCK EAST OF Halsted, elegant new brick stores, various sizes, rent $20 and up. Apply to J. M. GRAY & CO., agents, 825 West 63d-st., or W. A. PURCELL, owner, Room 314, 78 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICE, 2 NICELY FURNISHED rooms during the summer. 601 Venetian Bldg., 10:30 to 12 m.

TO RENT—IN LIGHT OFFICE, CHEAP, DESK room. Suite 108, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—THE SOUTHERN HOTEL, 2130 TO 2134 Wabash-av.; 51 single rooms and 15 suites, large office, billiard-room, dining-room, kitchen, servants' rooms, etc.; store and telegraph office can be sublet if desired; will lease to a responsible party on very favorable terms.
The Equitable Trust company, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—N. W. CORNER HARRISON AND Clinton; floors, 50x100 each; would divide; power; freight and passenger elevators; low rent. PLACE, DUTTON & PECK, 145 La Salle-st.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM WITH desk, by real estate broker. Title and Trust Bldg. preferred; low rent. J 794, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WOOLEN MILL FOR SALE—
A rare and excellent opportunity to buy a well-equipped and successful woolen mill.
Owing to the demise of the managing partner the several estates interested in the widely and well-known PERU WOOLEN MILLS, situated at Peru, Miami County, Ind., have concluded to offer the plant for sale at
PUBLIC AUCTION,
to take place at Peru, Ind., on Thursday, July 29, 1897, at 2 o'clock p. m.
For further particulars with prospectus and descriptive circular apply to
LOUIS AFFELDER, agent, P.-O. Box 755, Peru, Indiana.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS—ONE OF THE oldest and best book and job printing offices in central Illinois, the proprietor wishing to retire from the business; plant worth $10,000, offered for $5,000; $1,000 cash, balance easy; $1,000 noncompetitive printing a year, taken on account of the proprietor; best chance ever offered for 1 or 3 good printers or business-men. Address R. W. SCHWEICKERT, 139 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE INTERESTS IN U. S. and foreign patents on manufactured article, paying big per cent on capital invested; will consider real estate or first mortgage offers; must sell; mining interests demand attention. Call or address for 5 days FRANK PICK, 143 Dearborn-av., city.

$2,000—$1,500 CASH, $500 DEFERRED PAYments, buys business established 15 years paying over $800 per month; absolute proof given for every statement herein; experience unnecessary. Address J 703, Tribune office.

PARTIES CONTEMPLATING GOING INTO SAloon business will consult their interest by calling on O'Donnell & Duer Bavarian Brewing Co., 40th and Wallace-sts. Several good corners for rent.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCK; QUICK ACTION. Address Merchandise Purchasing company, 127 Market-st.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE—OLD STAND; good cash trade; will sell reasonable; call immediately. 580 32d-st., corner Butler.

CASH FOR ENTIRE STOCK OF SHOES, DRY goods, or other merchandise; confidential. Call or address L. B. MANTONYA & CO., 181 Monroe-st.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR PARTY TO GET half interest in a gold and copper property. Address J 798, Tribune office.

BIG BARGAIN—FINEST MILK ROUTE ON North Side, netting $10 daily. WOLF, 484 Dearborn-av., rear.

FOR SALE—CORNER DRUG STORE, SOUTH Side; splendid location; a bargain. Address J 814, Tribune office.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE; PARTLY developed; small amt. cash required. Address J 796, Tribune office.

WILL RENT FRONT OF MY BUFFET FOR CIgar stand [corner]; reasonable. 159 Lake-st.

JEWELRY STOCKS BOUGHT FOR SPOT CASH; business confidential. J. BROWN, 96 Van Buren.

STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE BOUGHT FOR cash. IRALSON & CO., 903 Stock Ex. Bldg.

$1,500 WILL BUY LARGE, FINE COFFEE and tea store; 4 routes. J 750, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 381 W. Madison-st.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ELEGANT NEW FURniture, including piano, 5-room flat. Call before 10 a. m. or after 5 p. m. CARTER, 1784 Wrightwood-av., or 508 Tacoma Bldg.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED WITH SMALL CAPITAL to handle a plan especially suited to the times; customers secure $6 atlas gratis; independent work; good profits. RAND, McNALLY & CO.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE CO., 359 and 361 W. Madison-st.; new building; rooms $3 up; vans for moving. Tel. W. 239.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLAT, PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

SURVEYORS AND ENGINEERS.

RELIABLE, ACCURATE SURVEYS, LOTS, blocks, subdivisions, town sites; maps, charts, drawings. HEINZE & CO., 83 McVicker's Bldg.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DO YOU WANT TO BUY A HOUSE this spring? If so, call on us; large list of NEW and MODERN HOUSES at prices to suit the times.
L. M. SMITH & BRO., Phone Oak. 846, 3947 to 3951 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—MODERN 3-FLAT BLDG., FINished in oil; all rented; bargain for cash. Address H 933, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—3-FLAT BRICK COTTAGE, RENTed for $20 per month; price $2,750; no trade. Address H 936, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FINE 50-FT. CORNER ON PROMinent boulevard; sacrifice for cash; no trade. Address H 932, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT HOME AND INCOME property on boulevard; price $16,000; incumbered $8,000; will take cash and vacant. H 937, Tribune

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 607 HOME Ins. Bldg., 205 La Salle-st. Tel. Main 5170.
MICHIGAN-BLVD., No. 2917, fine modern house, surrounded by costly homes.
MICHIGAN-BLVD., modern house, No. 3545, n. e. cor. 36th-st.; every room full of sunshine; a bargain; easy payments.

FOR SALE—A SACRIFICE—WANT CASH; alley lot, 46x170, on Ingleside-av., near Midway plaisance; $75 per foot. Apply APPLETON, 908 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—GREAT BRAGAIN, 4345 FORRESTville-av., new and modern 8-room residence; owner leaving city; must sell. M. BEIFELD, 419 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN; EQUITY IN A State business property, near 31st-st. Address OWNER, 3248 Vernon-av.

FOR SALE—A SNAP, IF TAKEN AT ONCE; n. w. cor. Ellis-av. and 56th-st.; lot, 24x130; for $2,500. PETERSON & BAY, 70 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—2-STORY HOUSE, all modern improvements; street macadamized, cement walks, etc.; price $2,600; will take a clear lot as first payment, balance monthly. Address J 471, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—PAID $3,450 FOR my home, put in furnace, and paid $187 for brick pavement, total cost $3,737; mortgaged for $2,400; will sell equity for $300. Who wants it? Address J 470, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN—FROM owner; beautiful corner lot, 100-143 Sheridan-road, Buena Park; block and half from L road. Address J 830, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 2 NICE HOUSES at 1342 and 1344 Lexington-st., one 2-story and basement, two 6-room flats, one 3-story and basement, six 4-room flats.

FOR SALE—NEW STONE FRONT RESIDENCE. Millard-av.; take lot part payment; bargain. RIGGLE & SON, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—6 LOTS ON CONGRESS-ST., BIG bargain for cash; no trade. H 934, Tribune.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES [50 SUBURBAN LOTS], with plats and abstracts, on lake shore, south; lots in this subdivision have sold for $200, but I must have money and will sell this block for $250 cash; title perfect; a speculation; only $5 a lot. Address M S 3, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — EASY PAYMENTS — 7-ROOM houses, bath, hot and cold water; 7-ft. basement; sewer, macadam; street improved and paid for; $2,500 to $3,200; easy terms; 45 trains daily; 7c fare; also electric road. CHARLES H. WORCESTER, R. 830, 187 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—ELEGANT 8-ROOM modern house, oak finish, lot 50x150; imps. in and paid; $6,300. Address XX 57, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSES IN EVANSton and other north shore suburbs. Also loans. RICE & CREIGHTON, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DAUPHIN PARK LOT, $425 CASH; 25x125; 88th-st., east of South Park-av. JOHN J. WALSH, owner, 513 Fisher-st., Peoria, Ill.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK, RIVER FOREST PROPerty; fare 5c. WEAGE & TUCKER, Tacoma Bld.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—100-ACRE TRACT, ONLY 4 MILES from city limits, on 2 railroads, Calumet Terminal and Santa Fe, at McCook Station; will be sold a great bargain.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES, SOUTH SIDE, WORTH $100,000, or will trade for building. JEROME P. BOWES, 187 Dearborn-st.

FRUIT AND FARM LANDS.

SPECIAL C.E. EXCURSIONS TO CALIFORNIA. Thursday, July 1, two personally conducted parties, having through Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars to California, will leave Chicago via Chicago and Alton R. R., one at 11:08 a. m., by way of St. Louis, Ft. Worth, El Paso, and Los Angeles; the other at 6 p. m. via the Denver and Rio Grande Route and Salt Lake City, where a stop of 24 hours will be made to enable the party to visit the Mormon Tabernacle, etc. Cost of railroad and sleeping car ticket, $31.00, less than half the usual rate. For further particulars write or call on Judson & Co., 193 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A FEW PEOPLE CAN YET JOIN select California party leaving July 3d; last day of low rates; many advantages; no extra cost. See F. E. BROWN, suite 549 Marquette Bldg.

FOR SALE—HALF-FARE HOMESEEKERS' EXcursion will leave Chicago for California June 29. Free to purchasers. For particulars address THOS. F. MITCHELL & CO., R. 108 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WILL TRADE STOCK IN LOCAL corporation for improved or first-class vacant city real estate up to $50,000. Address J 831, Tribune office.

WANTED — VACANT WOODLAWN OR Dauphin Park; will pay cash for a bargain. W. H. STEWART, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—IMPROVED EQUITY FOR $20,000 stock merchandise; would divide to suit. Address V N 175, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMALL BUSINESS CORNER from $6,000 to $8,000 cash; give particulars. Address J 768, Tribune office.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS—CHOICE FLATS, about $25,000, in Kenwood. J 800, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—2-STORY BRICK FLAT BLDG., 2 flats, 6 rooms each, modern, street macadamized, cement walks, etc.; price, $4,500; mortgaged $2,200, 6 per cent, due 3 years; want small house or vacant lots in Gross Park or Lake View for my equity; will assume. Address J 469, Tribune.

FOR EXCHANGE—FLAT BUILDING ON LA Salle-av., 6 flats of 7 rooms each, all clear; will exchange for clear vacant east of Clark-st., from Lincoln Park to Evanston. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 171 La Salle-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—$20,000 RESIDENCE, SOUTH Side, large corner lot, all clear; will take North Side clear vacant or a higher-priced house and assume or pay cash difference.
J. ALMON AUSTIN, 171 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FARM FOR 8-FLAT BLDG., RENTed; or 23 choice lots. R. DAKIN, 508 Ashland Block.

EXCHANGE—GOLD MINES OR SHARES FOR real estate. Send for circulars. COLE, 123 La Salle.

IMPROVED FARM FOR BEST EQUITY, NEAR foreclosure; give particulars. J 833, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

BODDIE & HEATON, 140 DEARBORN-ST., IMproved, vacant, and building loans at lowest rates, any amount; applications promptly passed upon. ARTHUR LUEHR, Manager Loan Dept.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BRICK AND STONE improvements, in city, from $1,000 upwards. W. L. BRENT & CO., 84 Washington-st. Branch office 65 39th-st., near Cottage Grove.

MONEY LOANED—ON REAL ESTATE, PAYable in 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10 years, or payable monthly, quarterly, or yearly installments. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW FROM PRIVATE PARty, $400 on well secured 2d mortgage on improved real estate; will pay back $50 per month and interest. Address J 810, Tribune office.

$500 AND UPWARD TO LOAN ON CITY PROPerty at current rates; $1,200 in one sum at 7 per cent.
F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 97 Washington-st.

PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 4TH FLOOR, 172 Washington-st., cor. 5th-av.—Loans on improved and vacant Chicago real estate or to build at 5½ and 6 per cent and 1½ per cent commission.

FUNDS TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE; market rates; prepayment privilege; no delay. LOBDELL, FARWELL & CO., 226 La Salle-st. C. C. WHITACRE, Mgr. Loan Dept.

DO YOU WANT TO BUILD? MONEY TO LOAN without delay.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE LOAN WANTED—ON SOUTH Side; one for $1,500, one for $2,000; security, $5,500 and $6,000. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

SPECIAL SUMS OF $1,000, $2,000, AND $3,000 TO loan on vacant or improved real estate.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate, Chicago, Evanston, and suburbs, 6, 6½, and 7 per cent. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

MONEY TO LOAN—WE LOAN MONEY ON real estate at lowest market rates; no delay. WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 917 CHAMBER of Commerce, loan money on Chicago improved and choice vacant real estate. Tel. Main 3012.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates.
KOZMINSKI & CO., 73 Dearborn-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT current rates. The Equitable Trust company, 185 Dearborn-st.

WESTERN STATE BANK, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL EState; 5½ if especially good. W. H. COLVIN, 716 Chamber of Commerce.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST.—MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

WANTED—WILL BUY 1ST OR 2D MORTGAGE paper on good improved or vacant.
EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, BUILDing loans at lowest rates; no delay.
WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

I. F. RUBEL & CO., 84 WASHINGTON-ST. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

A. L. HOWARD & BRO., 101 WASHINGTON-st. and 4313 Cottage Grove-av.—Money to loan at lowest rates; building loans a specialty.

5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT LOANS MADE ON Chicago real estate, with prepayment privilege. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY AND SUBURBAN property. WALTER C. HULING, 108 Dearborn.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 DEARBORN-st., make loans on real estate.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO IMPROVED real estate; lowest rates; quick attention to applications.
Gold payment first mortgage loans for sale; net investors 6 and 7 per cent; send for list.
SHANKLIN & KING, 160 Washington-st.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION, AT 6 PER cent; also 5 and 5½ per cent money on terms to be arranged; will consider applications from Evanston to South Chicago; will grant privileges of prepayment in sums not less than $500; building loans a specialty. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates in sums of $500 and over; no delay, as we pass on the securities. 6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE. CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st. Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, AT lowest current rates, in amounts of $500 to $50,000. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED IN ANY AMOUNT ON CHIcago property.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., 95 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

UNITED ORDER FORESTERS HAVE MONEY to loan on improved real estate. Apply E. THWAITES, Treas., 624 60th-place.

$500, $800, $1,000, AND $3,500 LOANS WANTED on improved. EARLE, 3484 Archer.

FINANCIAL.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
Loans money on easy terms on furniture and pianos, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal. You have the use of the property and also of the money.
Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity.
No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.
You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.
It has been a pleasure to me to notice that my old customers always come back to me when again in need of money. CALL AND SEE ME.
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., Room 901.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!
Any person temporarily embarrassed and wanting a loan upon furniture, pianos, etc., will find it to his interest to deal with private party. I loan my own money, and can give the lowest rates, and you run less risk of losing your property. I loan from $20 upward, and am as glad to make a small loan as a large one. Payments made to suit the convenience of the borrower. I deal with my customers so that they are glad to return again when wanting a loan.
LOUIS F. HOPKINS, 167 Dearborn-st., room 702.
N. e. corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts., and 528 W. 63d-st., Englewood [over Postoffice].

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
351 W. 63D-ST., COR. OF YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. [ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK], SOUTH CHICAGO.
Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.
Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very lowest rates; loans can be paid at any time. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, Banker, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 28.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, warehouse receipts, or any good security, at lowest rates and the best possible terms. F. G. WRIGHT, Room 409 First National Bank Bldg., 164 Dearborn-st.

RESPECTABLE PARTIES CAN BORROW money on furniture, pianos, etc., in sums to suit; easy monthly installment plan at lowest rates; business confidential. 70 La Salle-st., 3d fl., R. 34.

FOR SALE—$3,000, $5,000, $9,000, AND $25,000 choice 6 per cent first mortgage on finely located Chicago improved; ready; principals only. WILL H. MOORE, bank floor, 204 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—1ST MORTGAGES, $1,500, $2,200, $3,500, $4,000, $6,000, $13,000, $25,000, all on Alley L property; 6 per cent; title guarantee. GEORGE C. WATTS, 1123 Marquette Building.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE ON their own names by private party, quietly and quickly; easy payments. 939 Marquette Bldg.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED—Loans on same. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 617 New York Life Bldg. Est'd 1873.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE ON their own names without security; can pay back weekly. Room 802, 134 Monroe-st.

LOAN ON AND PURCHASE LIFE INSURANCE policies; legal interest. Room 421, 108 La Salle-st.

I LOAN TO HONEST PEOPLE, PROPERTY-owners, school teachers, and firemen. S. RICHARDSON, 139 Madison-st., Suite 25.

MONEY LOANED ON WAREHOUSE REceipts, diamonds, life insurance, etc. M. IRALSON & CO., 903 Stock Exchange Bldg.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same; legal interest. John V Fox, 108 Dearborn.

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE GOODS.

WILL YOU ACCEPT A HIGH-GRADE STANDARD 1897 BICYCLE OR A LIBERAL COMMISSION FOR YOUR SERVICES IN TALKING UP ADVERTISING AND TAKING ORDERS AMONG YOUR FRIENDS AND ACQUAINTANCES FOR OUR WHEEL, "THE METROPOLE"? THESE WHEELS ARE SOLD ELSEWHERE FOR $100; OUR PRICE IS $55; TERMS $10 ON DELIVERY, $2 PER WEEK. THIS IS A GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR YOU. CALL AND SEE US. OPEN EVENINGS. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS MEMORIAL BUILDING, 103 STATE-ST.

THE BEST WHEEL EVER OFFERED—
We bought 300; a few left at
$25.00 $25.00 $25.00 $25.00 $25.00
"DONGOLAS—BICYCLES."
$25.00 $25.00 $25.00 $25.00 $25.00
YOU CAN AFFORD ONE.
SOUDAN TANDEMS are perfect.
SOUDAN bicycles are winners.
NILE TANDEMS are excellent.
NILE bicycles are speedy.
PYRAMID bicycles are satisfactory.
Buy of the manufacturers and save money.
MASON & MASON COMPANY, 587 W. Madison-st.

BICYCLE DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS —We are in the location, have unequaled facilities to sell bicycles; would like to hear from parties having wheels for sale; confidential. Address J 571, Tribune office.

BICYCLES—BALANCE ON HAND OF OUR own make, 1897 models, must be closed out now; rare bargain; a good bicycle less price than the cheap kind; $27 upwards. Come to factory store, 217 East Washington-st., near Franklin, Chicago.

FOR REAL BARGAINS THERE'S NO PLACE in the city like the "Big Salesroom" of the VIM CYCLE CO., 331-333 Wabash-av.

WE WILL PAY SPOT CASH FOR BICYCLES, sundries, parts, and sporting goods.
LOGWOOD & RAREDON.
Tel. W. 815. 291 S. Lincoln-st.

WANTED—1,000 SECOND-HAND BICYCLES of all kinds for spot cash or in exchange for our '97 beauties; bring them in quick.
MEAD & PRENTISS, 211 and 213 Monroe-st.

UNTIL THE WIND CAN TURN A THUMBscrew the "SEARCH-LIGHT" Bicycle Lantern will stay lit. Ask your dealer.

WANTED—25 SECOND-HAND BICYCLES AT once; spot cash; bring wheel or send address. Brown-Lewis Cycle Co., 293 Wabash-av.

THE ONLY PLACE IN CHICAGO WHERE you can ride a bicycle in one lesson or no charge, at Davidson Riding Academy, 130 Michigan-av.

BICYCLES—LADIES' AND GENTS', GUARANteed make, $22. American Desk and Seating Co., 18 and 20 E. Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—1,000 ROUND CROWN '97 BIcycles, ladies' or gents'; cash talks. P. O. Box 465, Highland Park, Ill.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST '97 BICYCLE OR tandem in Chicago, cash or easy payments, address J 522, Tribune office.

THE REFLECTING SURFACES OF THE "SEARCH-LIGHT" Bicycle Lantern are so protected that they cannot tarnish. All dealers sell it.

WILL SELL YOU THE BEST BICYCLE OR tandem in the world for cash or easy payments. Address J 518, Tribune office.

WE PAY CASH FOR SECOND-HAND BIcycles. MEAD & PRENTISS, 211-213 Monroe-st.

BICYCLES IN LOTS OF 10 TO 100 VERY cheap for cash. Address J 822, Tribune office.

WANTED—BEST GENT'S WHEEL THAT $25 will buy. Bring wheel 843 W. Division.

LADY'S HIGH-GRADE WHEEL, '97, COST $75; sell for $35. 926 N. Clark-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

PROF. J. D. CALL—
The eminent spirit medium, has located permanently at 428 West Madison-st., and can be consulted on all affairs of life. Honest, fearless, and capable, he fully realizes the responsible position in which his remarkable gift places him, and will exert himself to the uttermost to please and benefit his patrons. As a test he will not only tell you your name in full, but the names of your dead and living friends. If you are interested in sickness, deaths, changes, travels, lawsuits, business transactions—in a word, whatever may be your troubles, suspicions, or desires, call on this gifted man and he will send you away happier, wiser, and bolder than ever before. He advises you through his spirit, guides by a higher than a human power as to the proper course to pursue. Hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m., daily and Sunday. Letters with $1 answered. Fee 50c and $1 for one week, after which his charge will be higher. 428 W. Madison-st.

1411 MICHIGAN-AV. 1411
PROF. C. F. LEON,
THE PRINCE OF CLAIRVOYANTS, READS THE PAST AND FUTURE WONDERFULLY CORRECT.
He gives infallible advice on love, courtship, marriage, divorces, business, speculations, all family affairs. Call and he will guide you. Fee, $1.

MME. JASPER, THE QUEEN TRANCE CLAIRvoyant and medium, seer of past, present, and future; positively no imposition; advice on business, love, marriage, speculation, divorce, and all affairs of life. Residence, 55 Laflin-st., corner Adams, first flat, No. 9. Letters with stamp answered.

ATTENTION—MME. DERMOND, THE GREATest clairvoyant and trance medium of the age, guarantees satisfaction; the most eminent people have consulted the medium and marvel at her wonderful power; if you are a skeptic obey the Bible mandate: "Test the spirit." Office and residence 351½ Washington-blvd. 10 a. m. to 8 p.m.

MME. LULU, TRUTHFUL FORTUNE TELLer—Ladies, 25c; gents, 50c; full sittings and satisfaction given. Removed to 257 W. Madison-st.

YOUR FUTURE AND PAST READ IN A STONE by the gifted JOSEPHINE, at 233 S. Morgan-st.

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GENUINE BARGAINS
in
PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WE HAVE MADE GREAT REDUCTIONS
in the price of
Every new piano or organ not in our new catalogue.
Every shopworn or rented instrument.
Every new piano or organ however slightly damaged.
AMONG THE MANY USED INSTRUMENTS will be found
SQUARE PIANOS, $15 to $35.
$5 cash and $2 to $4 per month.
NEW ORGANS, various styles, $40.
$5 cash and $3 per month. Former price $60.
USED ORGANS, $15 to $25.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.	
1 STERLING UPRIGHT, rosewood	185
1 STERLING UPRIGHT, mahogany	195
1 SOHMER UPRIGHT	225
1 HARDMAN AND LA GRASSA	275

And many others.
SEVERAL SYMPHONY ORGANS, self-playing, slightly used, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
also
ELECTRIC PIANOS, self-playing, slightly used, at special prices.
ARTISTS' GRAND PIANOS, used at concerts, at prices that will insure immediate sale.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Wabash-av., south of Jackson-st.
We close Saturdays at 1 p. m. until September.

LYON, POTTER & CO., 17 VAN BUREN-ST., offer good second-hand uprights from $75 upwards.
New Upright Pianos from $200 upwards. Great opportunity for bargains. Cash or installments.
Pianos taken in exchange at full value.
Expert tuning and repairing.
Tel. Harrison 780. Visitors welcome.
LYON, POTTER & CO., Steinway Hall, 17 Van Buren-st.

ESTEY & CAMP. ESTABLISHED 1868.
$15 AND UPWARDS. ORGANS.
$15 AND UPWARDS. ORGANS.
$50 AND UPWARDS. PIANOS.
$50 AND UPWARDS. PIANOS.
EVERYBODY
CAN OWN
A PIANO
ON OUR
EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
GIVE US A CALL BEFORE BUYING.
ESTEY & CAMP, 49, 51, 53 Jackson-st.

SEE THESE BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND pianos:

1 Mozart upright	$135
1 Hallet & Davis upright	125
1 Story & Camp upright	100
1 J. P. Hale, N. Y., upright	90
1 Koppe upright	50

Several slightly used Chase Brothers uprights, $150 to $250.
Easy payments. Pianos to rent.
CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO.,
N. W. Cor. Wabash-av. and Congress-st.,
(Opposite Auditorium.)

ADAM SCHAAF; PIANOS; ESTABLISHED 1873: we make only first-class work; use only the very best materials and employ only skilled workmen; the best and most durable pianos made; prices low, terms easy; old instruments taken in exchange; new pianos to rent and one year's rental allowed if purchased; pianos tuned, repaired, and stored. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

MASON & HAMLIN VOSE & SONS SMITH & BARNES
PIANOS. PIANOS. PIANOS.
Superb instruments at lowest prices for highest quality. See them before purchasing, or send for illustrated catalogues.
J. A. NORRIS CO., 250 and 252 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL SALE—100 PIANOS—
Slightly used, shop-worn, and second-hand, at GREAT BARGAINS.
$75 AND UPWARD.
DON'T BUY A PIANO ANYWHERE until you have examined these bargains; no extra charge for time payments.
EMERSON PIANO CO., 215-217 Wabash-av.
JOHN W. NORTHROP, Manager.

$135 BUYS CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO—payments.
$155 buys Shoninger upright piano—payments.
$175 buys Decker Bros. upright piano—payments.
$225 buys Sohmer & Co. upright piano—payments.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$175 BUYS AN ELEGANT FISCHER UPRIGHT piano; light burl walnut case; has been used less than one year.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$125 BUYS A HALLET & DAVIS UPRIGHT piano; also one Steinway and Chickering upright; $5 monthly payments. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

J. O. TWICHELL SELLS STECK PIANO. Haines Bros. piano, Poole piano. No fancy prices; payments; old pianos taken in exchange. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$100 BUYS A COTTAGE UPRIGHT PIANO; case in fine condition; perfect tone; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

BAUER PIANOS. JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
BAUER PIANOS. Established 1857.
BAUER PIANOS. 226-228 Wabash-av.

WEGMAN, BRAUMULLER, BRYANT, AND other pianos; easy payments; rent $3 and $4. J. A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash-av., one short flight.

$175 BUYS A WEBER UPRIGHT PIANO; shows very little use.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. THE JOHN CHURCH CO., 200 Wabash-av.

$75 BUYS A WALNUT CASE UPRIGHT PIANO; a rare bargain; payments.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

CENTRAL HEATING PLANT—
TUNNELS.
Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 10 a. m., June 29th, for the material and labor for the construction of about 1,800 feet of brick tunnels about 6 feet wide by 6½ feet in the clear, bottom of tunnel about 10 feet below grade.
Plans and specifications will be on file at Room 314 Engineering Building, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, after Tuesday noon, June 22, 1897.
Bids will be opened Tuesday, June 29th, at 10 a. m. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.
The successful bidder will be required to furnish a bond, to be approved by the Board of Trustees, in the amount of one-third of his contract, conditioned on the proper fulfillment of his contract, and each bidder will file with his proposal a certified check in the amount of two hundred and fifty dollars, drawn to the order of the Treasurer of the University of Illinois, as a guarantee that he will furnish bondsmen and enter into a contract according to his proposal within six days should the contract be awarded him.
CHIMNEY, BOILER-HOUSE, ENGINE, AND DYNAMO-HOUSE.
Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 10 a. m., July 9, 1897, for the material and labor necessary for the construction of a brick chimney, boiler-house, engine and dynamo house. Boiler-house 55 ft. by 120 ft., steel roof truss, slate roof; engine and dynamo house 50 ft. by 100 ft., two stories, wing 50 ft. by 100 ft., steel roof truss, slate roof, concrete basement floor, engine foundations; chimney 150 ft. high by 6½ ft. internal diameter, circular cross-section.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the Engineering Building, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., after 1 p. m., June 30, 1897.
Bids will be opened at 10 a. m., July 9, 1897. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.
The successful bidder will be required to furnish a bond, to be approved by the Board of Trustees, in the amount of one-third of his contract, conditioned on the proper fulfillment of his contract, and each bidder will file with his proposal a certified check in the amount of five hundred dollars, drawn to the order of the Treasurer of the University of Illinois, as a guarantee that he will furnish bondsmen and enter into a contract according to his proposal within six days, should the contract be awarded him.
[Signed] L. P. BRECKENRIDGE,
C. D. McLane, Consulting Engineer,
Seth J. Temple, Urbana, Ill.
Architects. 310 Engineering Building.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FINE 7-YEAR-OLD HORSE, VERY GENTLE; any lady can drive him; a good saddler; thoroughly city broke, afraid of nothing; I guarantee him sound in every way; cost $170 nine months ago; must sell on account of removal from the city; also new surrey and harness; prefer to sell separate. Apply livery barn, 808 South Kedzie, or 725 Turner-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, SOUND BUSINESS HORSE 5 to 7 years old; used to city. Address J 802, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FINE TEAM OF BAYS, CITY broke, easy drivers; can be seen at stable rear 199 Ashland-blvd. Inquire at 704 Schiller Bldg.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FINE NEARLY NEW handmade end spring top buggy and harness. Barn, 399 Ashland-blvd.; must sell.

FOR SALE—NEW BUGGY HARNESS, ROBES, and stable utensils, cheap. 205 N. Kedzie-av.

FOR SALE—A PHAETON IN GOOD ORDER; cheap. 7400 Jackson-av.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

PERSONAL — A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS AND WATCHES ON WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS; NO SECURITY REQUIRED; GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENT. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS MEMORIAL BLDG., 103 STATE-ST. OPEN EVENINGS.

WE BUY DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD AND SILVER for cash; confidential. BREDT & CO., Manufacturing Jewelers, Room 803 Columbus Bldg.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGton-st.—Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, and duplicate wedding presents.

INSTRUCTION.

SHORTHAND—EXPERT INDIVIDUAL INstruction only.
Pupils fitted for high-grade work.
Special advantages offered those desirous of taking up the study of COURT REPORTING.
L. E. CHIPMAN, Court Reporter, Chicago Opera-House Bldg.

ARMOUR INSTITUTE—SHORTHAND, TYPEwriting; summer term begins June 21; write for full information. RUPERT P. SORELLE.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

ABOUT STAMPS—BUY OR SELL. P. M. WOLSIEFFER, 201 Clark-st., near Adams.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV., HIGH-CLASS undertaking; city and all suburbs. Telephone.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

METROPOLITAN SANITARIUM, 554 W. MONroe, near Ashland-blvd. No matter what your troubles are, call and see us for speedy relief in all women's diseases; grand private rooms; experts in obstetrical cases. DR. A. EPSTEIN.

DEER LICK MINERAL WATER IS FAMOUS because it is good and has never failed to cure dyspepsia, constipation, and piles. Office, 158 Adams Express Building.

DR. IDA VON SCHULTZ, 104 WELLS-ST., LAdies' physician, specialist in special and delicate female diseases and irregularities; success guaranteed; no danger; 23 years' practice; private home.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 DEARBORN-ST., cor. Randolph, Chicago's successful specialists in diseases peculiar to men and women. Letters answered. Consultation free.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris, female diseases and irregularities; private home.

DR. CARROLL, LEADING AND ONLY OLD est'd specialist; diseases of men only; 18 yrs.' experience; advice free; medicine $1. 182 State-st.

MRS. DR. YANNE—SKILLFUL TREATMENT of all diseases of women; elegant private home for patients. 2823 Wabash-av.

DR. KINGSTON HANNA, SPECIALIST, DISeases of women; consultation free. 78 State-st., Room 32. Hours, 10 to 6.

CHEAP PRIVATE LADIES' HOSPITAL; SEParate rooms; letters answered. FISCHER, 322 W. 12th-st.

DR. MARS, 334 W. 12TH-ST., ALL FEMALE irregularities treated for $5; letters answered.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

SUMMER PRICES THIS WEEK ON EVERYthing in our store; safes, desks, and all kinds of office fixtures at lowest prices ever offered; close buyers call and see our line before buying. The Baker Safe Co., 47 and 49 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DOWN-TOWN RESTAURANT; fine location; cheap rent; electric lights; old established; fine business; the only bargain offered; cheap for cash. Address J 702, Tribune office.

OAK CURTAIN DESKS FOR $10 EACH. American Desk and Seating Co., 18 and 20 E. Van Buren-st.

WANTED—FULL SET OF OFFICE FURNIture for good Cripple Creek gold mining stock; little cash. Address V N 176, Tribune office.

WANTED—GROCERY ICE BOX GOOD CONDItion; state price, dimensions, etc. J 761, Tribune.

FOR SALE—PHYSICIAN'S CHAIR; LOW PRICE for immediate sale. Address J 726, Tribune.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $100 FOR ESTABlished business; investment secured. J 748, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FREE SAMPLES KRUPP'S GREAT ECZEMA cure all week. Suite 209, 167 Dearborn-st.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
at 10 a. m.
Paris..........June 30 | St. Louis........July 14
St. Paul.........July 7 | New York.........July 21
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Pennland........July 8 | Belgenland.......July 10
SUMMER CRUISE TO THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN.
Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia.
BY THE AMERICAN S. S. OHIO,
sailing from New York June 26.
Duration of cruise, 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upward. Send for full information and pamphlet.
RED STAR LINE—
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday.
Kensington ....June 30 | Southwark.......July 14
Westernland ....July 7 | Berlin..........July 21
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Tel. Main 188. 148 La Salle-st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Lahn, Tu., June 29, 10 am | Trave, Tu., July 20, 10 am
Havel, Tu., July 6, 10 am | Lahn, Tu., July 27, 10 am
Saale, Tu., July 13, 10 am | Havel, Tu., Aug. 3, 10 am
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Spree, Sat., June 26, 10 am | Aller, Sat., July 10, 10 am
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Bremen..................Thursday, June 24, noon
Prinz Regent Luitpold.......Thurs., July 1, noon
H. H. Meier.............Thursday, July 8, noon
Friedrich der Grosse.........Thursday, July 15, noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Werra, July 3....10 am | Kaiser, July 24....10 am
Fulda, July 10....10 am | Ems, Aug. 7.......10 am
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—TWIN-SCREW express line from New York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.
F. Bismarck....June 24 | F. Bismarck.......July 22
Normannia ......July 1 | Normannia.........July 29
Columbia.........July 8 | Columbia..........Aug. 5
Hamburg Service by Twin-Screw Mail S. S.
Palatia...........July 3 | Prussia...........July 10
First cab., $75 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $30.

TO THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN.
Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS S. S. FROM NEW YORK JULY 22.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
N. W. Cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

WHITE STAR LINE—
NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 12 NOON.
Special vestibule train, Liverpool to London, in 3¾ hours.

"Majestic"	June 30	Aug. 4	Sept. 1
"Germanic"	July 7	Aug. 11	Sept. 8
"Teutonic"	July 14	Aug. 18	Sept. 15
"Britannic"	July 28	Aug. 25	Sept. 22
"Adriatic"			July 21

First cabin, $75 upward; very superior second cabin, $45 upward; steerage at low rates.
S. TENNEY FRENCH, General Western Agent,
Telephone Exp. 139. 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMSHIPS—
NEW YORK, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL.
EVERY SATURDAY AT NOON.
Ethiopia.........June 26 | Anchoria........July 10
City of Rome.......July 3 | Furnessia........July 17
GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES
S. S. Scindia, July 3, at 10 a. m.
For passage tickets or drafts for any amount apply direct to ANCHOR LINE OFFICE,
Tel. Main 1,505. 176 Jackson-st.

CUNARD LINE— TEL. M. 2051.
Established 1840 and never lost a passenger.
"CAMPANIA" AND "LUCANIA."
New twin-screw steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons; largest, fastest, most magnificent in the world.
UMBRIA, ETRURIA, SERVIA, AURANIA,
520 feet long, 8,500 tons. Sailings every Saturday from New York, Boston, and Liverpool via Queenstown. All records broken—5 ds. 7 hrs. 23 min.
F.G. WHITING, Mgr., Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet vestibuled special train from docks at Havre to Paris in four hours. M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 71 Dearborn-st.

JAPAN-CHINA—PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO., OCcidental & Oriental S. S. Co. From San Francisco:
GAELIC, via Honolulu..............July 7, 1 p. m.
CITY OF PEKING.....................July 17, 1 p. m.
DORIC, via Honolulu...............July 27, 1 p. m.
For freight and passage rates and general information apply at the company's office, 238 Clark-st. W. G. NEIMYER, Agent.

HOLLAND-AMERICAN LINE—
FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM.
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
First, cabin, $72.50 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage, $26. For full information apply to General Western Passenger Agency, 86 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

GAZES' '97 SUMMER TOUR BOOK—
Just out; invaluable to every tourist.
It gives routes and rates via lake, ocean, river, and rail to all principal points in the U. S., Canada, and the provinces.
Call on or address 220 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

"GAZE'S TOURS" TO EUROPE [EST. 1844.]—Escorted parties monthly; ocean tickets, best lines; travel tickets, all routes. 220 S. Clark-st.

COOK'S TOURS ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. Send for "Excursionist." 234 S. Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE SUPERIOR TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
LAKE SUPERIOR STEAMERS.
THE GREAT LAKE ROUTE.
Own the new steel steamship Manitou.
SAILINGS FROM CHICAGO:
For Mackinac Island, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Toronto, etc.—Tuesday, 9 a. m.; Wednesday, 9 p. m.; Thursday, 11 a. m.; Saturday, 4 p. m.
For Charlevoix, Harbor Springs, Petoskey, etc.; Tuesday, 9 a. m.; Thursday, 11 a. m.; Saturday, 4 p. m. For Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Hancock, Houghton, Ashland, Duluth, etc.: Wed., 9 p. m.
Illustrated pamphlets mailed free on application. Office and docks, Rush and N. Water-sts., Chicago.

GOODRICH LINE—
For Racine daily, 8 a. m. and 8 p. m.; Milwaukee, 8 a. m., 9 a. m., and 8 p. m.; Sheboygan and Manitowoc, 8 p. m. Mon., Tues., Wed., and Thurs., and 8 a. m. Sun. and Mon.; Kewaunee and Ahnapee, 8 p. m. Wed. and Thurs., and Sun. 8 a. m.; Green Bay, Wed. and Sat., 8 p. m.; Menominee and Marinette, Wed., Thurs., and Sat., 8 p. m.; Escanaba and Gladstone, Thurs. and Sat., 8 p. m.; Manistique, Sat., 8 p. m.; Grand Haven, Muskegon, and Grand Rapids, daily, except Sunday, 7:30 p. m. Office and docks foot of Michigan-av. Telephone Main 3629.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN TRANSPORTATION Co.—Steamers Tuesday and Wednesday, 12:15 p. m., Friday and Saturday 7 p. m., for Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Bay View, Harbor Springs, Mackinac Island, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, etc. Send for Tourist. $11 to Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, and Mackinac and return, meals and berth included. Office and dock east end Michigan-st. Up-town office, 220 and 234 Clark-st.

TO ST. JOSEPH AND BENTON HARBOR—Graham & Morton line steamers leave dock foot of Wabash-av. 9:30 a. m. and 11:30 p. m. daily, including Sunday. Special trip leaves 2 p. m. Saturdays and 10 a. m. Sundays. Round trip excursion on 9:30 a. m. steamer $1, arriving in city on return at 8:30 p. m.

HOLLAND AND CHICAGO LINE STEAMERS leave for Holland, Grand Rapids, and Allegan daily except Sunday, 7 p. m. 'Phone Main 4648. Office, 1 State-st.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 103 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison	† 7:55 am	† 5:02 pm
Joliet, Streator, & Pekin Ex.	† 1:00 pm	†11:35 pm
Streator and Joliet	[illegible]	† 9:38 am
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet	* 5:08 pm	* 8:42 am
K. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:00 am
K. City, Calif. & Mexico	*10:28 pm	* 9:32 pm

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 5:40 pm
N. Orleans & Florida Special	*10:10 am	* 8:17 pm
Chicago & Nashville Limited	* 7:00 pm	* 8:55 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:24 pm	* 6:55 am
St. Elmo & Marion	*11:24 pm	* 6:25 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket office 212 Clark-st. [Phone, Express 721]. Oakley-av. and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Sioux City	* 6:00 pm	*9:30 am
Salt Lake, San Francisco,	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
Denver, Portland, D. Moines	‡11:15 pm	c7:05 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar R.	†12:35 pm	†2:15 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth.	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad'n.	† 8:15 am	c7:45 am
Eau Claire	*10:15 pm	*9:55 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 8:15 am	†6:20 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	† 3:00 am	†9:55 pm
	*10:15 pm	*7:45 am
Iowa and Dakotas	† 6:00 pm	c9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay.	†11:30 am	*6:15 pm
	* 5:00 pm	†1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	† 3:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood, and Rhinelander	† 3:00 am	c7:30 am
	* 5:00 pm	*9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee, Marquette, and L. Superior	a 3:00 am	†9:30 pm
	*10:30 pm	*7:30 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7:20 a.m., a8:30 a. m., †10:40 a.m., †4:25 p.m., a6:30 p.m., †11:30 pm. Rockford—Lv. *3 a. m., †8:15 a. m., *6:30 p. m. Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a. m., a4 a. m., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p. m., †10:30 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. aSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park-row. Trains for the South [except N. O. Fast Mail] can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	* 2:55 pm	*12:20 pm
Monticello and Decatur	* 2:55 pm	*12:20 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	*10:25 am	* 4:35 pm
Springfield and Decatur	*10:25 am	* 4:35 pm
Cairo Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 2:50 am	*12:50 am
Bloomington & Chatsworth	† 2:55 pm	†12:20 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:40 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 4:35 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C. & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 3:00 pm	*10:10 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	‡11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	* 8:10 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford and Dubuque Ex.	†10:30 am	† 1:00 pm
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	† 5:00 pm	
Dubuque and Rockford Ex.	....	† 7:20 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. & Q. RAILROAD. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle.	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:10 pm
Local points in Ill. and Iowa.	*11:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Galesburg & Quincy	*11:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island.	*11:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk	*11:30 am	* 6:25 am
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Kas. City, St. Jo, Leavenw'th.	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston.	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska.	* 5:50 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:20 am
K. City, St. Jo. Leavenworth.	*10:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S.D.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡11:20 pm	†10:25 am

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office corner Adams and Dearborn-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	* 7:20 pm
Omaha, Ill. and Iowa Mail	* 9:00 am	* 1:50 pm
Peoria	† 9:00 am	† 7:20 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	* 3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	* 9:35 am
St. Paul, Mpls. & S'x Falls	* 4:15 pm	*11:00 am
Peoria	† 4:15 pm	† 1:50 pm
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:40 am
Kansas City, St. J., L'worth, Colorado, and Texas Exp.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:40 am
Omaha & C. Bluffs Flyer	* 5:45 pm	* 1:50 pm
Big Five to Denver, C. Spgs., Pueblo, Omaha & Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Omaha, St. Paul & Colo.	*10:10 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	*11:30 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	‡11:30 pm	o 8:00 am
Kansas City and Texas Exp.	‡11:30 pm	c 7:10 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. cEx. Mon. oMon. only. Fast flyer for Omaha daily 5:45 p. m. Connects at Missouri River with U. P. flyer next morning.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 8:30 am	† 8:10 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, K. City, Dub.	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00 pm	e 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 5:00 pm	e 6:30 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—S'x. City	* 6:00 pm	* 9:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota.	‡ 6:30 pm	o 9:30 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West	‡ 6:30 pm	o 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Penin'la	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids—Kansas City.	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—S'x. City.	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Mon. eSun. only.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	3:00 pm
Kas. City, Denver, California	* 6:00 pm	9:25 am
Kas. City, Colorado, and Utah.	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Sp'gf'd & St. Louis Day Local.	* 8:00 am	9:10 pm
St. Louis Limited	*11:08 am	4:36 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Peoria Limited	†11:08 am	4:36 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	* 8:00 pm	10:55 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommod'n.	* 5:00 pm	10:55 am

WABASH RAILROAD — DEPOT DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited.	*11:00 am	*4:45 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	† 2:00 pm	†2:10 pm
St. Louis Limited Express	* 9:15 pm	*7:30 am
Peoria and Texas Limited	*11:00 am	*4:45 pm
Peoria and Texas Express	* 9:15 pm	*7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation	† 8:10 am	†5:42 pm
Forrest Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	*9:20 am
Detroit, N. Falls & N. Y. Ex.	* 3:15 pm	*7:35 am
Detroit, Boston, & Can. Ex.	11:32 pm	*9:30 pm
Detroit Day Express	† 9:55 am	†4:55 pm
Toronto, Montreal & Can. Ex.	* 3:15 pm	*7:35 am

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2380 Main.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. P'ul, Dubuque, Kan. City, St. Joseph, Des Moines, Marshalltown	† 5:45 am	†10:00 pm
	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
	*11:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	* 3:10 pm	*10:25 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS 12TH-ST. AND Park row and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and Louisville	*9:00 am	*5:45 pm
Washington Express	†1:00 pm	†9:00 pm
Cincinnati and Louisville	*8:30 pm	*7:20 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES — CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg, Phila., New York.	† 7:30 am	*8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 9:00 pm	*7:15 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 9:00 pm	*7:15 am
Columbus and the East	* 9:00 pm	*7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. R. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st., and station, 12th-st. and Park-row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 63d-st. June 20, 1897.

*Daily †Ex. Sunday.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
Grand Rapids Express	† 7:20 am	† 3:10 pm
New York and Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 3:00 pm
North Shore Limited	*12:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 8:55 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Grand Rapids & Mackinaw	† 5:15 pm	† 6:50 pm
Detroit Night Express	† 9:30 pm	* 6:30 am
Grand Rapids & Mackinaw	† 9:30 pm	* 6:40 am
Atlantic Express	*11:40 pm	* 7:50 am
Saginaw & Bay City Sleeper	‡11:40 pm	o 6:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Monday.
CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY.
See Michigan Central time table.

MONON ROUTE (LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Ry.) Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

Trains. All trains daily.	Leave	Arrive.
The Fast Mail for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Dayton.	2:45 am	12:00 noon
Washington and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.	2:45 am	12:00 noon
Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Dayton.	8:30 am	6:00 pm
Indianapolis, Cin., Dayton.	11:50 am	5:20 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	3:30 pm	10:45 am
Indianapolis, Cin., Dayton.	8:30 pm	7:20 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:30 pm	7:30 am

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st.
No extra fares charged on the B. & O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:30 am	† 6:15 pm
New York, Washington, and Vestibuled Express	*10:25 am	* 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex.	* 7:00 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from the Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 8:30 am	† 7:45 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	* 9:00 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 3:00 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation	[illegible]	†10:10 am
Lake Shore Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 4:00 pm
New York & Boston Express	* 8:45 pm	* 7:35 am
Special Mail	* 2:45 am	*11:30 pm

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	‡7:55 am	6:45 pm
New York and Boston	*1:35 pm	5:35 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	*2:55 pm	5:00 pm
North Judson Accommodation	*4:10 pm	9:50 am
New York and Boston	*8:15 pm	7:25 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	*8:00 pm	7:25 am

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st. All trains daily.

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New York and Boston Express	10:35 am	9:00 pm
New York and Eastern Express	3:05 pm	4:20 pm
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For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill. Telephone Main 389.

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

H. C. THOMSON'S NOTEWORTHY TRAVELS AMONG THE TURKS.

"The Outgoing Turk" Repeats the Statement That the Moslem Cannot Hold His Own Under Modern Commercial Methods—Wonderful Advancement of Bosnia Since Austria Took the Reins of Power—An Object Lesson for England.

As long as we have Moslem and Christian civilizations the border line between the two must be a scene of conflict. The Armenian massacres mark the storm center. The provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, since the making of the treaty of Berlin, lie on the hither side, for the line is gradually being forced toward Asia. A view of the improvements that have taken place in these provinces in the last twenty years, since the Austrians sent the Turkish officials out of them, bag and baggage, is an object lesson of what would happen in Turkey if England once ceased to uphold the murderous Osmanlis.

This is what we have in the sumptuous volume, "The Outgoing Turk" (Appleton), by H. C. Thomson, author of "The Chitral Campaign." Mr. Thomson does not apply the term "outgoing" to the Turk as a Mohammedan, but to him as an Osmanli official. Last summer he made a tour of over 800 miles through what he calls the Western Balkans, meaning the hills and mountains of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and as he did not stay in the ordinary lines of travel his observations and conclusions are both original and valuable.

The book is a judicious combination of the descriptive and narrative with the didactic and hortatory. The sum of his observations is that Austrian rule in these provinces has been excellent and is rapidly making them peaceful and civilized. The burden of the hortatory portion is to urge England to put an end to the shameful state of affairs that must continue in Turkey as long as the rule of the degraded Osmanlis is allowed to continue.

Mr. Thomson gives two cogent reasons why strict Moslems are not fit for European society. One is that the Koran teaches them it is no crime to kill an infidel, which explains, though it does not justify, the Armenian massacres. The other is that the Koran forbids them to lend money at interest, which practically bars them out of all modern trade and is rapidly reducing them to menials. Thus their religion is doubly conspiring to drive them out of European affairs.

◆

From 1463 to 1878 Bosnia was a purely Turkish province. Gradually its commerce dwindled, its towns fell into decay, its oppressed people became a cringing and servile mob, buying injustice in the courts at extortionate prices, just as is done in Turkey today. Turks, Orthodox Christians, Catholics, and Jews were alike ground under the heel of the Ottoman tyranny.

Then came the treaty of Berlin. Bosnia, while still nominally under the suzerainty of the Porte, practically passed into the hands of Austria. Austria's first act was to send the Pashas and Ottoman officials out of the country and to put honest Austrians and Poles into their places. What has been the result? In less than twenty years Bosnia has become a safe and law-abiding country. Railways have been built, commerce encouraged, schools endowed, and even-handed justice meted out to men of all faiths and ranks, without fear or favor. Not that Bosnia is yet by any means an ideal country, but life is once more worth living amid its beautiful hills, and the stern but honest rule of the Emperor Francis Joseph has brought the province out of its medieval degradation into a fair semblance of nineteenth century civilization. It is the same in Herzegovina, and in Dalmatia and Montenegro. Here is a fair index of what would take place in Armenia, Macedonia, and Crete if once the Sultan's heel were lifted from the necks of those suffering provinces. Mr. Thomson is not slow to proclaim that England is chiefly responsible for the continuance of Turkish misrule.

"Wise and humane as the rule of Austria has been in Bosnia," Mr. Thomson admits, "the people are nevertheles discontented; the Turks because they have been deprived of power, the Catholics because they have been given less than they expected, and the Serbs because they desire independence. The Orthodox, too, are suspicious of any interference in church affairs. This question of religion underlies everything." But there are no more massacres and there is no more selling of court decisions to the highest bidders; and the people of diverse creeds are gradually learning to intermingle and treat each other with toleration and even respect.

◆

Mr. Thomson confirms the statements of other recent travelers to the effect that the religion of Mahomet is rapidly losing its hold on all Turks who come in daily contact with Christians. He tells of meeting an old Turk driving a cart laden with Catholic tombstones and crosses. A few years ago such a thing would have been impossible. Many of the Moslems encourage their tenants to keep swine and take the money resulting from the sale. Though the emancipated Turk still abstains from wine he drinks beer, brandy, or whisky with an easy conscience, because the prophet forbade only wine. Thus the breaking down of the old fidelity to creed is visible on every hand.

But it cannot be said that there is anything in this for Christians to rejoice over. It marks merely a moral degradation, and the fanatical hatred against "infidels" is in no wise abated by their being infected with the Western disease of money greed. Even now Mr. Thomson has to admit that "all over Bosnia a Mohammedan's word may be trusted in matters of buying and selling; he is bloodthirsty and treacherous and cruel, but he will not lie or cheat or steal." But there are many things that make it almost impossible for a conscientious Moslem to succeed in business by the side of Jews or Christians, and so he is inevitably "the outgoing Turk."

Mr. Thomson's book is clear, spirited, and readable, and the numerous illustrations help to make it what it is—a noteworthy volume.

Fresh Literary Notes.

A book dealing with Professor Froude's misrepresentations of Carlyle has been written by David Wilson, British Commissioner in Burmah, and it will be published shortly under the title "Mr. Froude and Thomas Carlyle."

Harper's Weekly of June 19 contained the last installment of "Jerome, a Poor Man," which has had a successful serial run, and is considered one of Miss Wilkins' greatest achievements in fiction, excelling even "Pembroke."

Short stories by Conan Doyle, Anthony Hope, and Robert Barr will appear in the July number of McClure's. Add to these an installment of the Stevenson novel, "St. Ives," and the fiction feature of the magazine is seen to be quite complete.

Mr. Fraser, one of the three intrepid cyclists who are now on their way around the world on behalf of the magazine called Travel, has recovered from his attack of smallpox. At Calcutta the local cyclists turned out in force to the number of 300, and conducted the tourists into the city in state.

Collectors and antiquarians will be interested in a book announced by Francis P. Harper of New York entitled "Sale Prices of 1896." It is a report of all auction sales of objects of artistic and antiquarian interest, with the prices they sold for, by J. Herbert Slater, editor of Book Prices Current.

The July Century will have several papers on the hunting of big game. H. W. Seton-Karr, an English sportsman, tells how he killed his first elephant and rhinoceros in Africa. William Willard Howard, the Armenian correspondent, writes of a jaguar hunt in Venezuela. W. A. Baillie-Grohman describes deer driving and fox tossing in the seventeenth century.

Apropos of the New York Herald's relief fund for Mark Twain, Miss Gilder writes in the "Lounger" column of the Critic: "I can hardly think that Mr. Clemens is a subject for charity. The stories of his poverty that were cabled to this country were promptly denied by those in a position to speak with authority, and it must be very annoying to him to have them repeated and insisted upon. He is one of the best paid of living authors, and his writings are in eager demand. Two large publishing houses are bringing out editions of his complete works at the present time, and a new book from his pen is on the press to be published in the fall."

In bruises, sprains, burns, wounds, rheumatism, hemorrhoids, use Sander's Eucalyptol.

CURRENT EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY

Babcock-Latham Wedding to Be Solemnized This Evening—Other Nuptials—Personal Mention.

The wedding of Miss Helen Babcock, daughter of Mrs. H. H. Babcock of Kenilworth, to Mr. Carleton Ray Latham will be solemnized at 8 o'clock this evening at the home of the bride's mother. The Rev. Lewis P. Mercer will officiate.

◆

The wedding of Miss Adelaide Clara Wexelberg, daughter of Mrs. Ray Wexelberg, 65 Thirty-seventh street, to Mr. Walter Ainslie Johnson took place yesterday at noon at the home of the bride's mother, the Rev. William Scott of the South Congregational Church officiating. After a wedding journey Mr. and Mrs. Johnson will be "at home" at 65 Thirty-seventh street.

The marriage of Miss Dora Victoria Mayer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Mayer, to Mr. Max Victor Kohnstamm took place yesterday at noon at the home of the bride's parents.

The wedding of Miss Eva Hechheimer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Hechheimer of San Francisco took place last evening at 6 o'clock at the Wellington Hotel, Rabbi Friedlander of Oakland, Cal., officiating.

The marriage of Miss Beatrice Sherrick to Mr. Samuel Klein took place at the residence of Mrs. B. Klein, mother of the groom, 3256 Vernon avenue, on June 20 at 6 o'clock, the Rev. A. J. Messing officiating.

◆

Miss Helen Gilbert, 3536 Calumet avenue, will give a wheeling party tomorrow evening. The party will ride through the South parks and return to Miss Gilbert's home for a Welsh rare-bit.

◆

Mrs. Stuyvesant Le Roy, 290 Ohio street, left on Monday afternoon to join her husband at Newport.

The following Chicago people spent Sunday in Waukesha:

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Yates,
Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Booth,
Miss M. B. Rice,
Mr. E. F. Capion,
Mr. T. W. Crush,
Mr. W. H. Nash,
Mr. N. F. Park,
Mr. A. B. Horn,
Mr. J. M. Brown,
Mr. Charles S. Monson,
Dr. J. M. Mayhew,
Mr. R. J. Smith,
Mr. A. F. Phelps.

Mrs. H. H. Kohlsaat, 120 Lake Shore drive, left yesterday for Arlington, Mass.

Mrs. C. H. Daniels, Marion, Ia., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Ozias, 1188 Washington boulevard.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Harry Wheeler will spend the summer at Chautauqua, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. George K. Dauchy and family, 359 La Salle avenue, have taken a house at Lake Forest for the summer.

Judge and Mrs. William Barnum and family will sail for Europe on July 7.

Mrs. F. V. Chamberlain and daughter are spending the summer with Mr. and Mrs. George L. Sites at Shady Lodge, Highland Park.

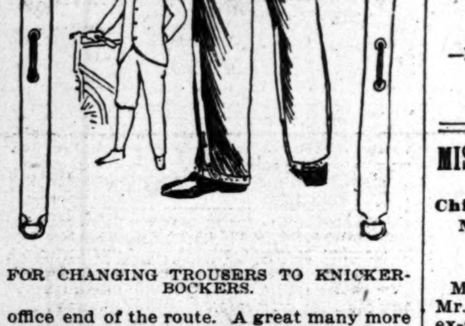
◆

Burlington, Ia., June 22.—[Special.]—Professor Henry Freeman Stecker of Garrett Biblical Academy, Evanston, was married in this city tonight to Miss Bertha Elizabeth Schenck. They left at once for Evanston, where they will be at home after Aug. 1.

TROUSERS CHANGED TO "KNICKERS."

Arrangement of Tape Sewed on Inside of Trousers—They Are Folded Above Knees and Tape Tightened.

Wheelmen, golf players, and tourists find it inconvenient to appear at all times and places in knickerbockers, and yet in the pursuits mentioned this style of apparel is the popular one. It is equally inconvenient to carry about with one a pair of ordinary trousers. While there are thousands of men—young and old—who ride their wheels to business every day, many of them wearing the knickerbockers all day long, most of them feel obliged to have a change at the office end of the route. A great many more would ride if this trouble could be avoided. For the purpose of lessening these disadvantages a new arrangement has been invented, and is manufactured of soft material which can be readily attached to ordinary trousers, enabling the wearer to quickly convert them into graceful and convenient knee breeches. This arrangement avoids baggy knees or wrinkled trousers, which are the inevitable results of using the old style trousers guards.



FOR CHANGING TROUSERS TO KNICKERBOCKERS.

The arrangement is soft, out of sight and out of the way, always handy and easily arranged. It is a dark colored linen tape supplied with eyelets through which another tape like a shoestring is passed, both tapes being fastened securely to the rings at the ends. To attach the tape the trousers are turned inside out, and the broader tape sewed securely around the back of the leg and up the sides, the little piece with two buttons or hooks being sewed directly in front. To convert into knickerbockers one raises the hem of the trousers to a point just below the knee and draws the cord where it appears at the center of the back hem closely enough to hold the trousers leg in the elevated position desired, crossing the surplus cord and fastening it securely to the hooks in front. Then turn the gathered portion down into two smooth folds, the upper and wider one overlapping the lower one, thus forming the knickerbockers. The folds are soft and do not wrinkle the trousers. The attachment is light and out of the way.

MISS THOMPSON SINGS FOR FRIENDS.

After a Year's Study Abroad She Is Heard in French Songs with Marked Success.

Miss Fanchon Thompson has been abroad for a year studying with Sbriglia, and, having just returned, sang for a number of friends at the Auditorium yesterday afternoon.

She gave a number of French songs, an aria from "Mignon," and the "Havanoise," and "Chanson Bohême," from "Carmen," all with equal effect. Miss Thompson's voice shows exceptional improvement and development, having broadened greatly in range and exhibiting great dramatic possibilities.

The "Carmen" music was given with all the swing and abandon which could be desired, and a word is due to her French diction, which was faultless. It is seldom that a year produces such remarkable progress.

EVERLASTING LAMP WICK ECONOMICAL

Made of Mineral Wool and Lasts Forever—Causes Neither Smoke Nor Odor and Saves Work.

To people who use lamps an everlasting wick is a boon. This wick is made of mineral wool and never burns out. In consequence there is no trimming necessary; also, there is no black smoke or soot to discolor the chimney. Nothing but the oil burns, and it gives a clear, white, brilliant light. The chimneys are easy to keep bright and clean and the flame is never uneven. This is a great advantage over the old cotton wick, which never is perfectly straight and even, and always burns unevenly and has to be trimmed, which trimming is a bugbear to any one who ever tried it. Chimneys are hard enough to clean in any event, but when smoked up it is well nigh impossible to obtain a satisfactory result. Besides all these advantages is the fact that there is no disagreeable odor from the burning wick. This wick is economical, too, for it lasts as long as the lamp.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

CONFIDENCES.

BY CLARENCE ROAK.

Sylvia rose from her seat by the fire as I entered, and gave me her hand; and from a certain look of consciousness in her eyes I saw that she knew that I knew——

"So you're back in town at last?" said Sylvia. "Have you had tea?"

"No," I said, "and I will, thank you."

Sylvia poured me out a cup. "No sugar—and very little milk, isn't it?" she said.

"Yes," I said. "I've had an excellent time—paddling up and down the Riviera in the sunshine. Glad to get back though."

I sipped my tea in silence. Sylvia lay back in her chair, her face half hidden by the fan with which she shielded her complexion from the fire.

"Well?" said Sylvia.

"Well?" I said.

"Don't you think," said Sylvia, "that the occasion requires you to say something nice—and—cousinly? I am sure you've heard——"

"Yes," I said, "I've heard. Aunt Emma wrote and told me about it as soon as—well, at least, I suppose it was as soon as—— By the way, when was it?"

"When was what?" said Sylvia.

"When did it happen? When did you——?"

"O, don't be silly, Jim," said Sylvia. And her foot waggled in the old way. I have always noticed that Sylvia's expression lies in her foot.

"I suppose," I said, reflectively, stirring my tea (into which Sylvia had put sugar), "that it did happen. He did propose. Or did you?"

"Jim, you're horrid," said Sylvia.

"Please may I have some bread and butter?" I said. "You can't get bread and butter on the Riviera—at least, you don't."

Sylvia handed it to me. Her eyes flashed a pathetic entreaty.

"I ought to have said I was pleased, oughtn't I? And that I am sure you will be very happy, as you deserve to be."

"Well, aren't you pleased?" asked Sylvia, looking at me curiously with arched eyebrows. "I thought Edgar was such a friend of yours, and I—well, we have always been——"

"You call him Edgar—how curious," I murmured. "Now, I have known him for years and never called him anything but Jones; while you have only known him—how long? A year? Less, I should think, and yet you——"

"It's not a question of time at all," said Sylvia, turning her face away from me again. "Edgar and I know one another thoroughly. We have no secrets from each other. You may get to know a person quite as well in two months as in two years if only——"

"Quite so. Very proper," I replied, wondering vaguely what was Jones' notion of a secret.

"Well, but why aren't you pleased," said Sylvia. "I'm sure you're not—and I think it's a little—a little unkind of you. Still," and Sylvia settled herself a little more comfortably in her chair, "of course it doesn't matter—much."

"Not much," I replied, putting down my teacup; "nevertheless, you can scarcely expect a man to be overjoyed when he loses his best friend—and—his best cousin. Can you?"

"Loses them!" said Sylvia. "What do you mean?"

"I have always noticed," I said, "that I lose more friends by marriage than by death."

"But you don't suppose——" began Sylvia.

"If my friend is a man," I continued, "his wife dislikes me because I know more of her husband than she does."

"How absurd!" said Sylvia.

"And if my friend is a woman," I continued, "her husband is just a shade jealous because he suspects that I have been making love to her."

"How silly!" said Sylvia, shifting impatiently in her chair.

"The worst of it is," I proceeded, "that they are both right—as a rule. In this particular case——"

"Jim," exclaimed Sylvia, bringing an expressive foot down upon the hearthrug, "if you've only come back to be horrid——"

"I have come back," I said, "for the express purpose of giving Jones away—or whatever it is you do for your best friend when he is married."

"That's nice of you, Jim," said Sylvia, leaning back contentedly. "Then you are pleased?"

"I think Jones is an uncommonly lucky man," I said.

Sylvia wrinkled her brows and looked curiously at me.

"If you think Edgar is marrying me for my money, that is not the case," said Sylvia.

"I shouldn't dream of such a thing," I said.

"Though of course it is lucky that I have money," said Sylvia, "or else we couldn't—we should have to wait."

"Of course," I said, "a regular income is a convenient thing to have. And I don't suppose Jones has ever made three hundred in any single year at the bar yet."

"But he's clever," said Sylvia, "and he must wait his opportunity."

"Yes," I said.

"You were surprised, weren't you?" said Sylvia. "Now confess you were surprised—for once."

"Well, I don't know that I was—particularly. You see, I was staying up the river with him in August, and I knew there was something up."

"O, but you couldn't have known then," said Sylvia, with a slight laugh.

"Of course I didn't absolutely know," I said. "And now I come to think of it, I think it was a little mean of Jones—and of you, too, Sylvia—to keep me in the dark so long. I could have done a good deal for you in my quiet way, you know—brought you together, and retired discreetly round the corner. A little seasonable frankness would have done wonders. As it was——"

"As it was," said Sylvia, rather stiffly, "Edgar and I were able to manage our own affairs ourselves."

"Still," I said, "if it's any consolation to you, I don't mind assuring you that he's frantically in love with you."

"Thank you," said Sylvia, "it's pleasant to hear it on such excellent authority."

"Of course I should have known there was a woman in the case even if he hadn't told me so."

"What do you mean?" said Sylvia, who seemed to be getting a little bored.

"Well, when a man leaves the river to spend his week-ends in town, it's fairly safe to conclude that there's a woman in it; and when he tells you so it seems to remove the last vestige of doubt. But I must confess he quite put me off the scent. I never dreamt it was you he was after. I fear, Sylvia, you are a sly puss. Why, what on earth's the matter?"

Sylvia had turned white and had risen from her seat.

"What are you talking about?" she asked.

"We are talking about Edgar Jones; but——"

"But who was the woman? Jim, I insist——"

"My dear Sylvia——"

"Mr. Jones," said the parlormaid, holding open the door.

"Hullo! old fellow—back again?"

"Yes," I said; "just in time to congratulate you both and to—give you away. Well—I must be going—two's company, you know, eh? Good-by, Sylvia."

"I shall be dining at the club," said Jones; "shall I see you there?"

"I think not," I said.

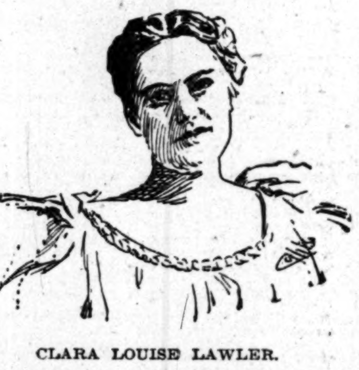
Really, I could have done no good by staying.—Black and White.

MISS LAWLER'S SCHOLASTIC HONORS.

Chicago Girl and Ex-Congressman's Niece Successfully Completes Her Course in an Iowa Academy.

Miss Clara Louise Lawler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Lawler, and niece of ex-Congressman Frank Lawler, graduated from Mount St. Joseph Academy, Dubuque, Ia., last Wednesday.

Miss Lawler has spent nine years in study and graduated with high honors. She was the recipient of several prizes for scholarship, was the valedictorian of her class, and received diplomas for music and art.



CLARA LOUISE LAWLER.

Miss Lawler is 18 years old, an attractive blonde, and is a favorite in South Side social circles. She is now at home with her parents at 4211 Indiana avenue.

CAPTURED THE HIGHWAYMAN.

A good story is told of a Scotchman residing in San Francisco, who had all his wits about him. He was the most argumentative and calmest of men. They use firearms rather inopportunely at times out there, and early one morning when the Scotchman (whom we will call Mr. McGregor) was returning home he was thus accosted by an American citizen, suddenly holding up a pistol:

"Throw up your hands!"

"Why?" asked McGregor calmly.

"Throw them up!"

"But what for?"

"Put up your hands," insisted the footpad, shaking his pistol. "Will you do what I tell you?"

"That depends," said Mr. McGregor. "If ye can show me any reason why I should put up my hands, I'll no say but what I wull; but your mere requaist wad be no justification for me to do so absurd a thing. Noo, why should you, a complete stranger, ask me at this 'oor o' the mornin' on public street to pit up ma hands?"

"Dash you!" cried the robber. "If you don't quit gassin' and obey orders, I'll blow the top of your head off!"

"What! Faith, man, ye must be oot o' yer heed. Come, noo, poor buddy," said McGregor soothingly, coolly snatching the pistol and wrenching it with a quick twist out of the man's hand. "Come, now, an' I'll show ye where they'll take care o' ye. Hech! Dinna ye try to fecht, or, ecod, I'll shoot ye. By the way, ye might as weel put up yer ain hands an' just walk ahead o' me. That's it. Trudge awa', noo."

And so Mr. McGregor marched his man to the city prison and turned him over to Captain Douglas.

"It wudna be a bad idea to put him in a strait jacket," he said serenely to the officer. "There's little doot but the buddy's daft."

And he resumed his interrupted homeward walk.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

McDermott House, Grossdale, Burns.

The McDermott House, the leading hostelry in Grossdale, was destroyed by fire at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Several guests and the proprietor were sleeping in the hotel when the flames burst out, but all of them managed to escape in safety. The fire started in a barn near the house. McDermott estimates his loss on the hotel at $4,000 and on the barn $3,000. He is almost certain the fire in the barn was started by tramps.

COOKERY HINTS.

Eggs will cook much more evenly if the frying-pan is covered.

Make snowcake with arrowroot flour; the flavor is delicious.

Put sugar in the water used for basting meats of all kinds; it gives a good flavor, to veal more especially.

Add a cup of good cider vinegar to the water in which you boil fish, especially salt water fish.

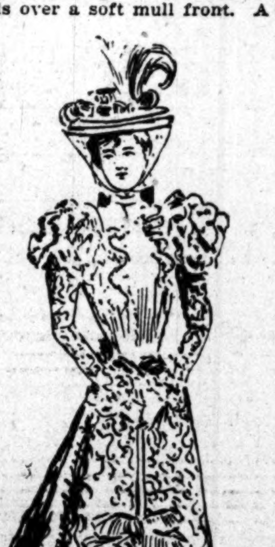
When making tomato soup add a raw cucumber sliced fine, boil soft, and strain with tomato. It gives a very fine seasoning.

When boiling ham put in a cup of black treacle, one onion, a few cloves and peppercorns, adding a bunch of hay; it seasons finely.

Browned flour is almost as necessary to keep on hand in the store closet as white flour. To brown flour, put a thick layer of flour into a baking pan and place it in a hot oven. Watch it and stir with a spoon until the flour is well browned all through. When it becomes cold put it into empty preserve jars and cover them closely. It will then be ready to use in making gravies and sauces, or whatever it is needed for.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

This lovely dress is made of blue foulard silk. The narrow ruffle at the bottom of the skirt has an edge of guipure, and the frills at the wrists and shoulders are edged with the same trimming. A cascade of cream lace falls over a soft mull front. A broad sash of dark blue silk is tied in a large bow at the back, while a smaller bow of the same material gives effect to the lace and mull collar. A parasol of dark blue silk edged with a chiffon ruffle, a wide hat of rough straw trimmed with soft mull and blue velvet ribbons, and a white dotted veil drawn loosely over the face give the finishing touches to an unusually pretty costume.



BLUE FOULARD SILK.

HIS ANSWER.

Mrs. Hornbeak—"What kind of a game is golf?"

Farmer Hornbeak—"Aw, it's jest about the same as chasin' a liver pill around the medder with a scythe-snath."—New York World.

HE HAD TO HIDE.

"I understand that Slasher worked so hard on his new novel that he had to entirely seclude himself."

"I hadn't missed him until lately."

"No; he didn't seclude himself until after the book came out."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A SONNET.

To the fair Skeptic who doubts the Existence of Poetry in everything, even in:
"A Box of Matches."

There is music in all, if the wayfarer harks,
There are intimate themes that no Crœsus has bought,
And sweet poetry is but a manner of thought
Where the note of the owl is forgot for the lark's.

But the wear and the tear leave indelible marks
In the breast where the scheme of the dreamer is wrought,
And the poet must fall ere the battle is fought,
For his fire is spent in no better than sparks.

It is wiser to drift down the current of years,
With a surfeit of smiles and a famine of tears,
With a slow-throbbing heart, unconcerned as a child's.

So, beware how you waste, so, be sparing of scratches,
As a wanderer does, far away in the wilds,
When he knows that he has but a boxful of matches.

—Charles Renauld in New York Sun.

PUTNAM DAYLIGHT CLOTHING HOUSE

Annual Vacation Sale of Boys' and Children's Clothing, Hats, etc., in Full Blast.

NORTHWEST CORNER STATE AND QUINCY-STS.

Sole Agents in Chicago for Miner, Beal & Co. Clothing. *Best Clothing for Men and Boys Sold in Chicago...*

....PRICES ALWAYS THE LOWEST....

You can clothe the Boy for less money now than ever before.

We Have Taken Our Entire Boys' and Children's Clothing Stock

For our Annual Vacation Sale and put near to half price on it. Brand New Clothing—every piece of it.

Reefer Suit. Sailor Suit.
Single Breasted Suit.
Double Breasted Suit.
$4.00 Suit at $2.50

Boys' Long Pant Suits.
Boys' Short Pants
Vest Suits.
$10.00 Suit at $6.60

And in that way all along the line.

Boys' Double-Breasted Short-Pant Suits, ages 3 to 16, five styles, including checks, stripes, and fancy mixtures, all desirable colors, heretofore $4.00 and $5.00—vacation sale price........... $2.50

500 Boys' Short-Pant Suits, with or without vest, in pretty fancy mixed cheviots—our usual $6.00 grades—vacation sale price.......... $3.75

20 styles of Boys' Short-Pant Suits of finest imported worsteds and cheviots—our regular $7.00 to $10.00 quality—vacation sale price.......... $5.00

Our entire stock of 50 styles of Novelty Suits—Reefer, Junior, Admiral, Middy, and Sailor Suits, in one grand lot—our regular $5.00 and $6.00 suits, at.......... $3.75

All $10.00 Boys' Long-Pant Suits, in fancy cheviot—ages 14 to 19—vacation sale price.......... $6.60

All $18.00 and $15.00 Boys' Long-Pant Suits, in Royal Blue Serge, Clay Worsted, and Scotch Cheviot—ages 14 to 19—vacation sale price..... $10.00

2,000 Washable Sailor Suits that were made to sell at from $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 are now.......... 85c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.45 & $1.75

75 Boys' Double Breasted Suits, in 5, 6, 7 and 8 year sizes—in mixed and plain blue cheviot—regular prices from $3.50 to $5.00—Vacation Sale Price.......... $1.25

"EXTRA SPECIAL."

Boys' Commencement and Graduation Suits.

Boys' Black Imported Clay Worsted Long Pants Suit—in single and double breasted style—ages 14 to 19—the $15.00 kind—Vacation Sale Price.......... $10.00

Boys' Clay Worsted Suit, single and double breasted style—made to sell at $10.00—will go at.......... $6.60

Boys' Black Clay Worsted 3-piece Short Pant Vest Suit, double-breasted and cutaway styles—made to sell at $10.00 and $12.00—may go at.......... $6.50 and $8.00

25 dozen White Duck Washable Tam O'Shanters—the 50c kind—will go at.......... 25c

FREE! A "Spalding" Ball and Bat with Every Boy's Suit.

C. M. BABBITT, Managing Partner. Open Saturday Evenings Until 10:30.

Not a cheerful prospect as a daily duty these hot summer months. If you want water on the upper floors of your flat don't carry it in buckets.

LOOK AT THE RIDER OR ERICSSON HOT AIR PUMPS.

They are made expressly for pumping water to upper floors. For country residences more reliable than windmills. More than 10,000 now in use in Chicago and New York alone. Record of 24 years stands back of them. Fully guaranteed. You pay when satisfied.

Prices Reduced.

Call at 86 Lake-st., Chicago, and see Pumps in operation, or Telephone Main 2863. Catalogue 70 mailed on application.

RIDER-ERICSSON ENGINE CO.,
New York. Philadelphia. Boston. Chicago.

IN FEARFUL JUNE.

Serious Month for Weaning Teething Babies.

Closest Attention Must Be Paid to Correct Food.

Safest Diet in the Eyes of Experienced Mothers and Trained Nurses.

No one thing is so essential to the health and safety of babies in the season of sudden change to June and summer weather as a wise choice of food.

Lack of care in this one matter makes the mortality of infants under five years a fearful thing for mothers to contemplate. Proper food is therefore absolutely essential to the life and happiness of infants, and proper food is lactated food.

This perfect infant food secures the combination of every necessary element of pure, healthy mother's milk. It is the most perfect substitute for the child's first food that can be obtained, being highly nourishing and strengthening, and furnishing ample material for blood and bone. As a strength-giver to growing infants, nothing can compare with it. As a food that is easy to procure and is liked by the little ones themselves, too much cannot be said for it. As a preventive of cholera infantum it is worth more than all the medicines in the world.

The efficacy and nutritive quality of lactated food is today acknowledged by every one. It is to be had at any first-class drug store, and is as economical as it is pure and good.

Babies take it eagerly. Its preparation is very simple. It is a triumph of earnest efforts to make infants well and keep them so. So entirely has lactated food won the confidence of the medical profession that the most eminent physicians publicly and unreservedly recommend it as the best possible food for infants.

Mothers the country over have for years been writing grateful letters telling how their children when fed upon lactated food have grown from weak and puny babies to healthy, happy, hearty youngsters.

This experience of so many mothers, together with the most advanced knowledge, is at the service of every mother of a baby when she uses lactated food. Mrs. F. B. Kimball of Greenville, N. H., says:

"When weaning Marion, my first baby, at the age of 10 months, Dr. F. A. Hodgdon of Peterboro, N. H., advised me to try lactated food. She continued to use it about six months as her only diet, and afterward as part of her diet.

"Hazel, my younger child, I was unable to nurse after the second month, and lactated food seemed to please and agree with her better than other things. She is larger, fatter, and more forward about cutting her teeth than the other. She has had but one sick spell, and that was due to a cold."

Thousands of such testimonials are received every year by the proprietors of this best of foods.

LACTATED FOOD.

PIMPLY FACES

Pimples, blotches, blackheads, red, rough, oily, mothy skin, itching, scaly scalp, dry, thin, and falling hair, and baby blemishes prevented by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Beautify the Skin," free.

BLOOD HUMORS Permanently Cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

PEPSALIA

—PANCRO-PEPSALIA TABLETS—
positively cures Indigestion, Catarrh of the Stomach, Heart-Burn, Sour Stomach,

DYSPEPSIA

and all kindred *Stomach Troubles.* A scientific combination of the best remedies known to medical skill.

A PERFECT CURE

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THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES

PROPOSALS FOR CLOTHING, ETC.—DEPARTMENT of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., June 17, 1897.—Sealed proposals, indorsed: "Proposals for Clothing, Etc.," as the case may be, and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. 77 and 79 Wooster-st., New York City, will be received until 1 o'clock p. m., of Thursday, July 15, 1897, for furnishing for the Indian service clothing and woolen goods. Bids must be made on government blanks. Schedules giving all necessary information for bidders will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office in Washington, Nos. 77 and 79 Wooster-st., New York City, or 1241 State-st., Chicago, Ill. Bids will be opened at the hour and day mentioned, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening. CERTIFIED CHECKS.—All bids must be accompanied by certified checks or drafts upon some United States depository or solvent National Bank for at least FIVE PER CENT of the amount of the proposal.
W. A. JONES, Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR PILE SINKER.—MISSISSIPPI River Commission, 2732 Pine-st., St. Louis, Mo., June 21, 1897.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for construction of one pile sinker will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, standard time, July 7, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application.
H. E. WATERMAN, Capt., Engrs., Sec'y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WESTERN.

THE NEW HOTEL BEULAH
FINEST SUMMER HOTEL IN THE WEST.
Capacity of 500 guests. Everything new and modern throughout. Open for season '97 June 29. Former patrons desiring to enjoy the early fishing will be accommodated during the month of June. For descriptive booklet, call at 204 Clark street, or address
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The Ampersand,
ON LOWER SARANAC LAKE.
SPECIAL TERMS FOR JUNE.
THE MOST DELIGHTFUL MONTH in the WOODS
Golf Links an Additional Attraction.
C. M. EATON, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

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LAKE GENEVA, WIS.
Chicago's Favorite Family Summer Resort. Opens for the season June 15, 1897. Splendid railroad connections to and from Chicago—via. C. & N. W. Ry. The steam yacht Arthur Kaye will run in connection with all trains at Williams' Bay. Terms reasonable. For particulars address ARTHUR KAYE, Prop.

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INDIANA MINERAL SPRINGS, Near ATTICA, Indiana.
Junction of C. & E. I. and Wabash Railroads. Special reduced rate round trip tickets $5.75, at Polk Street Station. For booklet, terms, etc., address H. L. KRAMER, Gen. Mgr., Trude Bldg., CHICAGO.

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Leading House—Best Location. Private grounds, parks, casino and bowling alleys. Only real resort hotel at Petoskey. Special rates to families—$10.50 to $17.50 weekly. Write S. H. PECK, Manager.

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MACKINAC ISLAND - - - - - MICH.
Tenth Season of this Famous Resort. Hotel Accommodations for 700 Guests. Strictly First-class. Popular Rates.
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Under Same Management.

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DELAVAN LAKE, WIS.,
Under the personal supervision of MR. JOHN E. EBERT, is enlarged and improved, and with courteous service and perfect cuisine, will be one of the best resorts in the Northwest. Good fishing, boating, bathing, and pure spring water; [illegible] cottages. For particulars, address WEED & EBERT, Props.

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1000 ft above sea level. No mosquitos. Famous Springs, Hotels, Parks, Social Entertainments, Boating, Bathing and Fishing. Take C. & N.-W., C. M. & St. P. or Wis. Cen. R. R. Write for souvenir with hotel and boarding house price list to Box 408, Waukesha, Wisconsin.

The Fountain Spring House,
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Opens June 20th. Most attractive summer resort in the Northwest. Golf, Tennis, Bowling, Bathing, Fine Orchestra. For book of Views, rates, etc., address the manager, JAS. C. WALKER (of the Virginia Hotel, Chicago), Waukesha, Wis.

"THE MAPLES,"
Highland Park, Ill.
Situated on Lake Michigan, 27 miles north of Chicago. Large shady grounds, delightful surroundings, first-class in every detail. $8.00 to $12.00 a week. Special prices for families and a long season. Accommodations limited. Social references required. For further information address LEWIS ROBIE, 208 Randolph-st., Chicago.

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An Ideal Inn for invalids and well people, too. Only 50 miles—an hour's ride from city to get rest, recuperation, health. Send for illustrated book. Chicago office, 70 State-st. Tuesdays 1:30 to 4.

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The leading Hotel at Delavan Lake, is now open for the season. Hotel, cottages, and grounds have been enlarged and improved. Boating, bathing, and fishing are unsurpassed. SAGE & CO.

Sterlingworth Resort, Lauderdale Wis.,
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A beautiful summer home; first-class accommodations.
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Burlington, Wis. Recently erected. Everything new and inviting. Opens June 15. For terms, etc., ad. C. W. HOCKINGS, Burlington, Wis.

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A perfect Health Resort. Send for Book.

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BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
As perfectly recuperating as life on shipboard; pioneer hotel on the island; 20 acres beautiful lawn; good fishing, boating, and driving; excellent bathing; two concerts daily; owns the celebrated mineral springs (which first attracted visitors to the island). B. B. MITCHELL, Proprietor.

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AND COTTAGES,
ON THE SOUND (OPPOSITE) NEW LONDON.
TWELFTH SEASON OPEN JUNE 24 TO OCT. 1.
A cool, healthy, and delightful Summer Resort. Bathing, boating, fishing, fine roads, etc.
JAMES C. MATTHEWS.

HOWLAND HOTEL
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
OPENS THURSDAY, JUNE 24TH.
Many improvements added this season.
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For catalogues, circulars, and all information address SIDNEY T. SMYTHE, Ph. D., President, Delafield, Waukesha County, Wisconsin.

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HON. T. A. MORAN, LL. D., DEAN. Session each week day evening. For information address ELMER E. BARRETT, LL. B., SEC'Y, 226 Athenaeum Building, Chicago.

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The new science of drugless healing. For particulars on treatment or scholarship call or address CHICAGO SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY, 6th floor Auditorium Bldg. Sanitarium in connection. J. SULLIVAN HOWELL, M.D., Sec.

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Two years study leads to LL. B. and admits to the bar. Two post graduate courses of one year each lead to LL. M. and D. C. L. Address J. J. TOBIAS, Sec., 115 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, NEW YORK.
For particulars address MRS. S. J. LIFE.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
Detroit, Mich., May 28, 1897.
VESSEL-OWNERS AND MASTERS are cautioned against passing at HIGH SPEED through the improved 20-FOOT CHANNEL IN LAKE ST. CLAIR, as such speed threatens the durability of the improvement and the safety of navigation. It is hoped that this caution may induce owners and masters to cooperate in so reducing speed through this channel that the promulgation of restrictive regulations may not become necessary.
By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.
G. J. Lydecker, Lt.-Col., Corps of Engrs., U. S. A.